

PROGRESSIVE MEN







PROGRESSIVE MEN

OF

SOUTHERN IDAHO

---

ILLUSTRATED

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CHICAGO:  
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## PREFACE.

In placing this volume of the "Progressive Men of Southern Idaho" before the citizens of this section of the state, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out in all respects every promise made in the prospectus. They point with pride to the elegance of the binding of the volume, and to the beauty of the typography, to the superiority of the paper on which the work is printed, and the high class of art in which the portraits are finished. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested for approval and correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared.

The publishers would here avail themselves of the opportunity to thank the citizens for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

A. W. BOWEN & CO.,

Publishers.



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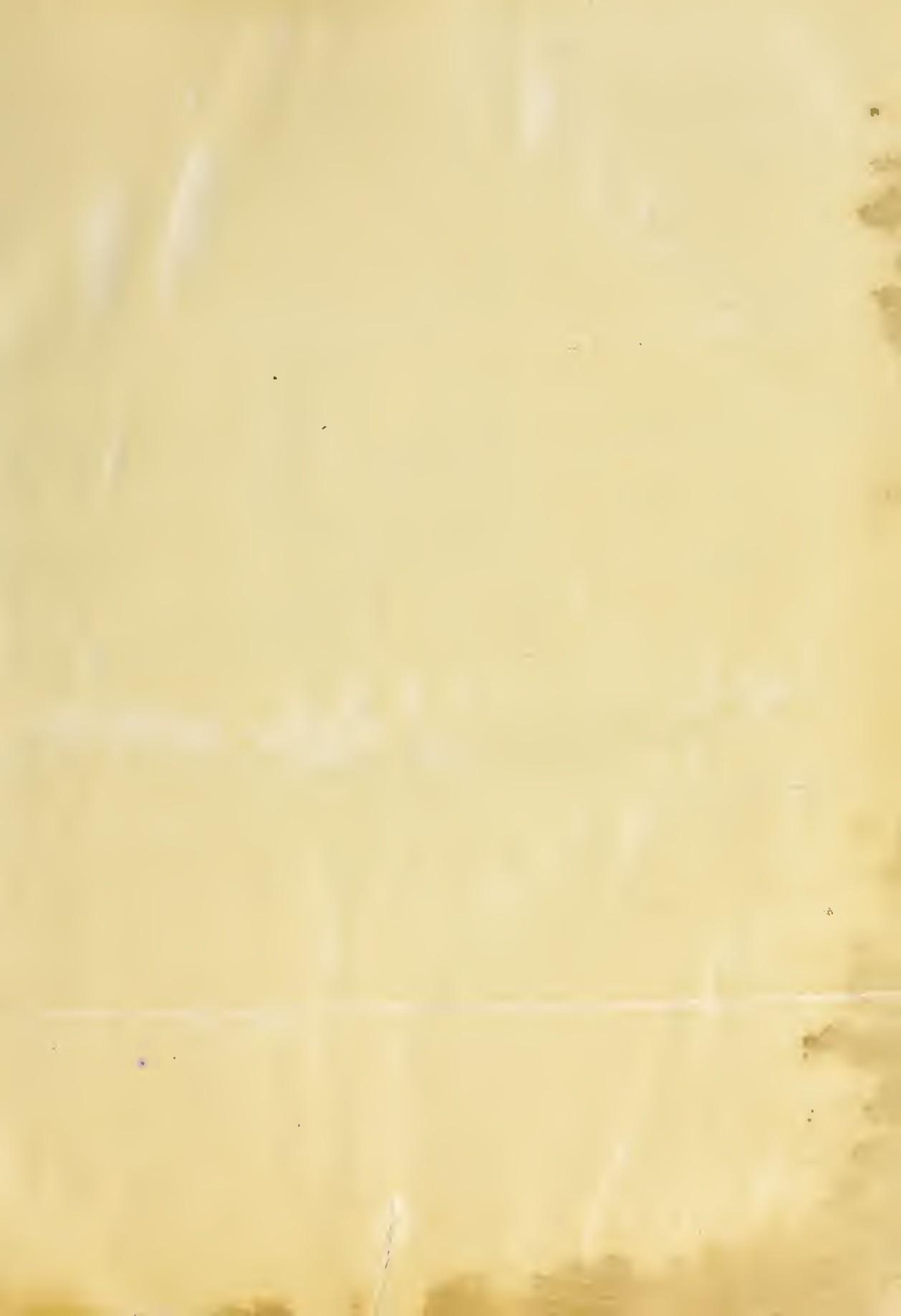
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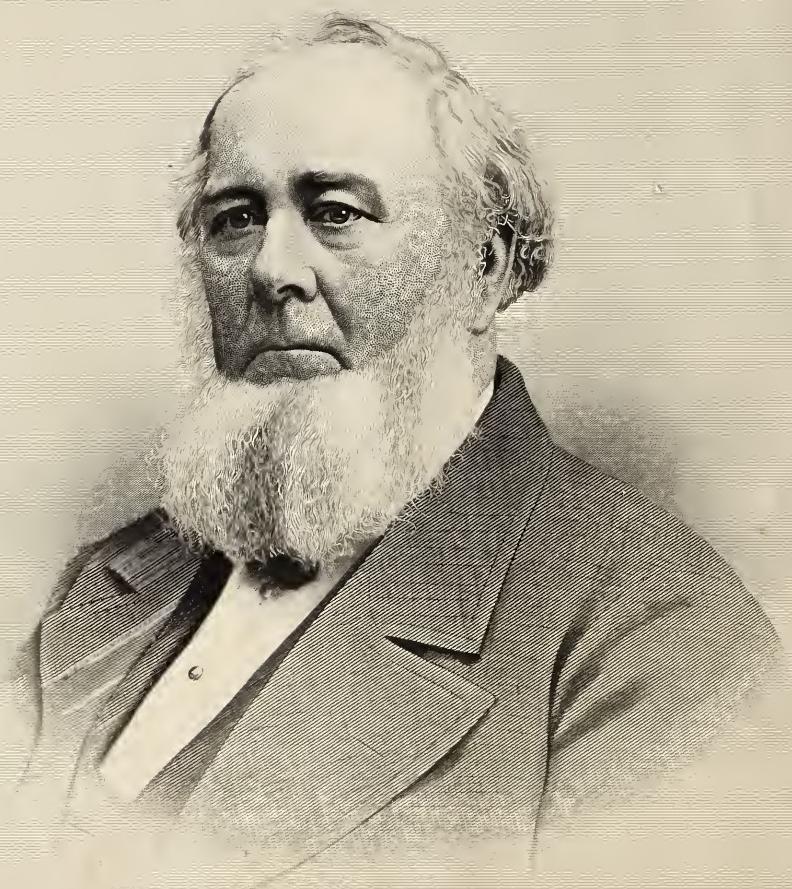
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Charles C. Rich

# PROGRESSIVE MEN OF SOUTHERN IDAHO

HON. CHARLES C. RICH.

[From the History of Idaho.]

A pioneer of Utah, California and Idaho, Hon. Charles C. Rich, who died on November 17, 1883, figured prominently in the early development of these states, and took an active part in furthering the welfare and promoting the progress of the commonwealths. He was also a most able exponent of the faith of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and with a colony of believers he founded the beautiful and thriving little city of Paris, the county seat of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and also all of the Mormon colonies of southeastern Idaho.

A native of Kentucky, Mr. Rich was born in Campbell in 1809, and was of English and Irish ancestry. His parents moved to Indiana during his youth, and there he was solidly educated. In 1829 they went to Illinois, becoming pioneer settlers of that state, and in April, 1832, Charles C. Rich embraced the faith and was baptized into the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, becoming one of its most faithful and prominent adherents. In 1830 he went to Nauvoo, Ill., where he remained until 1846, and while there he was

elected an adjutant general in the Mormon forces, then a part of the Illinois militia. A little later, however, the regiment was disbanded by the governor of the state. At that time Mr. Rich had been ordained a high priest of the church.

In the fall of 1846, in the general Mormon exodus, he moved to Pisgah, Iowa, and was first counsellor to President Huntingdon, and on the death of the president, he succeeded to the office thus left vacant. In March, 1847, he was one of a party that went to what is now Council Bluffs, Iowa, their winter quarters, where they made preparations for a journey to the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Rich was selected captain of a wagon train of one hundred wagons and was also the president of the emigrants.

They started on their long and perilous journey on June 14, 1847, and, after proceeding some distance, they experienced considerable trouble with the Indians. All of the women aided their progress on the way by driving teams and in other ways. The company traveled five, ten, and sometimes fifteen miles a day. Thousands of Indians were around them and frequently stole from them, but on October 2, 1847, they reached their

destination, having occupied three months and eighteen days on the way. When they arrived a settlement had been started. An adobe fort was erected shortly after their arrival at the site of what is now the beautiful and populous city of Salt Lake.

Soon after his arrival in Utah, Mr. Rich was elected first counsellor to the first president of the Salt Lake stake, and in 1848 he was honored with the presidency. On the 12th of March following he was ordained as one of the twelve apostles, and, in the fall of 1849, he was sent on a mission to California to establish a settlement of members of the church at Bernardino. He purchased the Lugo ranch, a large Mexican grant of land, and became the founder of the town and county of San Bernardino. In 1850 he returned to the Salt Lake settlement and took five hundred families to that district of the Golden state. He had the management of the colony for six years and spent most of his time there, although he traveled frequently between Salt Lake and California. In 1857, with three wives, Mr. Rich returned to Salt Lake City and secured a farm of two hundred acres of choice land, twelve miles to the north.

When Gen. Johnston, with the United States troops, came to attack them, they expected the town would be destroyed, and organized an army to protect themselves. Mr. Rich being elected a colonel in the Utah forces. They fixed their homes so as to set fire to them if it became necessary, and a guard was left for that purpose, the women and children being removed to Provo. The government forces, however, did not disturb the homes, and the owners returned in July, 1858.

In 1860, Mr. Rich was sent on a mission to Europe and was president of the church organization in that part of the world for about two and one-half years, having his headquarters at Liverpool. He visited Ireland,

Scotland, Sweden, Norway, Germany and France, coming back to America in 1862, bringing with him a large company of converts to the faith.

He then remained at Salt Lake until September, 1863, when he was called to look up a location for a new settlement of his people, and came to what is now Bear Lake county, Idaho. That fall thirty families from the Cache Valley established a settlement at Paris, Mr. Rich being the leading spirit in the enterprise. They built log cabins and passed a long, hard winter. The following June Brigham Young traveled through the valley and named the towns.

Many discouragements came to the pioneers in their attempts to make a permanent settlement. Frosts and grasshoppers destroyed what they planted, and times looked dark indeed, but President Rich imbued them with courage, saying he had come to settle and was going to stay, and that brighter days would dawn upon them.

This prediction proved true, and to his courage and faith is largely due the fact that the region has been transformed into thrifty farms, pleasant homes and enterprising towns and cities. When the land came into market Mr. Rich secured a half-section and his sons also secured good homes on government claims.

When the settlement was made it was supposed to be in Utah, and Mr. Rich frequently represented the district in the Utah Legislature. He took active part in framing the laws of the state and no one exhibited more devotion to the well-being of the pioneer settlers. He manifested himself as one of the bravest, noblest and grandest of men, respected the rights of all, was the friend of the poor and was beloved by all.

For many years it was the belief and practice of the male members of his church to

marry a plurality of wives, that they might raise large families for the Kingdom of Saints in Heaven. Acting upon this faith, Mr. Rich was six times married. On February 11, 1837, Sarah D. Pea became his wife; on January 3, 1845, Eliza A. Graves; on January 6, 1845, Mary A. Phelp; on January 15, 1845, Sarah Peck; on February 7, 1846, Emeline Grover; in March, 1847, Harriet Sargeant. With him these wives and his father and mother, Joseph and Nancy (O'Neal) Rich, crossed the plains, and these wives were all his faithful helpmeets and conscientious adherents of the church. Five of them bore him six sons each, and twenty-two daughters were born to him, fifty-two children in all. The family have retained the religion of their faith. Three of the widows are now living and are comfortably provided for.

Twenty-two of the sons and ten of the daughters still survive, namely: Mrs. Sarah Jane Miller; Joseph C., late judge of the Fifth judicial district of Idaho; Hiram S., of St. Charles, Idaho; Mary, wife of Joseph Linford; Franklin D., of Paris; Elizabeth, wife of Milando Pratt; Mary A., wife of Dr. J. Pomeroy; Frances, wife of James Collins; Adelbert, of Canada; Caroline, wife of Bishop Humphries, of Paris; William L., of Paris; David P., of Rexburg; Nancy, widow of Vincent Pugmire; Minerva, wife of H. S. Wooley; Benjamin E., of Rexburg; Amasa M., of Paris; George Abel, of Paris; Andrew J., of Rich, Idaho; Martha C., wife of Samuel Parish; Fred C., of Salt Lake City; Samuel J., of Idaho Falls; Heber C., of Rich; Harley T.; Ezra C., of Ogden, Utah; Joel, of Paris; Wilford, of Paris; Morgan J.; Edward I.; Walter P., of Paris; George Q., of Lyon, Utah; Alvin, of Paris; Drusilla, wife of William Streeter, Esq.

President Rich held high offices in church and state with distinguished results, being a

man of marked ability, well-fitted for leadership, and he largely promoted the advancement and interests of all southeastern Idaho. He built the first sawmill and the first gristmill at Paris, and in numberless ways promoted the enterprises and aided in the development of the Bear Lake Valley. He was always regarded as a wise counsellor by his people, and neither Mormon, Jew or Gentile questioned his honesty or the right and justice of his advice or decisions. His name is held in honor and esteem by all who knew him, and it is inseparably connected with the history and spiritual welfare of all of this region.

#### HON. JAMES H. HAWLEY.

Hon. James H. Hawley, the present mayor of the capital city of Idaho, "beautiful Boise," has so fully filled so many stations of trust and official place with such conceded ability, that he is now not only one of the best-known men of the state, but also enjoys a high personal popularity among all classes of the people, who honor and esteem him not only for the faithfulness, ability and integrity with which he has discharged his various official duties, but to a still greater degree for the unassuming modesty and courtesy manifested in all his relations in private life; the strength and value of his friendship and his reverence for all things connected with the proper maintenance of law and order.

Mayor Hawley was born at Dubuque, Iowa, January 17, 1847, coming from two old New York and New England families. His mother died when he was a child, and his father moved to California in 1849, removing to Texas in 1856, where he made his permanent home. The subject of this sketch went to California in 1861 with relatives, and was attending school there when the mining operations in what is now northern Idaho directed

his attention, in common with that of many others, and in April, 1862, he ran away from home and joined the army of adventurers who were proceeding to the Florence mines. Since that time he has continuously been a resident of Idaho and has been identified with nearly every section of the state.

Mr. Hawley, although not an officeseeker, has occupied a number of official positions. He was first a member of the Legislature in 1870, serving in the lower house, and in 1874 was a member of the upper house. He served on the board of county commissioners of Boise county, then the principal county in the state, in 1876, and in 1878 was elected district attorney of the Second district, comprising the newly opened Wood River and Custer county mines, and filled that position for four years, establishing a reputation as a great criminal lawyer by his skill in managing the many cases he was compelled to try. In 1884 he was named by President Cleveland as United States attorney for Idaho, serving for four years. In 1888 he was nominated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Hon. Fred T. Dubois. Since statehood he has been a prominent factor in Democratic circles and at the last election would undoubtedly have secured the United States senatorship had his party been returned to power; as it was, he received the votes of all the Democratic members of the Legislature.

Mr. Hawley was admitted a member of the supreme court of the state in February, 1871, and since then has been prominently identified with a great portion of the important litigation of the state, paying particular attention to mining and water law and criminal matters. He has found time to take part in every political campaign since 1870, always advocating the election of the Democratic nominees.

In 1903 he accepted the nomination for mayor of Boise and, although the city was Re-

publican by 600 majority, after the most bitterly fought contest ever carried on in the state he was elected by the handsome majority of 274, thus showing the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, and immediately upon taking his seat he inaugurated the system of municipal improvements which has put Boise City far in the lead of all other towns of similar size in the West.

Mr. Hawley was married, in 1875, at Quartzburg, Idaho, to Miss Mary E. Bullock, nine children being the result of the union, six of whom are still surviving. Mr. Hawley is a man in the prime of life and of unbounded energy, and has apparently many years of active work before him.

#### HON. RANK W. HUNT.

The state of Idaho, with its enormous mining and industrial activities and rapid development, has attracted hither men of marked ability and high character from nearly every one of the older states, who have here shown themselves equal to every circumstance arising in the strenuous life of the West and have reflected luster both upon the commonwealth they gave them being and upon the virile state of their present residence. One who has ably and grandly represented the people of Idaho as a gallant military officer in bloody battles in the maliferous Philippines, where he acquired distinct prestige as a gallant soldier and also later exhibiting himself as a wise and prudent governor of this important state, ex-Governor Frank W. Hunt, also prominent representative of the state's great mining industry, deserves especial notice in this volume.

Hon. Frank William Hunt was born at Newport, Ky., on December 16, 1861, as a son of Capt. Thomas B. and Eugenia Hunt. The father, a military man by taste and edu-

cation, held a commission as captain in the United States army, and in the atmosphere of a cultured home and with the advantage of a practical education the lad attained mature years, in early life becoming an efficient clerk in various departments of the governmental service, later acquiring and filling important government contracts. From 1885 he has given largely of his time and his tireless energy to mining, in that connection coming to Idaho in 1888, where, on November 10, 1896, he married with Miss Ruth Maynard, of Boise, where he now resides, one winsome daughter, Elizabeth Maynard Hunt, constituting with the parents the family circle.

Making his home in Lemhi county on his arrival in the territory and devoting himself to his favorite pursuit, Mr. Hunt soon enjoyed the warm friendship of the people and the esteem of the leading men. In 1892 he was elected as a Democrat to serve his county in the second session of the Legislature, 1893-4. Here he proved to be a vigilant and active legislator, rendering important services to his county and to the state, for at that session the laws affecting the mining industry were in bad shape, and the needed amendments to these laws consumed a good deal of time and labor on the part of the legislators, in which work Governor Hunt bore a zealous, efficient and praiseworthy part.

Coming from a military stock, as was to be expected, the Spanish-American war appealed to Mr. Hunt's patriotic impulses and he entered his country's service as a first lieutenant in Company G, Idaho Volunteers, and accompanied his regiment to the Philippines, where he saw sharp and continual service, participating in the capture of Manila on August 13, 1898, also in actions fought with Filipinos in insurrection from February 5, 1899, to July 31, 1899, being recommended for brevet rank of captain and later, after having

been commissioned as captain on March 7, 1899, being recommended for brevet rank of major, both recommendations being made for his "conspicuous gallantry in action." While in this service in the Philippines Captain Hunt was on the staff of General Overshine, which position imposed many responsibilities and severe duties upon him, all of which were discharged with decided ability and recognized efficiency, making himself indispensable through the valuable services thus rendered, and caused him to become extremely and deservedly popular in military circles.

Upon the return of the Idaho volunteer soldiers Captain Hunt had attained so great popularity in the state that, recognizing his ability, the Democratic state convention of 1901 nominated him for the highest executive office in the gift of the people, that of governor of the state. This nomination pleased the people, the great labor element of the state largely espoused his cause, and he was duly elected and inaugurated into office. At the time of his election what was known as the Coeur d'Alene region was in a frightful condition, caused by labor troubles. Governor Hunt had always been known as an ardent friend of the laboring men and of organized labor. His opponents during the political campaign that resulted in his election sought to make the point that he desired his support from the turbulent labor element in the Coeur d' Alenes and that his election would prove a calamity to the people of the state. The Coeur d' Alene mining region was then held under martial law and groaning under restrictive regulations that made it impossible for a member of a mining union to obtain employment in any of the mines. It was believed that Captain Hunt, in the event of his election, would declare all this delectable state of things off and remove all these restrictions and safeguards, which would so encourage and inflame the union miners

that only crimes, bloodshed and ruin would result. Well, a part of what his enemies pretended to fear did come upon them. Hunt was elected, and among the first acts of his administration he abolished martial law in the Coeur d' Alenes and removed all the absurd, tyrannical restrictions that had been imposed upon the union miners. What was then the result? The region of country, that during all the preceding governors' administrations had been in a chronic state of confusion and turbulence, sank at once into the normal, peaceful condition of the older and more staid communities, and, what is still better, there has been no serious trouble in all that richly endowed and prosperous mining region since that odious ban of coercion was removed. This is but the simple truth, known as such to every inhabitant of Idaho. So far as the action of the executive was concerned, the entire administration of Governor Hunt was characterized by special prudence and foresight. At the close of his term of office he was again the choice of his party, and secured a nomination for re-election. By this time, however, conditions had changed in the state, with the result that Governor Hunt went down to defeat with many other candidates on the Democratic ticket, which, flushed by success, had split into factions, thus ending its power temporarily.

One event occurred during the Hunt administration which should be more than briefly alluded to. It was the act of the pardoning board in the case of one Davis, condemned to death. The pardoning board of Idaho is composed of three members, the governor, the secretary of state and the attorney general. Davis had been for several years under sentence of death for the alleged murder of two sheepherders in Cassia county. The evidence upon which he was convicted was purely circum-

stantial. After sentence of death had been passed upon him, every legal remedy and resource was exhausted by his counsel in an effort to save him from execution. The last resource was the pardoning board, which, as a first act, commuted the sentence of Davis to that of imprisonment for life and, by a subsequent act, granted him a full pardon. For these acts the board has been very severely criticised, but with what injustice a full history of the case and a detailed account of all the circumstances surrounding it would show. These for obvious reasons can not be here given. It is one of those cases in which the element of doubt entered in so great a measure as to secure numerous signatures to petitions and personal requests for the action of clemency by men whose voices were entitled to a respectful hearing, who had also been in positions that enabled them to know all of the circumstances and who understood the nature of the evidence upon which conviction had been obtained. It is clear enough now to all thinking men that the criticisms that were directed against the board of pardon in the Davis case were the fruit of the political animosity which had been brought into existence during a long and hotly contested campaign, and it can be safely asserted that no reasonable being, conversant with the facts, would now consent to the undoing of these acts of the board, if that honorable body had the power of review, and replace Davis again under the shadow of the gallows, where he suffered for a number of years, or be willing to witness the execution of a sentence secured under the circumstances that attended this somewhat noted trial. In this connection, to show the great transitions attending some lives, we will state that Davis has since his pardon acquired great wealth in extensive mining operations in the state of Nevada.

## HON. GEORGE H. STEWART.

Descending from ancient Scottish and English families of distinction, and worthily carrying the name which above all others appeals to loyal Scots, Judge George H. Stewart of this review is also a typical American, since both his paternal and maternal ancestors have been identified with the United States from Colonial days, his own birth occurring at Connersville, Ind., on February 26, 1858, as a son of Matthew and Nancy (Harlan) Stewart. In a home atmosphere of religious training and strong Republican instruction young Stewart passed his early years on the farm of his father, attending the public schools with such earnestness of study that at an early age he engaged in teaching that he might independently carry out his thought of securing a more complete mental equipment. He was graduated from the scientific department of the normal school of Valparaiso, Ind., in 1879, and, still continuing his pedagogic labors, he then matriculated in the law department of the same school, from which he received his degree in 1882, the same year being admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. Soon after his admission to practice he located as a lawyer at Fowler, Ind., where for the four years he was a resident of the place he acquired a flattering clientele for a young lawyer, and the prospects seemed good for a creditable success. But his health failed, and he deemed it best to try western life and opportunities, so in 1886 we find him established at Stockville, Neb., where his health improved and he acquired fame and prestige, being during his residence in Frontier county not only a popular county attorney, but also holding a retainer in nearly every case of prominence before the courts of southwestern Nebraska. After four years of active life in Nebraska Mr. Stewart came to Idaho in 1890, and from the

first took high rank at the bar. His personal popularity, combined with his legal ability and accomplishments, caused his nomination and election in 1893 to represent Ada county in the state Senate, and his record in this connection added largely to his influence and friendship with the leading people of the state. He was destined to place himself more strongly in the esteem and affection of the people, for upon the resignation of Hon. James H. Richards, as judge of the Third judicial district of the state, he was chosen his successor, in this office continuing the same faithfulness to duty and comprehension of and discharge of the trusts committed to his keeping that in 1898 the people re-elected him. Concerning this campaign and election we can perhaps do no better than to give the words of another writer: "This campaign and the election of Judge Stewart constitute one of the brightest pages in the history of the state. He was nominated upon the straight Republican ticket in a district where the silver vote was in the majority by several thousand. In addition to this there was a fusion of Silver Republicans and Democrats, the Populist candidate withdrawing that the fusion candidate's name might be placed on the Populist ticket. So the three silver parties were combined and practically waited on one candidate, apparently uniting the entire silver forces in an overwhelming silver district. Notwithstanding this, Judge Stewart was elected by a large majority, the vote of his home county being one of the rarest compliments ever paid to the personal worth of a candidate. Men of all parties voted for him simply because they had discovered that in service as a judge he had shown exceptional executive ability and invincible moral courage in the discharge of his duties and also that peculiar turn of mind, which, rarely found, must always be found in the mental equipment and personality of a

great jurist. He had so firmly won the people's confidence that the party lash was wielded by the leaders in vain."

Judge Stewart was complimented by the lawyers of the Third judicial district in a high degree when they made him the president of the Bar Association, which position he has held with impressive dignity from the organization of the society. As a jurist the Judge penetrates to the marrow of the causes before his courts, and he is acknowledged by all litigants to be both impartial and unprejudiced, the merits alone being of weight on his mind; his instructions to the jury are ever models of good English, plain, direct and so clear as never to be misinterpreted. The good quality of his language is especially noticeable in his decisions, which, in plain and simple phrases, go forward link by link until a complete chain of invincible logic is formed that substantiates the correct argument and indicating that no other decision is possible under the proven conditions.

Becoming a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1883 at Fowler, Ind., he has taken great interest in the brotherhood and capably filled high offices in this connection in lodge, chapter and commandery, as he has also done in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. The Judge has a family residence in Boise, and has been twice married, first, in 1881, to Miss Elizabeth School, who was also a native of Connerville, Ind., who died in 1885, leaving two children, Charles L. and Ethel C. Stewart; second, in 1888, he wedded Miss A. L. Sheets, of Fowler, Ind.

#### HON. JAMES H. RICHARDS.

Prominent among the public-spirited citizens of Boise and standing high in the ranks of the legal fraternity of the state, Judge James H. Richards is also well known as a suc-

cessful promoter of large enterprises, with which his name will be long connected as a conservor of public benefit. He was born at Fredericktown, Knox county, Ohio, on May 5, 1852, a son of Daniel and Clarissa (Allen) Richards, both of whom descended from families of good repute and distinguished accomplishment in various fields of endeavor in both the New and the Old Worlds. Daniel Richards, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., came of an ancient Norman stock, but also derived origin from subsequent Scotch and English ancestors, some of whom emigrated to America in its early civilized life. He was long a manufacturer of linseed oil in Ohio, and was entrusted by the state with the sale of the goods manufactured in the state's penal institutions. His death occurred at the age of seventy-eight years in 1884, his wife surviving him, dying in Boise in 1896, when she also had accomplished seventy-eight years of useful existence. She had the distinction of numbering among other honorable members of her ancestral line the celebrated Ethan Allen, of Ticonderoga fame, and his equally historic brother Ira, whom Vermont holds in the highest veneration.

The lot of the average country lad was that of the Judge in his early life, attending the country schools and working at the home duties of the farm until he was fourteen years old, when he engaged himself as an employee on a dairy farm at the munificent wage of seven dollars per month. His duties were well performed and for two years he gave most excellent service, husbanding his meager salary so that he might continue his education. This he did for two years in Belleville, Ohio, and then for two years rented a farm of 410 acres in Huron county, devoting his time to stock-raising. Being elected a teacher of the Mount Vernon grammar school, he continued at this employment for some years, during four of

them serving as the principal of the school. Desiring to have a still better educational equipment, he became a student at that noted Methodist school, the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, where he completed his literary education. His college life coming to an end, he concluded to devote himself to the profession of law and began its study in Mount Vernon under competent tutelage, in 1879 removing to Denver and continuing to read law under the supervision of Senator Patterson and Governor Thomas, and in 1881, after an exhaustive examination, being admitted to practice in the courts of the state. The same year also witnessed his marriage with Miss Fannie Howe, of Winona, Minn., formerly of Fredericktown, Ohio, and a member of the prominent Howe family of that state.

From that time the Judge has been in constant attendance at the various courts, early acquiring a valuable clientage and retaining it by his admitted skill as a lawyer and as a pleader. For six years he was located at Breckenridge, Colo., then came to Boise, Idaho, where he has since been active in his profession. He early was a pronounced Republican and has been prominent in the politics of the state, in 1894 being chosen chairman of the Republican state convention. In the same year he was a delegate to the judicial convention of the Third judicial district and here he was nominated as its candidate for judge, which nomination was ratified at the polls by a very complimentary majority. He was the admitted choice of a large proportion of the lawyers having business before this court and his administration of the duties of the office well justified the expectations. By his administrative power and splendid executive ability the large mass of accumulated business was rapidly disposed of and the calendar of every court within the bounds of his district was cleared off during the two years he

was upon the bench, and during this time 440 cases were tried before him, nine of them being murder cases, and in one of these he was compelled to sentence the convicted criminal to death. Deeming the work for which he was specially chosen accomplished by the clearing of the calendars of their accumulated business, Judge Richards resigned his office and again took up the practice of law, and is retained as a counsellor or advocate on many of the important cases tried in the courts of southern Idaho.

In 1899 Judge Richards was elected mayor of Boise after a very exciting campaign. His administration was characterized by the same conscientious discharge of duty as had marked his earlier holdings of office and it is worthy of especial remark that he was the first mayor of the city to assume that the city was entitled to free water for sprinkling purposes, an action that gave rise to much controversy at the time. His position was decided to be correct, however, and the point was settled in favor of the city. In 1902, at its annual session in Butte, Mont., he was elected the president of the American Mining Congress, and is now in the incumbency of that office. He has creditably given attention to large business propositions, which he has brought to successful termination. He pushed the construction of the Payette irrigating canal with indefatigable energy and perseverance until it was an accomplished fact. He organized the Payette Valley Bank and the Payette Land and Improvement Co., from its inception holding the presidency of the latter corporation. Through these and other operations he has been instrumental in bringing a large amount of outside capital into Idaho, to the great advantage and successful improvement of the state. As county commissioner he did good service in the organization and proper development of Canyon county, placing this organization on the

sure line to a permanent prosperity. His strong intellect, business acumen and capable management and energy have brought him success in many lines and his qualities of head and heart have brought him the strong friendship of the notable citizens of the state, for he is an ideal companion and an unswerving friend. His religious affiliation is with the intellectual organization of Christian Science, holding membership in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Boise.

#### HON. JOHN T. MORGAN.

Probably no other American family descending from ancient Welsh lineage has occupied so many responsible stations in the various activities and professional life of the nation as has the representative family of Morgan. The leading financial operator of the present generation, the early Vermonter who introduced and gave his name to the most valuable strain of horses the New World has ever seen, the distinguished captain of the whaling industry, who for so many years was the president of the American Bible Society, all bearing the name of Morgan, indicate in some measure how diversified have been the operations of the family and how its wonderful energy and ability have caused it to be closely interwoven with the very foundations of this great republic. It is not strange, therefore, that, in tracing the history of this new commonwealth of Idaho, we should here find as a leading legislist and an honored son of the state a representative of the Morgan family, Hon. John T. Morgan, who has also dignified the family name and well maintained the prestige of its best traditions. It is but simple justice to here make some slight record of a life that has ever been active and useful, by its excellent administration of high public functions and stainless personal character, honoring the com-

monwealth in public and in private as much as the state has worthily honored him.

Descending from the prominent Connecticut branch of the family, Hon. John T. Morgan was born in the little country town of Hamburg, not far from Buffalo, N. Y., as the son of James C. and Penelope (Green) Morgan, both of the worthy parents being long since deceased. Away back in 1843 the rural home of the parents was transferred to the pioneer lands of Illinois, where the Judge grew to maturity in the healthful atmosphere and amid the industrious conditions of life on a new prairie farm, attending the public schools at Monmouth with such attention and study that he was early fitted for teaching, in which vocation he acquired the funds to obtain a greatly desired higher education.

Matriculating at Galesburg, Ill., in Lombard University, he was graduated from that creditable school in 1855 and began and continued the study of law for three years under the very capable tutelage of Gen. E. A. Paine, thereafter entering the law department of the noted Albany (N. Y.) University, and, in that profound school and in that of the State Law School of Poughkeepsie, he acquired a mental equipment of high value and a knowledge of jurisprudence that has throughout his subsequent eminent career at all times been amply sufficient to enable him to grasp the most recondite points of any presented subject or cause, and to observe the legal principles and technicalities on which their strength or weakness depended. After his graduation from the Poughkeepsie school in 1856 the future judge at once established himself in legal practice at Monmouth, Ill., and, although in competition with strong lawyers, soon began to form a clientele of character and wealth, and was safely started on the field of prosperous and remunerative legal activity.

Then came on the great war period, the

struggle for the Union. As soon as he could close the cases with which he had become connected, the young attorney flung down his law books, took up the manual of arms and the army regulations, and, on August 6, 1862, was commissioned by Governor Yates to raise the company in which, on August 11th, he enlisted to serve in the Union army as a member of the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry. The popular estimation of the young lawyer may be justly indicated by the action of the soldiers of the company in electing him as their captain, and this office he worthily held until his final muster-out at the termination of hostilities. During this period he occupied for two years the responsible position of provost marshal at that important military center, Clarksville, Tenn., where, in addition to the ordinary duties of the office, he was placed in charge and management of the houses, lands and goods of all persons who had entered the Confederate service and all other abandoned and confiscated property. The very delicate duties thus devolved upon him were discharged with a keen perception of the varying circumstances involved in the abandonment, and the proper recognition alike of the rights of persons and of those of the government. On the coming of peace the law practice at Monmouth was resumed, and he soon won marked attention, both from the people and jurists.

In 1870 his public civil life commenced by his election to a year's term in the Legislature from his home district. This was followed in 1874 by an election to the state Senate, where his diligent endeavors and statesmanlike qualities were earnestly employed for four highly productive years in the legislation of the state. For many years after the war also he had been giving good service as a register in bankruptcy and had obtained a wide acquaintance among leading men of the state and nation, especially of the Republican party,

to the furtherance of whose interests he had zealously given up his time and abilities, and it was no surprise to his friends, when, on June 26, 1879, he was commissioned as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the territory of Idaho. Under this appointment and a subsequent one by President Arthur, Judge Morgan held this exalted office with great acceptability to all concerned until he was removed, on account of political differences, by President Cleveland in 1885. In 1890 he was elected as one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth, then just advanced to statehood, and for six years more he ably sustained his former reputation as a jurist and gave luster to the bench. From 1885 to 1890 he was engaged in legal practice at Blackfoot, Idaho, and his services were sought in most of the important litigation occurring in those eventful years of the transition period of the commonwealth, and to this practice he returned in 1897. It was but natural that he should be prominently consulted and active in everything appertaining to the change from a territorial to a state government, and his earnest endeavors toward the accomplishment of that event had weight with the people and with Congress. When the time came to frame a state constitution he was chosen as a member of the constitutional convention and rendered effective service as the chairman of the committee on the legislative department.

If the inquiry be made, "What did Judge Morgan do in his long service on the bench of the Supreme Court of Idaho?" we answer that he maintained to the full extent the honor and authority of his court; that as a judge he brought to the determination of the cases before him his best judgment as a man and lawyer, uninfluenced by personal or party considerations; that the supreme effort of his judicial life was to administer the law as he understood it; that to do this work he brought

a strong and forceful personality and intellectuality, which enabled him to comprehend the broad distinction between the substantial principles upon which successful government and civil society must rest, and the fleeting bubbles of theory arising out of factional disturbances in the conglomerate mass of human selfishness and ambition; that he administered the law without recognition of or regard to such floating theories. No siren voice tempted him from the straight and forward path, which the law and his conscientious construction of the law, seemed to him to lead to the best results for the territory and state, the community and the individual citizen. His highest eulogy and his most enduring monument as a judge are the records of the courts over which he presided. As a member of the bar he stands in the acknowledged front rank; as a citizen and a member of society he is regarded as one of the leading and influential citizens of the state, Boise numbering him among her elite and his cultured home as one of her choicest possessions. By his wife, formerly Miss Maria Harroun, whom he wedded in 1858, he has had four children: Nellie L. (Mrs. George M. Snow); Coral (Mrs. Charles P. Durst), now deceased; Ralph T., who has followed his father's footsteps in the practice of law and is now giving extreme satisfaction to the people as a judge in northern Idaho; Grace, wife of Judge James M. Stevens, of Blackfoot.

#### HON. DE FOREST H. ANDREWS.

The worthy gentleman whose name heads this review, who in various lines of prominent and prosperous business operations has achieved a high and merited success, was a resident of Boise for fourteen years, previously, however, becoming acquainted with the Rocky Mountain section of the West through thirty

years of real-estate operations and highly successful mining enterprises in Colorado. So it is in all earnestness that we number him among the best representatives of the old-time pioneer, while during his career as a live factor in the commercial prosperity of Boise he stood decidedly conspicuous.

Hon. De Forest H. Andrews comes of an ancient English family, his immediate agnatic ancestors, however, for several generations being numbered among the honorable citizens of the state of New York, his grandfather, Salmon Andrews, long residing in the famous city of Syracuse, where his son, Salmon S. Andrews, the father of De Forest, also had his birth. Early marrying a Miss Sarah Stolp, whose forefathers were emigrants from the great German fatherland, the married home was made in Cayuga county, N. Y., where, on May 23, 1841, their son De Forest H. was born. When he was about two years of age the family residence was transferred to Illinois, where for a time the father conducted agricultural operations at Aurora, thereafter becoming a resident of Valparaiso, Ind., where Death came for him at seventy-eight years of age, the surviving wife then joining her son De Forest at Leadville, Colo., where she passed into the silent land after sixty-eight years of useful existence.

Acquiring a good practical education in the excellent schools of Illinois and Indiana, in early youth the large business operations of the maturer years of Hon. De Forest Andrews were foreshadowed by the keen sagacity and native acumen which he displayed in the various activities of life coming to his attention at that early day, and he was earnestly occupied with stock raising and other business enterprises of more or less pith and moment until 1860, when he established his home in Colorado and soon was a noted figure in the mining circles of Leadville and Aspen, owning

and developing valuable properties in the counties of Boulder and Gilpin and aiding largely in the creation and prosperity of the brisk little city of Nevadaville, of which he was a highly progressive mayor. For thirty years, as before stated, the earnest zeal of his mature manhood was given to the development and prosperity of the mining interests of Colorado, and when he finally closed out his properties for \$85,000, preparatory to removal to Boise, Idaho, one of the familiar features of the mining life of that district was missed and mourned by his associates.

It was in 1890 that Mr. Andrews made his permanent location in Boise and here he at once stepped into prominence in both the political and commercial departments of the city's public forces. Purchasing real estate in quite an extensive manner, he established a real-estate office and from that time until his lamented death, October 3, 1903, he was one of the foremost of the real-estate men of Boise. His holdings occupy much space in the Broadway, Park, Thatcher, South Boise and Londerer additions, and the annual amount of his sales would surprise the uninitiated. The development, growth and prosperity of Boise has been largely furthered by his operations, they demonstrating that the city was a great gainer through his location there.

Mr. Andrews was originally a Democrat, acting with that old conservative party until he became one of the founders of the Greenback party, in which he was very active, thereafter becoming a Populist. Once, while a resident of Gilpin county, Colo., he was chosen as the candidate of the combined Populist and Democratic parties for member of the state Legislature, but the exigencies of the campaign resulted in his defeat. In Ada county, Idaho, however, in 1896, he was nominated for the same office in this state by the Democratic-People's party and received a handsome ma-

jority of the votes cast at the subsequent election. His legislative life and action form a marked epoch in the development of the state, for he was instrumental in introducing into the Legislature and carrying to a successful passage the important irrigation bill, which has and will forever redound to the prosperous growth and consequent wealth of the commonwealth. To show the estimation in which he stood with his party associates, we will mention the fact that in 1898 he was accorded the high honor of a nomination for governor by the Populist party, which, unfortunately, was not equivalent to an election. True to his political promises and his principles, every one who knew him well understood that there was no uncertain meaning to his words and that ever threw the full weight and strong influence of a very forceful personality to win success for his cause. It has been well written of him in business, "He followed most systematic methods, was thoroughly reliable, had a strict regard for the ethics of commercial life, and, by enterprise, sagacity and careful management, he secured a most gratifying success."

In 1872 occurred the marriage of Mr. Andrews and Mrs. Isabella Rice, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and a lady of deep religious character and estimable qualities. Of their five children none reached maturity. Such was the kindly and generous nature of Mr. Andrews that those who knew him best often recall his memory with a tender regret that one who was so capable of making friends and loved ones happy was not spared by the Death Angel for many years to add to the sum total of their happiness. His lonely and widowed wife, who was his faithful companion through many years of diversified existence, remembers as a precious solace his true manhood and many admirable qualities, honoring and sacredly cherishing his memory as one of the best of husbands.

## HON. GEORGE M. PARSONS.

The best history of a country, nation, state or community is the life-records of its representative men, those who have accomplished something for the interest of the people at large and whose efforts have ever been fearless, honest and serviceable. Among the residents of Boise, Idaho, who may fittingly be classed among the representative men of both Boise and Idaho, as he has most capably filled some of the state's high official positions and is universally known as an attorney of high repute and standing and a man of unsullied integrity of character as well as a gentleman of pleasing, if pronounced individuality, stands prominently forth Hon. George M. Parsons. He was born in the brisk business town of Cambridge City, Ind., on January 15, 1850, a son of George L. and Mary E. (Matthias) Parsons and in his veins "harmonious flow, the Southern fire and Northern snow," since his paternal ancestors were of English stock, settling in the Colonial period in Massachusetts and later in New York, while the mother, although born in Ohio, claimed descent from early and distinctive Virginia families. It may not be inappropriate to mention that one of his lineage on the father's side was the famous Commodore Stephen Decatur of historic fame, and that his paternal grandfather, William Parsons, served his country faithfully on the tented fields of both the Revolution and the war of 1812, while the maternal grandfather, Jacob Matthias, was one of the founders of the flourishing city of Hamilton, Ohio, where he was for years one of its leading men and citizens.

The early life of General Parsons was passed in Cincinnati and Hamilton, and his education was commenced in their excellent schools, where he was a student of the Hamilton high school, when, although only fifteen

years of age, his inherited love of country, caused him to enlist in the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry, his physical development being such that he was enabled to pass the mustering officer. His military life was not of long duration, although exceedingly valuable to the youth in an educational way, for after some months of scouting duty in the mountains of Alabama, the regiment was mustered out of service in October, 1865.

Returning to Ohio, the young soldier completed his literary education in that state and was engaged in various occupations until 1871, when he saw the star of destiny in the West and came to Idaho, and from his arrival in the territory he has been conspicuously identified with various departments of the development and prosperity of the commonwealth, giving much of his time and persistent endeavors to its weal and welfare, and at the time of the Indian outbreak in 1878 he raised and commanded a company of troops to oppose them.

Aligning himself with the Republican party, he ably represented Alturas county in the seventh and tenth sessions of the state Legislature, and in 1882 he was elected as the probate judge of the same county, in which office he manifested a keen discernment of the principles underlying the legal intricacies involved in complicated causes coming before him and winning favorable comments and public esteem. Giving his attention to the study of law under competent instructors, he was admitted to practice in the supreme court in 1885, and from that time to the present writing he has given his attention to that important profession, acquiring such repute and prestige in that connection as to receive the nomination of his party in 1892 for the important office of attorney general of the state, which nomination was ratified at the polls and he was continued in office, by a reelection, for

four years, becoming well known during this time to many leading men of the nation. Like many other western Republicans, General Parsons was estranged from his old party by the action of the St. Louis national convention in declaring for a gold standard, and he thereafter gave his earnest support to the cause of bimetallism, becoming the candidate of the Free Silver Republicans for attorney general, polling a highly complimentary vote, but by reason of the division of the advocates of free silver, failing of an election, and he is again in the ranks of the Republicans. General Parsons has a high standing in many fraternal organizations, tracing his Masonic membership back to old Alturas Lodge, No. 12, in which he was made a Mason in 1875, while in Grand Army of the Republic circles he has attained distinguished rank, having been the junior vice-commander of the department of Utah, Idaho and Montana, and it is but an act of simple justice to say that in all positions of honor or trust, in social and society life and intercourse, he has ever been noted for a simple and unostentatious manner and a truly democratic freedom of intercourse with all classes and conditions of men. In 1875 occurred the marriage of General Parsons and Miss Mary E. Whelpley, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose congenial tastes, culture and charming personality have made the family residence one of the choice resorts of the intellectual society of the capital city.

In conclusion we will say that we find in General Parsons united and fully displayed many of the rare qualities which belong to the equipment of the successful lawyer and counsellor, and that he is regarded as one of the most capable of the representatives of the bar of the state. He has in an eminent degree the rare ability of saying in a convincing way the right thing at the right time, while with a logical, inductive and analytical mind he com-

bines a clear and comprehensive knowledge of fundamental principles and of statutory law, possessing also the charm of a winning magnetism that attracts acquaintanceship and ripens it into strong friendship.

#### HON. JOHN L. WEAVER.

Among the brilliant, cultured and accomplished gentlemen who have ably served the state of Idaho in responsible official stations, while performing their duties acquiring also the respect and love of the best elements of the citizenship of the state, prominently stands Hon. John L. Weaver, late adjutant general of Idaho. He carries in his veins the blood of mingled French, Swiss and Scotch ancestors, the ancestral line having, however, been early domiciled in America. From the establishment days of the William Penn colony the Weaver family has been a constituent part of the population of Pennsylvania, the paternal grandfather, however, removing to the Hoosier state in its days of primeval settlement.

John L. Weaver, a son of Robert F. and Jane (Banta) Weaver, was born on May 26, 1856, in Switzerland county, Ind., the youngest son of his parents, who, after lives of Christian character and usefulness as prominent agriculturists of his native county long since passed on to the silent land.

In the good schools and colleges of his native state General Weaver acquired an excellent education, after which he gave especial attention to the study of law, for which he had a natural predilection, was admitted to the bar and established himself in practice, continuing to be thus occupied for some years, when he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where in January, 1890, he was ordained as a minister of the Christian church, being prospered in this relation, not only in his first pastorate at Perry, Iowa, but also in East Des Moines,

and later, until 1894 in an evangelistic mission. In 1894 he came to Boise and accepted the pastorate of the Christian church of that city. In this important field of religious activity Mr. Weaver has done valuable and earnest labor, being a strong, logical and eloquent sermonizer and platform speaker, whose earnestness and conviction of the truth of his utterances were potent to all his hearers.

For many years a stalwart Republican, active in his personal endeavors for the success of his party, in 1896 he was estranged from his old companions on the silver question and has since affiliated with the Democratic party. Upon the creation of the vacancy in the office of adjutant general of the state, in 1898, caused by the resignation of the incumbent, Gen. B. W. Figgins, that he might accompany the troops of Idaho to the Philippines, Governor Steunenberg appointed Mr. Weaver to this distinguished office, in which he gave acceptable and conscientious service from May 16, 1898. He has a large number of strong personal friends among all classes of the people of this section of the state, being also through his connection with Odd Fellowship well and favorably known throughout the state. In this meritorious fraternal organization he holds high rank, being a past high priest of the encampment and a past brigadier-general of the Patriarchs Militant. He is also a valued member of the Knights of Pythias.

The fortunate marriage of General Weaver occurred with Miss Ida M. Jayne, a daughter of the patriotic Celey Jayne, who, while bravely battling for the Union cause in the Civil war as an officer, was killed in action. Their family circle is rounded out and completed by three daughters, Lucile, Lottie J. and Rachel May. Mrs. Weaver is a lady of education, refinement and culture, possessing also strong character and marked executive abilities, which have been ably demonstrated

in her long term of office as the supreme chief of the Rathbone Sisters of the World. She was a delegate in 1893 from Iowa to the World's Columbian Exposition held at Chicago, and also was a delegate to the National Congress of Women, held in connection therewith. The family combines in a very happy manner all the elements of a popular and a gracious hospitality and is esteemed as a constituent portion of the best society circles of the cultured city of their residence. It has been well said of General Weaver that he is a gentleman of marked ability, scholarly attainments and superior mental culture, who, commanding the respect of those with whom he has come into contact in public life, has in private circles won the love and eminent regard of many influential friends.

#### JOSEPH F. PHIPPEN.

Joseph F. Phippen is the son of Isaac and Ada (Stewart) Phippen, the former of Vermont and the latter of New York by nativity. They were early emigrants to Ohio, and in Springfield, that state, they were married and passed the first three years of their wedded life, and there their son Joseph was born on September 20, 1822. At the end of three years after their marriage they moved back to Vermont and some little time later took up their residence in western New York, in Chautauqua county. There they resided until the son was seventeen years of age, and there he was educated. In 1839 they joined the great body of the Mormon church, to which they had become converted, and moved to Nauvoo, Ill., where they remained until 1846, and then, with the last remnant of the faithful, after tarrying five years at Council Bluffs, journeyed across the plains with ox teams to the new Zion in Utah and settled in Tooele county, remaining there five years, then mov-

ing to Summit county and later to Salt Lake City, where they ended their days, the mother dying in 1870 and the father three years later. Their son Joseph remained with them, attending school in the winter and working on the farm in the summer, until they went into winter quarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa, when he engaged in blacksmithing, that being one of his trades, which he followed until the fall of 1852, when he joined them in their Utah home, arriving at Salt Lake on October 15, 1852. For one season he worked in the Mormon capital, then began teaching school in the winter and sawmilling in Big Cottonwood Canyon in the summer, continuing these occupations for about eight years in Tooele county. He then moved to Summit county and, in company with a partner, built a sawmill which he operated for two years. Selling out his share in this enterprise at the end of that period, he conducted a similar industry for Joseph A. Young during the next two seasons in Lamb's Canyon, then, in company with two other men, bought a mill and started again for himself. This mill was operated for a season in Lamb's Canyon, and was then moved to Cedar Valley, whither he also moved his family and where they remained about seven years. From there he moved to Heber City and during the next three years operated mills for different persons in that neighborhood. At the end of that time he came to Idaho and became one of the very first settlers in that part of Cassia county which is watered by Marsh Creek. Here he took charge of a farm belonging to his son Joseph, who had settled in this section some five years previously, and conducted that place during the next three years, at the same time operating sawmills in the vicinity. Then taking up a place of his own, he built a house and determined to make it his home, and here he has since resided, busily occupied in improving his property and

making the farm productive and profitable, and also in putting up and operating sawmills.

On February 11, 1844, Mr. Phippen was married to Miss Ann Dayton, a native of Ohio, and they became the parents of eight children, six of whom are living: J. Hyrum, Isaac F. (deceased), Julia Ann, Ada Irene, Parmelia F., Ellen M. (deceased), Almond M., William C. Their mother died in April, 1861, and on September 12, 1866, Mr. Phippen married a second wife, Miss Eliza J. Hudson, a native of Adams county, Ill., the marriage taking place at Salt Lake City, Utah. Six children have blessed this union, all but one of whom are living. They are Celia A., Wilford F., Mary J., Emma A., Edna C., Bertha L. and Milton E. (deceased). All the living children are married except Bertha, who is living at home. In the church Mr. Phippen was formerly a member of the Seventy and is at present a high priest. While living in Big Cottonwood Canyon he presided over the church there. Every year there is a pleasant reunion of the Phippen family association.

#### RALPH N. HOWELL.

Ralph N. Howell, one of the energetic and progressive ranchers of Cassia county, whose highly-improved and well-tilled farm proclaims his enterprise and skill, is a native of Springville, Utah, where he was born on June 30, 1867. His parents were Reuben N. and Louisa (Ogilvie) Howell, the former born and reared in Indiana and the latter in Nova Scotia, Canada. They came in the early days to Salt Lake City and after a short residence there removed to Springville, where their marriage was consummated in 1862. The father was a shoe and harnessmaker and followed his trade at the places named and also at Snowville, where the family lived three years, and at Kelton, where they also lived three years.

In 1877 they became residents of this state, locating on the Mahoney ranch, near where Albion now stands, which was the first ranch taken up in this basin. Here they maintained their home until the death of the father, on August 26, 1884, since which time the mother has resided at Albion. Their son Ralph attended school at Kelton and afterward at Albion at such times as he could snatch from his exacting work as a teamster. The father's failing health obliged him to abandon all active business and Ralph, at the age of fifteen years, was called on to take charge of the farm and conduct its operations. He has since then been engaged in this work and has made it profitable by his energy, intelligence and skill.

On November 26, 1892, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Eva Albertson, of Albion, the daughter of Charles and Mary Ann (Hepworth) Albertson, a sketch of whom can be seen on another page of this volume. Four children have brightened their household, Canis L., Rena M., Edith M. and George E.

#### CHARLES ALBERTSON.

Harkening to every call to duty in his useful life and discharging its utmost claims to the full extent of his powers, Charles Albertson, of Albion, Cassia county, is entitled to the respect he has won in every locality of his residence and the general esteem in which he is held at his present home. He is a native of Wayne county, Ohio, born April 5, 1845, the son of Henry and Jane (Dunmire) Albertson, the former born and reared in New Jersey and the latter in Pennsylvania. They were early settlers in Ohio, locating there in the early twenties, and, filled with the spirit of pioneers, when the region in which they settled became advanced in civilization and progress, they took another flight to the frontier in 1856, removing to Iowa to seek a home and

there they still live. Their son Charles enjoyed but few and brief opportunities for education at the schools, as those which were available in his day and locality were conducted during only a few months in the year and the work on the farm was urgent and continuous, and all hands were obliged to take their share of it. When the subject was between seventeen and eighteen years old the patriotic fire that burned within him led him to the defense of the Union then threatened by the Civil war which was then in progress, and in 1862 he enlisted as a volunteer in the Thirty-first Iowa Infantry, and from that time to the close of the terrible struggle he gallantly followed his regimental colors in their career of triumph through every danger and over every obstacle, being at the siege of Vicksburg, at Chattanooga, at Lookout Mountain, where the clouds of the conflict rivaled those of the sky and mingled with them, at Missionary Ridge and with Sherman on his renowned march to the sea. He was mustered out of the service about two months after Lee's surrender, receiving his discharge at Louisville, Ky., and although more than a third of a century has elapsed since then, he still bears the marks and has frequent painful reminders of a serious wound he received in the left leg at Arkansas Post. He reached home after the war, on July 4, 1865, and was paid off at Camp Heron at Davenport, Iowa. In the spring of 1866 he came west to Montana prospecting, remaining in that territory about a year, then went to Lake Point, Utah, where he engaged in farming and raising stock until June, 1876. At that time he came to what is now Cassia county, this state, where he has since made his home, and took up a homestead of excellent land on two streams, Marsh and Land Creeks, both of which flow through his place. When a company was organized in the neighborhood at one time to keep down the Indians

he was made sergeant, but the vigor and effectiveness of the organization of the people for defense removed the necessity for further action. In all matters of public improvement Mr. Albertson has taken an active part, helping to work out the first roads in the county, to establish its schools, build its churches and promote every other laudable enterprise.

On September 29, 1869, Mr. Albertson was married to Miss Mary Ann Hepworth, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Fletcher) Hepworth, natives of England who were among the pioneers of Utah, locating at Salt Lake in 1857, where the father followed the business of butchering until his death, and where the mother still resides. Mrs. Albertson died on February 20, 1892, leaving a family of ten living children, Charles, Mary, Eva, Edna, Cyrus, Thomas and Elizabeth (twins), both deceased, Zella, Clarence, Pearl, Una and Salome. Mr. Albertson and his children, Eva, Edna, Zella, Una and Salome, are members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, belonging to the Reorganized church, and which is styled by the original church Josephites, the latter in turn calling the members of the older church Brighamites. In the Reorganized church Mr. Albertson is a priest and elder, serving the Malta branch.

#### ORVIL L. BEECHER.

Orvil L. Beecher, one of the prominent and progressive farmers and stockmen of Cassia county, was the tenth of eleven children of his parents, and was born at Willard, Utah, on September 14, 1860. He is the son of Ransom and Sylvia D. (Wheeler) Beecher, natives of Connecticut, the father belonging to the Jolin Beecher stock and being a second cousin to the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The mother was descended from the Wheelers of Revolutionary fame. The parents of Ran-

som Beecher migrated to Ohio in 1817, and located at Vienna in Trumbull county, where they resided until death. Ransom left Ohio at the age of twenty-two years and came west to Fort Leavenworth, where he worked two years at carpentering, during this time also being married. He and his wife became converts to the Mormon faith and followed the church in its wanderings until it found a permanent home amid the arid regions of the Northwest, whose barren sands were more hospitable than the exemplars of the highest civilization in our country. After his arrival in Utah he built sawmills at Willard and City Creek for Brigham Young. When the son Orvil was thirteen years old the family moved to Idaho, being among the earliest settlers at Elba, where most of the children now live. On March 7, 1877, five years after their settlement at Elba, the mother died and was buried in Willard, Utah. At the age of sixteen Orvil set up for himself, trading and dealing in cattle. He continued his operations in this line until 1888, when he purchased the ranch on which he now lives, comprising 360 acres on Cassia Creek, near the mouth of Canyon Creek, and admirably located for his purposes. Here he is actively engaged in general farming and raising cattle and sheep, running on an average about 3,000 of the latter. He also has an orchard of 300 fine fruit trees, a number of them peach, which is a rarity in this climate. The bulk of his orchard is apple, and of this fruit he has a very extensive and choice selection. Mr. Beecher was married, on December 5, 1888, to Miss Sadie Williams, who was born on May 10, 1866, at Paris, Idaho, and is the daughter of Robert and Sarah (Cottrell) Williams, of Utah, who moved to Idaho in 1873, the mother residing now at Malta. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher have two children, Sadie E., who was born on March 12, 1892, and Clifford W., who was

born on January 13, 1895. Mr. Beecher has been active in the local affairs of his neighborhood, and has given good service to his fellow citizens in the promotion of every commendable enterprise. He is a Democrat in politics, rooted and grounded in the faith, and devoted to the welfare of his party.

#### ARTHUR HENRY DERBYSHIRE.

Believing in the beneficence of American institutions and the abundance and wealth of opportunities for personal advancement in this country, and proving his faith by making it his home, and afterward working for its advancement in peace and defending its interests in war, Arthur H. Derbyshire, the county attorney of Cassia county, is well worthy of the high place he has won by merit in the regard and the esteem of his friends and associates. He was born at Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England, on September 29, 1878, the son of William H. H. and Ada (Henrickson) Derbyshire, also natives of England, where the father was a sailmaker until 1891, and since then has been employed in the iron, steel and wire manufactories at Middlesbrough, in that country. Mr. Derbyshire attended the schools of his native country until he reached the age of twelve, and then left his home at Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, England, in October, 1890, to come to this country, leaving his parents and relatives in England. He came to Oakley, this state, with R. H. Hunter, of that town, who had been on a Mormon mission to England. After his arrival at Oakley he attended the public schools until the year 1896. In 1896-7 he was a student of the Albion State Normal School at Albion, Idaho. In March, 1898, he finished the preparatory course of the Cassia Stake Academy at Oakley, Idaho, being the first student to receive a certificate from that institution.

During these years he was entirely dependent on his own resources, doing anything that came to hand. While attending school he did chores for his board and in the summers worked on the ranch and farm, herded sheep, and worked as stagedriver. On May 1, 1898, he enlisted in Company D, First Regiment Idaho Volunteer Infantry, and in the contest which followed he saw active service in the Philippines. He reached the Philippine Islands on July 31, 1898, and was at the battle of Manila on August 13th, Santa Ana, February 4th and 5th, 1899, Caloocan, February 10th and 11th, Guadalupe, February 16th, 17th and 18th, on the Santa Cruz expedition from April 8th to 17th, including the skirmishes in the advance on Pagsanjan, De Lomban and Paete, and in service in the trenches on the south line of the American army southwest of Manila all of the time between February 19th and July 12th. He was mustered out with his regiment at Presidio, Calif., on September 25, 1899, with commendations for his faithful, honest and effective service, after which he returned to Oakley and taught school in district No. 5 until the end of the term in 1900. In April of that year he was made a citizen of the United States by naturalization, and the following June was employed as a census enumerator for Oakley, Marion and Basin precincts. The rest of the summer he spent working on a farm and for a month in the Pacific express office at Pocatello, Idaho. In September he entered the Latter Day Saints College (now Latter Day Saints University), at Salt Lake City, Utah, to take the English, shorthand and law courses given there. In June, 1901, he entered the law office of J. M. Tanner, then a member of the firm of Ferguson, Cannon & Tanner, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and for a year served these gentlemen as secretary. He was also instructor in commercial law at the summer school

of the Latter Day Saints University during the summer of 1901. In September he enrolled again in the Latter Day Saints University, in the high school department. During this time he continued his law studies and on May 17, 1902, he passed the bar examination and two days later was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Utah. On June 4th he returned to Oakley and opened a law office. September 8th he was admitted to practice before the district court of the Fourth judicial district of Idaho, and on November 4th was elected county attorney of Cassia county on the Republican ticket, taking his oath of office and entering upon his official duties on January 12, 1903. On January 29th following he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Idaho. While his rise in the profession has been rapid, it is based on merit with a successful career in full prospect. He was a member of Company H, National Guard of Utah, from September 2, 1901, until discharged by reason of his removal from the state. He is now second lieutenant of Company G, Idaho National Guard, his commission being dated November 4, 1903. He is an earnest student and since removing to Albion has taken some work in the State Normal School there. His career demonstrates what a young man may do if he possesses a laudable ambition, courage and perseverance, coupled with a disposition to work with might and main.

#### MRS. FLORENCE WILSON.

Since the generosity or justice (according to our point of view) of political thought in the states of the Farther West has opened all lines of public life and political activity to women, the country has witnessed many examples of high integrity, fine business capacity and accurate knowledge of affairs in the

gentler sex which in many places is not generally supposed to be fitted by nature for public functions involving governmental science or administrative duties. Among them a striking instance is found in the public career of Mrs. Florence Wilson, of Island, the county treasurer of Cassia county, who is now serving her third term in this important office by successive elections, and is discharging its duties with advantage to the general interests of the county and satisfaction to the individual men and women who have business there. Mrs. Wilson is a product of the section of country in which she lives and has achieved her renown, and is thoroughly imbued with its spirit and the genius of its aspirations and its people. She was born at Cedar Fort, Utah, on December 10, 1863, and is the daughter of John A. and Catherine (Quaile) Carson, natives of Illinois, where they resided many years, having been pioneers in that state. The ancestors of the mother lived for many generations on the Isle of Wight, England, and her immediate parents were there converted to Mormonism, after which they emigrated to the United States and in time became pioneers in Utah, as did the parents of Mrs. Wilson, who first settled at old Camp Floyd, in that state, and there engaged in mercantile business. After a short residence at that place they moved to Cedar Fort and later to Salt Lake City, where they were occupied for years in the cattle business. They finally took up their residence at Island, this state, where the mother died on July 23, 1894, at the age of fifty-six years, and the father is yet living, aged sixty-four. Their daughter Florence attended school at Camp Floyd for about five years, and after the return of the family to Salt Lake was a student at St. Mary's Academy until she reached the age of seventeen years. After she became a resident at Island she taught a subscription

school, which was the first school at the town. She taught two years and her services were highly appreciated, although perhaps not paid for as liberally as they deserved. Her marriage occurred at Salt Lake on January 12, 1887, and was to William A. Wilson, the son of William S. and Marian (McNutt) Wilson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois. Her husband was a miner and stockgrower and carried on these industries for four years after their marriage. He died on August 29, 1893, leaving two children, William Alma, born on March 18, 1889, and Marian Nevada, born on July 19, 1892. After the death of her husband Mrs. Wilson resumed the occupation in which she had won early distinction, teaching school three or four years at her home town, Island, and was as successful in this latter effort and as much esteemed as a teacher as she had been in her former efforts at Island, on the river and at Oakley. She was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket in 1899, and has been twice reelected, being now in the midst of her third term in the office, as has been noted, and during her official life has resided at Albion, although she has a pleasant home at Island. She has performed her duties with industry and fidelity and has exhibited neither fear nor favor in connection with them. Outside of official connections she is a cultivated and agreeable lady who has the respect of everybody in the community. Among Mrs. Wilson's varied accomplishments, it may be noted that she is an unusually graceful dancer, and an accomplished equestrienne and driver of horses, the latter being accounted for in the fact that since she was seven years old she has been accustomed to the saddle and the handling of reins. She is fond of outdoor recreation and derives great pleasure and benefit in this way.

#### HON. FRANK RIBLETT.

Descended from an old French Huguenot family and inheriting in full measure its spirit of independence and self-reliance, and trained in the broadening and stimulating school of American rural life in the states of the Middle West. Hon. Frank Riblett, of Albion, Idaho, was well prepared to take his place with courage and act his part with vigor and success in the stirring scenes through which fate has led him. He was born at Pekin, Ill., on December 24, 1854, the son of Jacob H. and Diana (Fisher) Riblett, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in Franklin county on April 1, 1821, and the latter in Union county on August 9, 1835. The Ribletts were of French ancestry and the Fishers English, but both families have been long resident in America. The father left his native heath and moved to Illinois in 1839, and the mother in 1849. They were married in that state in January, 1854, and remained there until 1870, when they moved to Iowa and for a year lived at Keokuk. They then settled in Missouri, where the mother died on August 18, 1873. The father, a tinsmith and hardware merchant, remained in Missouri until 1882, then came to this state and located at Malta, where he died in June, 1883. The family consisted of three children, one son and two daughters. One of the daughters lives in Illinois. The son was educated in the public schools of his native state and Kahoka, Mo., finishing at Alexandria College, in the latter state. On April 7, 1875, he came to Soda Springs, now in Bannock county, and after securing the first teacher's certificate ever issued in that part of Owyhee which later became Cassia county, taught school for one winter. In August, 1876, he changed his residence to what is now Albion, and during the next four years and a half was engaged

in teaching. In 1879 he was appointed county surveyor of Cassia county, a position he has held almost continuously since that time, and for which he had prepared himself by diligent study and considerable practice. He made a preliminary survey for a canal out of Snake River in the fall of 1887, this being the first survey for that purpose, and since making that he has been busily occupied in making surveys for similar enterprises in southern Idaho and locating reservoirs for their use. Nearly all the lines on which canals run in this part of the country were laid down by him, and he has demonstrated in such work his superior skill and judgment, and has risen to be one of the most prominent men in his profession in the state. After a residence of two years in this section he bought a ranch on which the village of Oakley has since been built. He has also had many contracts from the United States government in making surveys, and in 1881 was appointed United States deputy mineral surveyor for this district, a post of responsibility and importance that he is still holding and the duties of which he has performed with great satisfaction to the government and advantage to the mining interests of the section. His political influence has always been considerable and enabled him to aid materially in having this county set off and organized, a result for which he worked assiduously and with excellent judgment. He has served as school trustee several terms and has been a decided and healthy stimulus to the cause of education in many ways. He was elected a member of the lower house of the state Legislature in 1902, and rendered good service in the ensuing session to the local interests of the county, and the general interests of the state. On April 6, 1903, under the provisions of House Bill No. 146, he was appointed water commissioner for district No. 2, by Governor J. T. Morrison. But his services to the people

of this state and the country at large have not been wholly in the domain of peace. When it became necessary for the United States, in the interests of humanity, to humble the haughty pride of Spain, he enlisted as a private in Company C, First Idaho Infantry, for the Philippine campaign. He was enrolled on April 26, 1898, arrived in Manila Bay on July 31st, following, started home just one year later, and was mustered out of the service on September 25, 1899. Although his service was short, it was effective and showed his willingness to brave any danger, whether of climate or foreign arms, in the cause of duty. Mr. Riblett is a gentleman of impressive personality, and leaves every one with whom he converses fully convinced of his quickness and keenness of perception, his candor, his geniality of manner, and his undoubted reserve force. He is one of the most popular and influential, as well as one of the most highly esteemed, professional men in Idaho, and his record proves that he has earned by merit the place he holds in the public regard. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen, the Rebekahs, and the Order of the Eastern Star. He became a charter member of his Masonic lodge in January, 1883, of his Odd Fellows lodge in May, 1888, and of his lodge of Woodmen of the World in 1902. He has taken great interest in the orders and has held high offices in them all, being a past master of Masons, a past grand of Odd Fellows, a past patron of the Eastern Star, consul commander Woodmen of the World, and an official of rank in the other organizations.

#### WILLIAM WARR.

Having learned early in life the lessons of adversity, and cultivated the spirit of self-reliance born thereof, William Warr, of Marion,

was well prepared for the strenuous life which awaited him in the New World, to which he came from his native England when he was but ten years old. He was born on April 1, 1860, in Gloucestershire, England, the son of Farnham and Sarah (Pierce) Warr, the former of English and the latter of Welsh ancestry. When he was but five years old his life was darkened by the untimely death of his mother, and he went to Wales to find a home with an uncle there. After he had lived two years with his uncle his father married a second wife and he returned to his paternal home, where he remained three years. Then he accompanied his sister Ellen, who had embraced the Mormon faith, to the United States, landing at Salt Lake City on October 1, 1870, and soon after went to live with his grandfather in Tooele county, that relative having emigrated to America many years before. His name was Moses Warr, and he was one of the most respected citizens of the county in which he lived. William made his home with the grandfather until he reached the age of seventeen, then went to Pine Canyon, and after working at various occupations there for two years found employment in construction work on the southern extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Afterward he was employed at Tintic for two years, and at the end of that time, on March 29, 1883, came to Idaho, in the service of Orson Bates, of Erda, north of Tooele. His work was general in character and embraced a variety of utilities. He assisted in building the foundation of Tuttle's mill and worked in its vicinity for nearly four years. On September 9, 1885, he was married to Miss Gertrude Isabelle Tuttle, a daughter of Norton R. and Ellen E. (Utley) Tuttle, of whom extended mention is made on other pages of this volume. After his marriage he took up a quarter-section of land near his father-in-law's gristmill and resided on it for five years, then sold

it and purchased 135 acres located three miles and a half north of Oakley. Here he engaged in farming and rearing cattle, industries in which he is still occupied on this land, on which he is now building a fine modern dwelling. His children number seven, William Edward, Franklin Ray, Norton Farnham (deceased), Emily Elizabeth, Charles Melvin, Kenneth Tuttle and Katie Bell. In politics Mr. Warr is a Republican and, while averse to public office, has consented to serve his community as road supervisor. He was baptized into the Church of the Latter Day Saints by Orson Bates in June, 1875, when he was fifteen years old, and has ever since then been active and serviceable in the church work, serving as deacon, elder and member of the quorum of Seventy, to which he now belongs. He was four years president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association until two years ago, when he was called as stake aid. In material lines he assisted in running the first gristmill in the vicinity of Oakley.

#### HON. WILLIAM A. GOULDER.

This picturesque and courteous old pioneer, who has passed sixty most eventful years of full manhood on the west side of the great continental divide of the Rocky Mountains, and whose massive and intellectual head contains more of the history of Idaho and of Oregon than all of the works heretofore published, is a conspicuous landmark of Boise, which has been his home for many years. We are sure we can convey to our readers no greater satisfaction than the reading of the excellent biographical sketch we herewith furnish them.

Hon. William Armistead Goulder, the eldest son of Armistead Mason Goulder and his wife, Elizabeth Moore Goulder, was born in Nottoway county, Va., on October 21, 1821,



W. A. Goulder



and is consequently at this writing in the eighty-third year of his life. His father, a hard-working man, combined in his useful activity the trades of stonemason, bricklayer and plasterer, having also a general aptitude for practical mechanical pursuits in any form appertaining to isolated country districts. He was also a devoted and zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which organization he officiated for many years as a class-leader in religious meetings. In early life he had borne a part in the ranks of the army as a soldier of the war of 1812. As a man and citizen he was highly esteemed by all who knew him. As regards ancestral honors, William A. Goulder can only be induced to say that, like all genuinely thoroughbred Virginians, he is able to trace his lineage back to the Indian maiden who saved the head of John Smith from the war club of her infuriated father, the renowned Powhatan.

At the age of thirteen years young Goulder was graduated with the highest honors of his class from one of the many institutions of learning known in Old Virginia as "oldfield" schools. Of his early habits and inclinations he can only remember now a very pronounced aversion to violent muscular exertion. This feeling was strongly developed at a very tender age of his life and remains as a permanent characteristic of his existence in his ninth decade. Immediately upon leaving school he went to work with his father and honestly endeavored to realize the fond hopes and expectations of his parents, learning the mysteries of the several mechanical trades in which his father was engaged. During this period he devoted what little leisure he could command to a careful reading of "The Children of the Abbey," "Pilgrim's Progress," Dr. Adam Clarke's "Commentaries on the Bible," Milton's "Paradise Lost" and Calvin's "Institutes."

On March 25, 1844, Mr. Goulder left home, coming first to St. Joseph, Mo., thence, in the following year, across the plains to the Willamette Valley of western Oregon, where he resided from December, 1845, until July, 1861, during which time he was engaged in various occupations, that of teaching being one of the number. His military record can be summed up briefly. He has been a hopeless invalid from infancy, being afflicted with a chronic hernia, and never saw the day when he could have been accepted as a member of a military company of any kind. To this misfortune he attributes the fact that he is alive today, as his natural bellicose disposition would certainly have brought his earthly career to a close in some of the many fierce conflicts between the Oregon chivalry and the aborigines of the Pacific coast. In July, 1861, Mr. Goulder became a resident of Shoshone county, Washington Territory, which section of country afterwards became a part of the new territory of Idaho. Here he was for several years engaged in placer mining. After the organization of Idaho Territory, in 1863, he was elected as a member of the second session of the territorial Legislature. A bill was passed removing the capital of the territory to Boise, and there, during the fifth and eighth sessions of the Legislature, the county of Shoshone was represented by Mr. Goulder. In the spring of 1876 he removed his residence to Boise, where he was thereafter engaged for several years as one of the editors of the Idaho Statesman. His labor on that journal was of a valuable character. He was known as a writer of veracity and historical accuracy, his trenchant pen puncturing the fairy bubbles of many a pretentious myth. His style of writing is plain or ornate, sober prose or flights of posey, as suits the theme and character of the occasion. Logically accurate and earnest in his treatment of political subjects

and serious matters of public interest, he has a lighter vein in which fancy and a genial wit predominate, while a delicate sentiment often appeals to the finest sensibilities of the human heart in a very effective manner. He has worthily and honestly filled many positions of public trust and responsibility, notably those of state librarian and secretary of the old Idaho Pioneer Society, winning friends in all, and, throughout his life, by his strong and positive nature he has ably maintained and manifested that the best duty of a citizen is a strict obedience to law. The Idaho Magazine well says, "Mr. Goulder is one of those sterling characters, typical of the courage and manhood of the torch bearers of civilization. From instinct and from choice he has always taken the side of the weak against the strong; he has long been recognized as a leading member of Idaho's aristocracy of the mind and he is a man of crystal character and of the most engaging personality. In religious faith Mr. Goulder is a Roman Catholic, having been received into the church while a resident of the Willamette Valley on May 2; 1847. On May 23, 1878, he married Miss Ann Jane McCullough, whose Eastern home was Salem, Washington county, N. Y. For twenty-six years this pair of ever youthful pioneers have trod life's misty way together, harmony and Christian contentment being at all times their companions, never more happy than when doing some good to others, and winning the love, respect and esteem of all those who have met them, even down to the evening twilight which now pleasantly irradiates their lives.

#### COL. RICE L. WOOD.

Active in life as soldier and civilian, and highly esteemed as an official and a private citizen, a pioneer of the section in which he now lives and contributing his efforts and his in-

fluence to open it to civilization and development, Col. Rice L. Wood, of Albion, has passed his time to good purpose and served his fellow men and his country wisely and effectively. He is a native of Albemarle county, Va., born on September 29, 1833, the son of William L. and Amelia (Dickinson) Wood, of the same nativity as himself and of English ancestry. When he was eight years old the family moved to Randolph county, Mo., and there he had the usual experiences of a farmer's son in the farther West, attending the district schools when the requirements of the farm did not prevent it and thus securing a common-school education. At the age of eighteen he joined an overland train for California and on the trip passed through the part of Idaho in which he afterward located, and at the time was impressed by it. At Mariposa, Calif., he engaged in placer mining and remained there about eight years. He then returned to his Missouri home and for a year was occupied in farming. At the beginning of the Civil war he was commissioned second lieutenant in a cavalry company under Captain Davis, and six months later was transferred to the artillery arm of the service, in which he served three years and six months. In 1863 he was made captain of his battalion company and remained in command of the battalion until the surrender of General Lee. He returned home and after spending four months there made a short trip to the South. In 1869, when the White Pine, Nev., gold excitement was at its height, he joined the stampede to that country, and settling at Pine Valley, Elko county, mined until 1870, when he came to Albion and took charge of a band of cattle, there being at that time only one ranch within the present limits of Cassia county. Indians were numerous and by no means always friendly. In an outbreak of the Bannocks Colonel Wood's brother-in-law and two other men were killed, but

his immediate neighborhood was not molested. He, however, organized a company for defense and was chosen its captain, and eighty-five Enfield rifles were sent to him for its use. He settled on a ranch at Marsh Lake, which he still owns, although he makes his home at Albion. He built the first dwelling for civilized man in this region, on Howell Creek, about two miles from the present townsite, and devoted his energies to the improvement of his land and the settlement and development of the country. To the public affairs of his section he gave close and helpful attention and as he was in the front of every onward movement he became in truth and fact a representative man in every good sense. He was elected a member of the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth sessions of the territorial Legislature, and in 1894 was elected county assessor and collector on the Democratic ticket. When the war with Spain broke out, with his old-time enthusiasm and zeal, he organized a battalion company for the service and offered to furnish the horses for its use, but this generous offer was not accepted. On April 25, 1877, Colonel Wood was married to Miss Emma C. Ish, a native of Loudoun county, Va. In fraternal connection he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a charter member of the lodge of the order at Albion. Almost the first to plant an adventurous foot in this region when it was wild and full of danger, the Colonel has now the proud satisfaction of seeing it devoted to the pursuits and filled with the fruits of peace and progress, and largely through his efforts.

#### SAMUEL S. JUDD.

Samuel S. Judd is the son of a pioneer of Wisconsin who settled in that state in its early history and was of material assistance in its development and progress towards the dignity

of statehood, and he was himself a pioneer in Wyoming, enacting on her soil the important part his father played on that of Wisconsin. He is essentially the product of the frontier and one of its best representatives. His life began in Dodge county, Wis., in 1852. His parents were Randall and Maria (Tompkins) Judd, natives of New York, who came to Wisconsin in 1847 and were among the early arrivals in the section in which they settled. At this time the father of Samuel, although married and busily engaged in making his way in the world and providing for his family, was only eighteen years old. He and his wife traveled to Buffalo from their home in eastern New York by way of the Erie Canal, and from Buffalo came over the lakes to their new home. Here they remained until 1870, when they moved to Cole county, Mo., and after a residence of seventeen years in that section of the state took up their final home in Jasper county, where they are still living at advanced ages. Mr. Judd's paternal grandfather was Dr. Stoddard Judd, an eminent physician of New York, although a native of Connecticut. He was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in New York until 1844, when he removed to Wisconsin, which was then a territory. He soon took rank among the leading men of the territory and became prominent in politics, being a member of the convention that formed the constitution on which Wisconsin was admitted to the Union as a state.

Samuel S. Judd was the first born of eight children in his father's family. He passed his childhood and youth in his native state and was educated at her public schools. When he was eighteen years old the family removed to Cole county, Mo., as has been stated, and in his new home he was prosperously engaged in farming for a period of fifteen years. At the end of that time, in 1885, he came to Wyoming, settling in Crook county, where he re-

mained six years mining and farming. From there he came to Idaho and, after a short stay in Ada county, located at Boise and carried on an enterprise in sawmilling for six years. He then took up his residence where he now lives and has made it his home continuously since that time. He homesteaded on the land and at once began to improve it and develop a stock industry which he started as soon as he settled there. This has grown to good proportions and risen to high rank, the pride of his herd being a fine lot of Jersey dairy cattle, which by judicious culling he keeps pure in breed and by discriminating care he sustains in excellent condition.

In politics Mr. Judd is an ardent and loyal Republican, but is content to work for his party in its ranks without seeking any of its honors or emoluments for himself. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Margaret Ann Jones, a native of Wales and daughter of Isaac H. and Jane (Hughes) Jones, also Welsh by nativity, who came to the United States in 1869 and settled at Racine, Wis. In 1871 they removed to Cole county, Mo., and some time later to Louisiana, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Judd have had seven children, six of whom are living, Stoddard, Isaac, Samuel T., Hattie M., George L. and Mabel F. A daughter named Phoebe Jane died in childhood and was buried in the cemetery at Boise.

#### JOSEPH ELLIOTT HARROUN.

For more than twenty years a resident of Idaho, and during all of the time prominently connected with the public life of the state and active in all elements of its moral and educational progress, identified too with its industries and its agricultural and stock interests, and moreover, with a long record of usefulness and uprightness to his credit in

other states of this Union, Hon. Joseph E. Harroun, of Albion, is passing the evening of a long, productive, serviceable and inspiring life in peace and comfort, and secure in the lasting esteem and grateful memory of the people he has so faithfully and effectually aided to the best and highest development in civil, social and political affairs. He is a native of Meadville, Pa., the son of Joseph E. and Lucinda (Hastings) Herroun, and was born on August 27, 1827. His father was a native of New Hampshire and his mother of Massachusetts. They were married at Batavia, N. Y., and soon afterward took up their residence in the county of Crawford, in what was then the wilderness of western Pennsylvania. When the insolence of Great Britain, unmindful of her former defeat, required a new example of American valor and determination in the war of 1812, the father went promptly to the front and served gallantly through the war as captain of his company. He was born in 1789, just after the establishment of the new republic, and grew to manhood under the inspiring influences of the spirit of patriotism then everywhere prevalent in the country, and was thoroughly imbued with it, as was his wife, whose life began in 1793. He lived to the year 1842 and she to 1854. Their son Joseph began his education in the public schools of Meadville, and while yet a young man entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ill., from which he was graduated in 1852, teaching two terms during his progress through the institution to get the necessary funds to finish his course. His teaching was at the historic old Pryne schoolhouse east of New Boston, and in this locality also the golden thread of sentiment was firmly woven in his life, for here, at New Boston, on March 27, 1855, he was married to Miss Margaret A. Willits, a daughter of William and Chariah (Drury) Willits, natives of Ohio and Kentucky respectively.

William Drury, uncle of Mrs. Harroun, was one of the first settlers of Mercer county, Ill., and became very prominent and influential in the early history of that county. He was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and died about 1874. William Drury left one-half of his estate, \$100,000, to build up an educational institution at Aledo. After his marriage, Mr. Harroun moved at once to Wapella, and until the spring of 1856 edited the Republican paper, the *Intelligencer*, there. He then moved back to Mercer county, locating at Aledo, where he was a pioneer, building the first house there, opening the first boarding-house, serving as the first postmaster and town clerk, and teaching the first school in the village. As an evidence of the primitive conditions of the place and the sparseness of population in the section, it may be noted that as postmaster he carried the mail around in his hat. In 1859 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and was generally considered the most capable and efficient incumbent the office ever had. During the remainder of his residence in the state until 1880, when he came to Idaho, he was occupied in teaching, an occupation he followed also after his arrival in this state, the last school he taught being at Malta in 1897. Soon after his arrival in Cassia county he was appointed clerk of the United States district court and resided at Albion while holding this office, as he did also while filling that of probate judge of the county, in which office he served for many years. In 1890 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction and held the office two years, his family residing at Boise during his incumbency. Since then they have been living on his farm two miles east of Albion. But life has not all been pleasant and prosperous for him. He has had a fair portion of its bitterness and struggle, and among the features of this kind is his military experience in the Civil war, in which he was a

member of the One Hundred and Second Illinois Infantry, which he entered as a private, soon rising to the rank of orderly sergeant and being commissioned first lieutenant before the close of his term of enlistment. He saw arduous service in this command, and on many a bloody field witnessed and faced death in many forms. The privations and hardships of camp and field and march were ever present, and the sternest endurance and most exalted courage were always in need. Mr. Harroun's family comprised seven children, of whom three are deceased: Adella T., wife of Sanford M. Huston; Dora C., now deceased, wife of Grant H. Stephens; William Corwin, a resident of Albion; Jesse; Jessie A., wife of Charles Chopin, and Lulu M. and Ada, both deceased. Mr. Harroun has been active in educational matters, as has been stated, all of his mature life. He has also been one of the progressive stockgrowers of the state, being among the first to introduce and breed blooded cattle, both in Idaho and Illinois. Here he was one of the first trustees of the State Normal School. In every relation in life he has borne himself in a manly and straightforward manner, and he enjoys in full measure the esteem and reverence of the people of every class throughout the entire state.

#### GEORGE M. SCOTT.

George M. Scott, of Malta, is one of the oldest settlers in Cassia county by length of residence, and by actual productive labor and stimulating spirit one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on February 14, 1840, the son of David and Jane (Middleton) Scott, the father born and reared in Perthshire and the mother in Kincardineshire, Scotland. The father was a carpenter and prospered at his trade, living a useful and upright life and dying about

the year 1854. George was the first born of their eight children and attended school near his home until he was eleven years old, when he took up the task of aiding to earn his own living by herding cattle for a compensation of five dollars for the summer. He also herded sheep part of the time within sight of Balmoral Castle and saw Queen Victoria when she made her visit to that historic seat. He continued herding stock in his native land until 1874, when he came to the United States and found similar occupation in Nevada for six years, having bought a band of sheep in company with a cousin. In 1880 he sold his interest in the flock and came to Idaho, locating on Goose Creek, where he took up a ranch and a few years later brought another flock of sheep which he held until 1899. He brought with him to Idaho four head of Angora goats and these have since grown by natural increase to 1,115 and yield enormous clippings of wool every year. On April 9, 1881, Mr. Scott moved from Goose Creek to Malta, where he took up homestead and desert land and now has 342 acres, on which his principal crop is hay. He has about 700 Angora goats and raises the heaviest crop of wool taken from such a large number of the Angoras, his average clip being four pounds to the goat. He also has about 1,500 sheep. He was married on January 8, 1886, to Miss Maggie E. Long, daughter of Jesse S. and Mary J. (Morton) Long, natives of Iowa, removing when Maggie was eight years old to Nebraska, and in 1882 to Malta, this state, where they lived until 1888, when they located at Albion, remaining two years, and then at Shoshone, where they still reside. The father and mother are of the same age, fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Scott have seven children, George Mc., James L., Victor S., Charles D., William Bryan, Maggie B. and Ray Arthur. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church,

and while Mr. Scott has never taken an active part in politics as a worker or officeseeker he is an unwavering Democrat. He has served efficiently as school trustee, ever taking a deep interest in educational matters. He has one of the finest ranches and country dwellings in the county and is one of its most progressive and broad-minded citizens. Mrs. Scott is a genial and cultivated lady whose presence radiates sunshine and whose conversation is very entertaining. The children inherit the best traits of both parents and help to make the household one of the most attractive and popular in this part of the state.

#### RICHARD K. LESSEY.

For about thirty years Richard K. Lessey has been a resident of Elba, Cassia county, and prominently connected with the growth and development of the community, aiding in many of its best works of construction and in pushing forward every enterprise for its advantage and improvement. He was born in Somersetshire, England, on August 27, 1845, where his parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Kember) Lessey, were also born and reared, and where the father was prosperously engaged in farming and manufacturing shoes. In 1863 Richard left his native land and for two years lived in Palermo, Sicily, then came to New York, and desiring to enjoy the larger opportunities for energy and endeavor offered by the Northwest, came to Montana and wrought at his trade as a painter and paperhanger. He then went to Humboldt Wells, Nev., passing through what is now Cassia county, Idaho, and there was employed on construction work for the Southern Pacific Railroad until the track was nearly all laid, when he joined the bridge crew and was thereafter employed on bridge construction for a period of two years and a half. In 1873 he came to the valley in

which Elba has since been built, and erected a dwelling, after which he returned to Utah and lived at Bingham two years. In 1874 he moved his family to Elba and here he has maintained his home.

On June 28, 1870, Mr. Lessey was married to Miss Lucy Cole, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Savager) Cole, natives and farmers of England who emigrated to the United States in 1853, landing at New Orleans and proceeding from there by boat up the Mississippi across the plains by means of ox teams. After a short residence at Salt Lake City, the father moved to American Fork, from where he went to Willard in June, 1870, and in 1875 he came to Elba, where he passed the rest of his days, dying on April 5, 1901. He was born on February 5, 1831, at Frome's Hill, Herefordshire, England, and he was baptized into the Mormon faith by Mr. Woodruff while on his first mission to that country. His wife died August 14, 1873. Their family consisted of five children, Mrs. Lessey being the second born. Mr. and Mrs. Lessey have had ten children, Lucy Elvira, Truman, Elizabeth Laura (deceased), Stella, Sadie, Chester Richard, Mary, Gilbert James, Clara (deceased) and Richard Kember. All the living children are married but two who still reside at home. Mr. Lessey has been a very active worker in all matters tending to the improvement and development of the community. He served the county in several official capacities in its early history, being especially active in educational matters and serving efficiently as one of its first school trustees. He was also one of the first county commissioners after the territory was admitted to statehood, and a trustee of the State Normal School in 1897. He is past master in the Masonic order and has for a number of years taken an active interest in its welfare. On August 28, 1901, he was appointed a guard at the state penitentiary, serving until April

13, 1903. In 1885 he took the agency of the Grant-Odell Company, extensive dealers in farming implements, which was afterward merged into the Cooperative Wagon and Machine Company, and continued their agent until 1899. He is one of the well-known and widely respected business men of the community, and one of its most highly esteemed and influential citizens.

#### SOLOMON P. WORTHINGTON.

For many years actively engaged in the stock business in company with his father and brothers and carrying it on with great enterprise and on a large scale, and now one of the leading and most progressive merchants of Oakley, Solomon P. Worthington has demonstrated his title to the public esteem in which he is universally held as a business man, while his activity and influence in public affairs and his zeal and energy in the service of the church to which he belongs give him rank as a worthy, useful and progressive citizen and a moral agency of potency and fruitfulness. He is a native of Grantsville, Utah, born on December 18, 1862, the son of Samuel R. and Sarah A. (McIntosh) Worthington, the former born and reared in Illinois and the latter in Iowa.

Mr. Worthington grew to manhood in his native place and was educated in its public schools, finishing with a course of instruction at Brigham Young Academy at Provo. His father being extensively engaged in raising cattle, the subject with his brothers worked on the ranches looking after the stock. In 1882 the parents and the rest of the family except himself and one brother moved to Cassia county, Idaho, where the stock business was continued and enlarged. Solomon and his brother remained in Utah to care for the cattle they had running in that state and Nevada.

At the end of a year they also came to Oakley and helped to make up the firm of Worthington & Sons, consisting of their father and his four sons. A large body of land was purchased and they continued to conduct a very extensive cattle business, covering ranches and herds in Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The sons being, like the father, bright, intelligent and attentive to business, with a special aptitude for this particular line, the success of the firm has been very great and its name is known far and wide as that of one of the leading cattle outfits in the Northwest. In 1900 Solomon P. Worthington, being desirous of engaging in other business, withdrew from the cattle firm, although he still has an interest in the business, and purchased the store and stock of a furniture dealer in Oakley. He immediately enlarged the stock and the operations of the establishment and has been very successful in building up an extensive and profitable trade, taking rank among the leading business men of the town. In 1902 he completed a residence in Oakley which is one of the choice homes of the place. It is a fine, modern, two-story brick dwelling with necessary appurtenances and beautiful grounds, and is located on the principal street, about the center of the city. Here a generous and gracious hospitality is dispensed and an atmosphere of elevated and refined taste pervades the establishment. He also owns other town property of value. Always deeply interested in the welfare and progress of the community, he takes a constant and active part in public affairs. In politics he is a Democrat of influence and force, although previous to the silver issue he was a Republican, and served as the first chairman of the county central committee for that party in this county. In church work he is earnest and zealous, doing his part in every line of its wide-spread activity. In 1890 and 1891 he was on a mission to West Virginia and is now

a member of the Seventy and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Cassia stake.

On December 31, 1885, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Worthington was married to Miss Mary E. Haight, daughter of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, a sketch of whom will be found on another page. They have five children, Sarah L., Edith E., Roka L., Rachel L. and Olee W. Mr. Worthington has builded his own fortunes well and wisely; at the same time his life has been of great service to his fellow men.

#### SAMUEL R. WORTHINGTON.

Devoted members of the Mormon church, and accepting with patient resignation and heroic courage whatever of hardship obedience to its commands laid upon them, and thereby enduring all the privations and almost incredible hardships of an unusually trying pioneer life, Samuel Worthington and his wife, of Oakley district, Cassia county, are now reaping the reward of their fidelity in the substantial comfort with which they are surrounded and the general esteem in which they are held in the section of the state in which they have lived for nearly twenty years. Mr. Worthington was born at Old Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., on December 18, 1832, and was the son of James and Rachel (Staley) Worthington, of that state, the former of English and the latter of Irish ancestry. Their forefathers came to Pennsylvania in 1790, and there Samuel's father was born on January 9, 1803, and his mother in October, 1805. In 1837 they left Pennsylvania for Jackson county, Mo., where they remained only a short time, then moved to Illinois, which was their home for a number of years. In 1846 they transferred their residence to Iowa, and after living in various parts of that state for seven years started with ox teams for Salt Lake.

where they arrived in the fall of 1853 and soon after settled in Tooele county, Utah, and there they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in February, 1882, and the father in July, 1885. Samuel remained in that county until 1881, then came to Idaho, and purchasing land and water rights, built a house into which he moved his family four years later. Here, in the neighborhood of Oakley, they have since resided, engaged in rearing cattle and general farming, enjoying the peace and prosperity of their present state all the more through recollection of the hardships and difficulties of the past.

On April 10, 1856, Mr. Worthington married with Miss Sarah Ann Mackintosh, a native of Illinois and daughter of Solomon and Polly (Lathrom) Mackintosh, who were born and reared in Kentucky. The mother died on May 28, 1847, in Iowa, on the trail at Council Bluffs, near Soap Creek, a martyr to her religious faith, and six years later the father came to Utah and settled at Provo, where he lived a year, then moved into the Tooele Valley. In the summer of 1881 he came from there to Idaho and took up his residence in Little Basin, where he lived until his death in 1902. The Worthingtons experienced all the privations of early frontier life, at times going for days without bread, subsisting on leeks and the wild roots of the prairie. Mrs. Worthington walked all the way from the Missouri to Utah, and her father's family lived on very hort rations on the journey, having a small quantity of corn meal of which she made mush, and this, with the milk of one of the cows they worked in the team, was almost the only food they had. The milk they did not use at one meal could not be kept, but was churned into butter by the motion of the wagon. Every Saturday night she was obliged to wash and mend the clothing of her father's family while they slept, as he had no change

of apparel for them. Samuel R. and Sarah A. Worthington had ten children, Mary Melinda, Samuel Ross (deceased), Rachel (deceased, leaving three children), Solomon, James, Sarah Ann, Stephen (deceased), Polly G., Edith S. and William M.

#### ELAM W. McBRIDE.

Elam W. McBride, of Oakley, one of the successful and influential stockmen and church workers of Cassia county, this state, is a native of Grantsville, Utah, where he was born on September 18, 1854, the son of James and Olive (Cheney) McBride, the father a native of Ohio and the mother of New York. The parents early in their lives became converts to the faith of the Latter Day Saints and moved to Nauvoo, Ill., at that time the central home of the church, and a little later endured many of the hardships incident to their membership in that persecuted organization at the time. Thomas McBride, the paternal grandfather of Elam, was killed at Haun's Mill, Mo., in January, 1838, when a number of the members of the church were massacred and others were imprisoned. When the time for the movement of the whole body of the church to a new home on the Pacific slope came, the elder McBrides, with their family, joined the caravan, and made their way to the new Zion of the faithful through all the dangers and difficulties of that wonderful progress across the wild plains of this country. They remained at Salt Lake but a short time, then settled at what is now Grantsville, Utah, where they were the very first white persons to make a home. Their party consisted of the father and his family and his sister and her family, and the two women in the number did not see another white woman for more than six months. The father engaged in farming at his new location and remained there until his death, on

January 6, 1881. The mother is now living in the vicinity of Oakley.

Elam W. McBride grew to manhood on the farm, assisting in its labors and securing what schooling was possible in his section of the territory at the time. He remained at home until he was twenty years of age and then got married and went to farming for himself. In 1881 and 1882 he filled a mission to the Southern states, and upon his return continued farming near Grantsville until August, 1884, when he removed to Idaho and settled at Oakley. He purchased an interest in what is known as the Laud ranch, located eight miles northeast of Oakley, and lived there for a short time. Before the following spring he sold his interest there and bought the ranch which he owned until the fall of 1902, two miles and a half north of Oakley, and which was his home until he disposed of it. He built a comfortable and well-appointed brick dwelling on the place and made other improvements in keeping with this, and also brought the land to a high state of cultivation. After some years of profitable farming here he engaged in the sheep industry and has continued to carry on this line of enterprise until now, although during the last few years he has let his sheep out to other persons and lived rather retired himself. In the autumn of 1902 he sold this ranch and at once bought another on which he erected a fine modern residence which has since been his home. He is a man of large enterprise and various activity, and takes a leading part in all mercantile and other undertakings for the benefit of the community. He is a stockholder in the Co-operative Store Co., of Oakley, and is connected in a leading way with other profitable enterprises. In church matters he has always been an earnest and active worker, serving as assistant superintendent of the Sunday schools for a number of years. In 1895 he became a member of the

high council of this stake, and soon after the reorganization of the stake he was ordained bishop of the Oakley Third ward, receiving this dignity in June, 1901. In politics he is an ardent Republican and takes a warm and active interest in public affairs. No project for the advantage of the community is without his serviceable aid, and no diligence is ever wanting on his part in behalf of the success of his party. He is highly respected by the whole community and enjoys a wide and cordial popularity. Since his residence in Idaho began he has filled a home mission for the church, lasting six months.

Mr. McBride was married at Salt Lake on June 22, 1874, to Miss Urilda J. Todd, a native of Utah and daughter of John and May (Orr) Todd, natives of Scotland and early settlers at Grantsville, making their home later in Rush Valley. Mr. and Mrs. McBride were the parents of nine children. Agnes J., wife of Charles A. Dummer; Robert W.; James L.; John M., deceased; Elam M.; Asel E., deceased; Glenn G.; Douglas M., and Elmo D., deceased. On January 21, 1903, he contracted a second marriage, his choice on this occasion being Miss Olive B. Chambers, a native of Louisiana, with whom he was united at Salt Lake City. From this marriage a son, William C., was born December 4, 1903.

#### THOMAS C. GALLOWAY.

Of an ancient and honorable Scotch ancestry and a man of the very strictest integrity and successful business energy, no work purporting to give the history of the progressive men of southern Idaho would be fulfilling its purpose without something more than a mere allusion to Thomas C. Galloway. He has been the leading factor in the growth and development of this section of Weiser Valley, and has particularly been identified with the prog-

ress of the brisk city of Weiser, which many think should have perpetuated his name, for he was its first settler. As far back as 1863 he put up the first residence on the site of the inchoate city, a humble cabin of willow logs, plastered with mud, possessing neither door nor wooded floor, the edifice having a dirt roof. From that day to the present writing the activities of this man, strong and alert in both body and mind, have been steadily given to wholesome projects for the growth and advantage of the town and surrounding country.

Thomas C. Galloway is a grandson of that Charles Galloway who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in Colonial days and gave valiant service as a soldier in the Virginian forces of the Revolutionary army. He is a son of that Charles Galloway who as early as 1828 saw clearly the possibilities of the Great West and for four years made his home in the almost wilderness forests of Missouri, thence migrating to Wisconsin, where he tarried for twenty industrious years, then fully accomplishing his early intention of reaching the far West, by conveying his family of wife and nine children in an ox train over the long westward trail to Oregon. Here at last content smiled on him and he rested placidly on the beautiful estate of 320 acres of fertile land he acquired in Yamhill county until the Death Angel came for him, in 1882, after thirty years' residence in his western home. He was then eighty-four years old. His beautiful wife, whose maiden name was Mary Haney, survived him two years, dying at seventy-two years of age.

Thomas C. Galloway, born at Mineral Point, Wis., on June 6, 1837, was a lad of thirteen years when the new family home was made in Oregon, and here he attended school and later Bethel Academy, and from the age of fifteen years earned his own living, not ashamed to labor at any honorable employ-

ment, the money for his academic tuition coming from the savings from his own work. Drifting down to Portland after his school life closed, he then learned the trade of a printer, at which he was diligently engaged when the Cariboo gold excitement broke out in British Columbia in 1859 and he drifted thither for one year's stay as one of the great number of goldseekers making that section their goal. Two years thereafter he gave success as a popular teacher in Oregon, and then outfitted a train of provisions for the Cariboo mines, in which he utilized eleven horses, and on the 900-mile journey from The Dalles to the mines he walked the entire distance. From this shrewd enterprise he won a profit of \$1,400. Following this by a similar and a successful adventure from Fraser River to Cariboo, he returned to Oregon and in 1863 outfitted for a trip to Idaho, then the goldhunter's objective point. On this trip he brought the first saw-mill ever used in the Boise Basin.

After a time passed in mining Mr. Galloway came to the Weiser Valley, as we have heretofore stated. In his first primitive residence were all the forces of pioneer civilization in evidence. It was the pony express station and the hotel of the traveler, the worthy host being not only the express agent, but also for many years the postmaster of Weiser. He erected the first frame house of Weiser, hauling the lumber ninety miles. In 1866 he located a homestead three miles east of Weiser, where he engaged extensively in raising horses and cattle. Excepting six years' residence in Boise City, where he moved to receive better school facilities, he has lived in Weiser City and vicinity since 1863. He owns a large portion of the townsite of Weiser and hundreds of acres of agricultural land, being rated as one of the largest individual landowners of Idaho. Like most successful business men of the state, he has had extensive stock enterprises

in cattle, sheep and horses, but notably in sheep, large herds of all these animals, bearing his brand, having roamed for years over the illimitable range. He was an early pioneer in the great fruit industry of this portion of the great Snake River Valley and large and productive orchards cover acres of his land.

Mr. Galloway was extremely fortunate in his marriage, which occurred on February 27, 1868, with Miss Mary Flournoy, a native of Missouri, but a daughter of A. W. Flournoy, a Virginian, who after a sometime residence in Missouri became a valued pioneer of Idaho. The children of this marriage worthily dignify the family name and their parents by the rectitude and usefulness of their lives. Their names are Anna (Mrs. Lewis Dickerson), Francis H., Mary F., Charles, Flournoy, Guy, Kate, James and Thomas C.

Mr. Galloway has never been a strong partisan in politics. He holds principle above party and believes that it is dangerous for one party to remain in power long at a time. He has been elected four times to the Legislature, twice on the Democratic ticket and twice on the Republican ticket. He has full confidence in the patriotism and honesty of the American people, but has no use for politicians and demagogues. Mr. Galloway has aimed to live this life, and knows nor cares anything about another; "One world at a time" has been his motto.

To fully complete this necessarily concise review of the salient points of Mr. Galloway's life, we must mention his connection with the irrigation ditch which takes water from the Weiser River, eight miles above the city, and carries it nine miles below. Important work is now being done in an enlargement and extension of this canal, by which much more land will receive its beneficial effects. Largely through Mr. Galloway's instrumentality this ditch proposition was inaugurated in 1881, but

was not made a success until in 1885 he gave up his personal attention and energy to its completion. In order to accomplish this he was forced to sell a portion of his interest in the canal to provide the money to finish it. Through his shrewd and sagacious management it was fully completed and has been since in steady and valuable operation, and this was done without putting it under either bond or mortgage. This ditch has been of great and almost incalculable advantage to the city and adjacent country.

#### FRANK C. BEDKE.

A native of Prussia, born on November 21, 1845, Frank C. Bedke, of Basin, Cassia county, brought to the land of his adoption the characteristic thrift and industry of his race, and has made them tell in the advancement of his personal fortunes and in helping to build up the section of this state in which he has cast his lot. His parents were Carl and Augusta (Neumeister) Bedke, also born and reared in the fatherland, where the father died in 1862 and the mother in 1868. After enjoying such educational advantages in his native land as were available under the circumstances, Frank came to the United States in January, 1861, and for four years and a half thereafter sailed out of New York to various parts of the world as a sailor before the mast. In January, 1864, he made the trip from Boston to San Francisco by sea, and after his arrival on the Pacific coast was employed on the transport Emerson for a year doing duty along the coast, and during the following year worked in the forests in the lumber industry. He then came to Oregon and engaged in mining, working placer claims until 1868, when he went to Montana on a prospecting tour which carried him over all the western part of that state. His winters were passed at

Bozeman, and in that of 1870 he joined the stampede to the Cottonwood country, in Utah, where the excitement was just then at its height. He remained there until 1877, and from there went to Nevada for a short time. Returning to Utah, he lingered until 1878, when he came to Idaho and located on Goose Creek, near where Basin now stands. For awhile he did range-riding here, then turned his attention to raising stock, the industry in which he has been mostly engaged since that time. His ranch is well improved and well cultivated, one special feature of interest and profit being an excellent orchard which yields large quantities of superior fruit.

Mr. Bedke was married on January 1, 1882, to Miss Polly A. Mackintosh, who was born in Utah on March 15, 1863, the daughter of Solomon P. and Mary (Harper) Mackintosh, of English ancestry. When the Indian uprising of 1878 occurred and nearly all the residents of the basin left the country, Mr. Bedke was one of the few who remained and defended their homes. He has been active and forceful in the affairs of the community and has aided in promoting its welfare both as a private citizen and as a useful public official, serving faithfully as a school trustee for nine years. He is a firm and zealous working Democrat in political faith, giving loyal and serviceable support to the candidates and policies of his party. His offspring number nine living and two dead. They are: Frank C., Jr., Solomon R., Frederick E., Blanch (deceased), Mary Iva, Louis (deceased), Dazel Dell, Ernest Earl, Gladys Louisa, Jesse and Madge. Having seen almost every phase of frontier life, and having had a wide and varied experience otherwise on land and sea, Mr. Bedke has been well prepared to meet all emergencies and perform every duty of citizenship with readiness and ability. He has been a valuable adjunct in the progress and development of

Cassia county, giving substantial and helpful aid to every commendable undertaking for its improvement and the comfort and convenience of its people. Among the enterprising and public-spirited citizens of the county he is in the front rank, and is secure in the esteem of all classes of the people.

#### JOSEPH YOUNG HAIGHT.

Joseph Young Haight, of Albion, the efficient and highly esteemed auditor and recorder and clerk of the district court of Cassia county, is a scion of a distinguished family, whose ancestors were English on the one side and Dutch on the other, and who came to America before the Revolution, in which they bore an honorable and conspicuous part. The subject is the son of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work, and was born at Farmington in Davis county, Utah, on October 9, 1865. He resided at home until he reached the age of twenty-seven years, enjoying such educational advantages as were available in his time and locality, and assisting in the labors on his father's farm. On September 29, 1892, at Logan, in his native state, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Stoddart, the daughter of James and Merintha (Eastham) Stoddart, natives of England, who came with one of the famous handcart trains across the plains to Utah in the early history of the state. In 1882 Mr. Haight's parents settled at Oakley, Cassia county, where the father died on January 18, 1900, and the mother is still living. They had ten children, eight of whom are living. At Oakley their son Joseph was employed for a time in teaching school and also engaged in raising stock, being occupied in these pursuits for a period of seven years. On April 25, 1899, he went on a mission to the Society Islands, remaining

three years and eight months, and serving as president of the mission from March, 1900, to July, 1902. On his return to Albion in November, 1902, he was elected county auditor and recorder and clerk of the district court as the candidate of the Republican party. He was not without specific preparation for the duties of his office, having gained knowledge of public life while serving as justice of the peace at Oakley, a position to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1896, and which he held for a term of two years. In both official stations he has been energetic and faithful, and has rendered satisfactory service to the people. From his youth he has also been active and zealous in the service of the Mormon church, of which he is a devout and earnest communicant. He is a member of the Council of Seventy, ordained in April, 1884, and from November, 1887, until March, 1899, was clerk of Cassia stake. Mr. and Mrs. Haight have four children, Arthur Joseph, Maud, Elmer and May. Mr. Haight is a gentleman of decided force of character and breadth of knowledge, knowing well both men and affairs and possessed of a wide fund of general information. He is genial and obliging in manner and illustrates with force and effect in his daily life the best attributes of a progressive American citizenship. His popularity is based on real manhood, and the general esteem which he enjoys is a just tribute to elevated character, sedulous industry and fair dealing with all mankind.

#### JAMES DAYLEY.

It was in Belmont county, Ohio, on March 26, 1811, that the life of James Dayley, one of the enterprising and successful farmers and stockgrowers of Cassia county, Idaho, began, his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Dayley, having moved there from Pennsylvania,

where the families to which they belonged had lived from early Colonial times. The grandfather of James was a soldier in the American Revolution and served six years in that memorable and decisive contest. The father was drowned by accident about a month before his son James was born, and so at his very birth the latter entered upon a destiny of toil and privation, with the active requirements of life ever present and not a foot of ground before him that did not have to be won by arduous effort and frugality. His opportunities for education in the schools were few and fragmentary, as he was obliged at an early age to aid in supporting himself. His mother died in Licking county, Ohio, and in 1834, having embraced the doctrines of Mormonism, he migrated to Missouri where the church was then established and was in the throes of one of its struggles for existence. He was present at the slaughter of the faithful at Haun's Mill, in that state, and from that time on has followed the fortunes of the church with zealous devotion through all its changes of location and fortune, sharing its fate, however disastrous, cherishing its hopes, however long delayed, aiding in growth, however slow, partaking of its toil, however arduous, and rejoicing in its triumphs, whether won through conflict and danger or through the cheering pursuits of peaceful industry. He helped to build the "City of Beauty" at Nauvoo, Ill., and was among the first to abandon it to the enemies of the church when the time came for that move. He accompanied the faithful to Council Bluffs and wintered with them there. In 1852 he joined one of the later parties in the hegira across the plains to the New Zion, traveling with ox teams and enduring with patience and manly courage the hardships and privations of the long journey. Soon after arriving in Utah he settled at Grantsville, and a few years later

moved to Cache Valley, where he remained until 1865, when he returned to Grantsville. There he continued to live and labor until the spring of 1878, then came to Idaho with the hope of making a new home on its promising expanse. But being driven out by hostile Indians, he went back to Utah and remained until the fall of 1879. Quiet having been restored in this section by that time, he moved his family hither and located on the land on which he has since resided, a few miles distant from the village of Oakley.

Almost at the beginning of his connection with the church, Mr. Dayley was married, on March 18, 1834, to Miss Isabelle McBride, of Ohio, who walked life's troubled way with him for twenty-eight years and bore him eleven children, five of whom are living. She died on January 18, 1862, and was buried at Grantsville. Her surviving children are Heber, Thomas, James C., Jacob and Isabelle. On March 18, 1863, Mr. Dayley married a second wife, Miss Caroline Hardy, a native of Maine, who has borne him fourteen children, eight of whom are living, Elisha, Barbara, Joseph, Nephi, Mary Ann, Sylvia, Elsie and Lucy. In his business he has been diligent and has prospered, and in church relations he has been constant and faithful in his service, as a reward for his fidelity rising to positions of influence and consequence in the church councils, being a member of the Seventy, a high priest and a patriarch. He was also a bishop pro tempore for two years at Council Bluffs. He is one of Cassia county's most respected and influential citizens.

#### WILLIAM T. JACK.

William T. Jack, president of the Cassia stake of the Mormon church, and prosperous as a farmer and stockgrower besides, and also recognized as one of the leading men of the

county in political and general public affairs, is a native of Salt Lake City, where he was born on November 1, 1857, the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Dunlap) Jack, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of Ireland. They were married in the old country, the father being a soldier in the British army. While stationed at Gibraltar in 1855 he and his wife were converted to the Mormon faith, and he soon after bought his discharge from the army and returned to his former home in Scotland where he went to work at his trade as a weaver in order to make the money necessary for the transportation of his family to the United States. In the spring of 1857 they came to this country and immediately started toward Salt Lake City, proceeding by rail to Florence, Neb., and then across the plains to their destination with one of the famous handcart trains. This train was made up wholly of handcarts, each propelled by two persons, one pulling and the other pushing. It is easy to imagine that the hardships and difficulties of a journey made through a wild country in such a country were great and continuous; but the most vivid imagination can scarcely picture them in their real magnitude and intensity. And the corollary is equally manifest—that the spirit which endured these enormous trials is the active power that has made the states of the Great Northwest such mighty empires of progress and prosperity.

They arrived at Salt Lake in September, 1857, and their son William was born within a month and a half after their arrival. The father secured a piece of land near the city and engaged in farming. He continued to reside there until his death, at the age of seventy-nine years, on August 20, 1902. The mother died at Salt Lake City one year later, aged seventy-one years. The father was a devout and earnest worker for the church and accepted with humility and readiness every duty that was

laid upon him in the service. From 1879 to 1881 he was on a mission to his native land, which resulted in much good to the cause.

William T. Jack grew to man's estate and was educated at Salt Lake City, and after leaving school he assisted in the work of the home farm until the Park City mines were opened. He then began freighting between Salt Lake and Park City, continuing the enterprise until the fall of 1881, when he accepted a position as salesman for Auerbach Bros., the largest merchandising establishment at Salt Lake except the Z. C. M. store. He remained with the Auerbachs as a salesman in the store for ten years and then traveled for them for four years through Utah, Idaho and western Wyoming. At the end of that time he resigned his position with the firm and went on the road for the Provo woolen mills, remaining in their service until April, 1897, when he was called to go on a second mission to the Southwestern states, with headquarters in Kansas. He remained on this mission three years and was its president. Returning in May, 1900, he was immediately chosen to the presidency of the Cassia stake to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Horton D. Haight, who had been president of the stake from its organization, on November 19, 1887. He moved his family to Oakley that spring, when he came to enter upon his duties, and the next spring he bought a lot on the main street of the town and built the two-story brick residence which has since been his home and which is one of the attractive modern dwellings of the town. He has given his official duties the most diligent and conscientious attention, putting his whole heart into his work, and the stake has prospered greatly under his charge, especially Oakley ward. It is a town thirty miles from a railroad and requires a fifty-mile drive over a sagebrush country to reach it. But a great spirit of enterprise pervades the

community and has filled it with a healthy vitality and animation, and made it one of the best built and most progressive towns in this portion of the state. Much of the result is due to the impuse to activity given by the work of President Jack. Cassia stake embraces all of Cassia county and small parts of Blaine county, in this state, and Box Elder, in Utah. It is divided into eleven wards, one of which is in Blaine county and one in Box Elder, the others being in Cassia. This county has a population of nearly 5,000 people, half of whom are members of the Mormon church and under the government of the stake in church affairs. Their academy has been in operation four years and is in a very prosperous condition; and the new tabernacle, finished in the fall of 1902, is a fine stone structure, overlooking the town from its eastern side, and is a credit to the state. It will easily be seen that the president's duties are numerous and exacting. But they do not absorb his whole time and energy. He is an active and intelligent worker for the general good of the community in all departments of labor. As a zealous and loyal Republican he takes great interest in party affairs. He has represented the county in the state conventions of the party and has been urgently solicited to become a candidate for the state senate, but has resolutely declined. He has invested judiciously in land since coming to the county, and is somewhat interested in the farming and stock industries of this section. On June 21, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen M. Naylor, a native of Utah and daughter of Thomas and Alice (Sutton) Naylor, early settlers at Salt Lake City, where the marriage was solemnized. Her father was a member of the firm of Naylor Bros., dealers in farm implements, the oldest firm in the city in that line of trade. Mrs. Jack died on July 26, 1886, leaving one child, Arthur W., and on October 11, 1893, Mr.

Jack was married to his second wife, Miss Ju-beltine Iversen, a native of Utah and daughter of H. P. and Annie D. Iversen, who emigrated from the old country to Utah in the early days, making their home in Washington county, where they engaged in farming. This marriage also occurred at Salt Lake City, and has resulted in a family of five children, Ellen D., Mary R., Kimball I., Lorenzo T. and Calvin O. Mr. Jack is a man of acknowledged business ability. Honesty, sobriety, good judgment and industry are among his chief endowments. He is ever courteous and affable, yet firm and unwavering in what he believes to be right. Since his residence in Cassia county Mr. Jack has taken a lively interest in educational matters, having served as a member of the board of education of the Albion State Normal School, and for four years he has occupied the position of president of the board of education of the Cassia Stake Academy. At the writing of this sketch Mr. Jack is successfully managing the interests of the People's Union, one of the large mercantile establishments of Oakley. During the time which he has occupied this position he has established the institution on a safe financial, cash basis, which will eventually revolutionize mercantile interests in that locality.

#### HECTOR C. HAIGHT.

An acknowledged leader in business, in politics, in church work, and in the general affairs of the community, Hector C. Haight, of Oakley, is entitled to a high regard for the unceasing industry with which he works in all lines of productive and commendable activity and for the character of the results he achieves, both by his own useful labor and by the forces he awakens and puts into motion by his energy and his example. He belongs to a family well-known and highly esteemed in

this section, being the son of Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, the former one of the leading business and church men of Utah and Idaho, whose name is a household word throughout all this section of the country. Mr. Haight was born on August 18, 1869, at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, and attended school there until he was thirteen years old. The family then removing to this state and, settling at Oakley, his education was continued there and finished by a one-year course at Brigham Young College at Logan. In 1887, after leaving the academy, he entered the Oakley cooperative store, under the presidency of his father, as a salesman and continued to work in that capacity until he was made superintendent of the store, in January, 1895, succeeding James Stoddart. He has held this position ever since and has given the company most excellent service in it. This enterprise was organized in 1884 with Mr. Haight's father, Horton D. Haight (see sketch elsewhere), as president, and has steadily grown in magnitude and volume of trade until it is the largest mercantile enterprise in the county. Its first home was a little log house and was ample in size for the earlier years of its operations. But it soon outgrew this tenement and in 1889 was transferred to an elegant new two-story white sandstone block with ample capacity, it was thought, and with every facility for the transaction of the business. Two years later, however, this building was found too small and had to be enlarged. The company carries on a general merchandising business of the most comprehensive scope and character, handling almost every commodity to be found in dry goods, hardware and various other kinds of stores, and keeps its stock in everything strictly up-to-date in all respects, while the business methods pursued are the most modern and progressive, and involve the utmost consider-

ation for the patrons of the establishment. Mr. Haight is universally recognized as one of the brightest and most resourceful business men in this part of the state, and, although yet a young man, is well worthy of his rank as a commercial leader. He is also progressive and enterprising in reference to public matters and has given them a decided impulse by his energy and breadth of view, contributing much toward the improvement and development of the county and all its interests. He is a stanch Republican in political faith and the acknowledged leader of his party in the county, although always declining public office for himself, preferring to serve his people from the honorable post of a private station. He is also very active and zealous in church work, following in the footsteps of his illustrious father in this respect. In 1902, when Oakley precinct was divided into three wards, he was ordained bishop of the First ward.

Mr. Haight was married at Logan, Utah, on May 15, 1890, to Miss Clara Tuttle, a native of that state and daughter of Norton R. and Helen (Utley) Tuttle (see sketch on another page), and five children have sanctified their domestic altar, Hector C., Jr., Tuttle, Charles C., Clara and Helen L., all of whom still add life and sunshine to their beautiful home and in their social circles.

#### HORTON D. HAIGHT.

As religious wars and persecutions are proverbially among the most extreme and relentless exhibitions of human cruelty, for the reason, in part at least, that those waging them believe themselves to be acting in obedience to the dictates of conscience or the will of a higher power, so for the same reason, the spirit that confronts and contends with them is one of the most resolute, self-sustaining, all-enduring, courageous and even defiant that is known

among men. In scarcely any historical event is this more strongly demonstrated than in the hegira of the early Mormons from their "City of Beauty" at Nauvoo, Ill., on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, to the valley of the Great Salt Lake in Utah, near the middle of the last century. Among the faithful of this sect who made this long, wasting and wearying journey, patiently enduring its hardships, courageously confronting its dangers, skillfully overcoming its difficulties, and even cheerfully bearing its burdens, was Horton D. Haight, the subject of this writing, whose long and useful life and valuable services to the church and the people of his choice were ended by death at Oakley, Cassia county, this state, on January 19, 1900.

Bishop Haight was born at Moravia, Cayuga county, N. Y., on June 20, 1832, the son of Hector C. and Julia (Van Orden) Haight, who were also natives of that state. The father was a man of prominence and influence in his section and took a leading part in public affairs. In 1837 the family moved to northern Illinois, where they remained until the spring of 1845 engaged in farming. At this time the parents became members of the Church of Latter Day Saints and moved to the city of the sect at Nauvoo. In the spring of 1846 they with their children joined the caravan of the faithful across the plains to their new home by the great inland sea. The future bishop was at his time a youth of fifteen years, but he did the work of a man in driving three yoke of oxen and took his turn at night in guarding the camp. They arrived at Salt Lake Valley in September, 1847, and the family settled in what afterward became Davis county, Utah, they being the very first settlers within its limits. The father engaged in farming and was prominent in the public affairs of the section. He served for many years as probate judge of that county and remained there until his death, that of his wife occurring there also.

Their son Horton had but limited opportunities of education at the schools owing to the exigencies of his situation from childhood, and the learning he acquired was mainly the result of his own efforts in study and reading. He by this means, however, became well informed and an influential man in the county, taking a prominent part in all its public life as a leader of thought and action and a creator and director of public sentiment. He was married in February, 1854, on the 12th day of the month, to Miss Louisa Leavitt, a native of Canada, the daughter of Wiar and Phoebe (Cole) Leavitt. When she was but two years of age the family moved to Illinois and settled near Joliet, and while living there the father died. The mother and children then moved to Nauvoo, and in 1847 came to Utah in the migration of the church, and sometime after their arrival in their new home the mother died at Salt Lake City. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Haight made their home at Kaysville and Farmington until their removal to Idaho in 1882. He was absent from home a great part of the time from 1855 to 1858 in the service of the church. In the year last named he made a trip East to buy cattle for the settlers, and during the summer months of that year his family with many others lived at Provo in a more southern part of the state. In 1860 and 1861 he was employed by Hooper & Eldridge as superintendent of their trains of merchandise in crossing the plains, they being freighters on an extensive scale. In 1866 he brought the first telegraph wire for use in Utah from Wyoming and Nebraska. A number of times he crossed the plains as captain of emigrant trains and made himself well beloved by the people placed in his charge, who even now, after the lapse of many years, can not speak too highly in his praise. He also served as major in the Utah militia and as sheriff of Davis county, and represented the county in the

territorial Legislature. In 1882 he was called to Oakley, Idaho, as bishop of the ward, and came to this state when he was still in his prime to take up the work of the church in this section. There were but few families living in this part of the state at the time, a store and postoffice comprising the extent of Oakley, with a few ranches scattered around them. He built a house for himself in the settlement on land which is now at the edge of the town, and here he continued to live until his death. The church at this point was unorganized and feeble, and he took hold of its interests with the energy and vigor that characterized all his efforts in every line of activity, and the community soon felt the effects of his work. At the same time he engaged in raising stock, and was interested in a gristmill which was brought to the town by Mr. Tuttle. In 1883 the Oakley Cooperative Company was organized, with Mr. Haight as president, for the purpose of carrying on a general merchandising business and a store was opened in a little log house which long since gave way to a more commodious and imposing structure. The enterprise was successful from the start, and has grown in magnitude and popular favor with a steady increase. Mr. Haight continued to serve as president of the company until his death, and it owes much of its solidity and progressiveness to the careful management and the breadth of view he gave it. In November, 1887, the Cassia stake of the church was organized and he was chosen its first president. He continued to hold this office to the end of his life and imparted to the new organization much of his own vitality and energy. In public affairs outside of the church he was also prominent and serviceable. He gave them continual attention and his wisdom and foresight were universally recognized. In the office of county commissioner he was a force of unusual potency for good at a critical time in the history

of the county. His work in every relation of life in this community was great in volume and was of unusual value. And when he was summoned by the Great Disposer of events to surrender his trust, he was borne to the grave amid the universal regret and sorrow of the whole people without regard to sect or party, distinction or class of any kind.

Mr. Haight's family consists of nine children, all living but one and all married. They are: Julia, wife of John L. Smith; Katura, wife of John J. Millard; Horton D.; Joseph Y.; Mary E., wife of Solomon P. Worthington; Hector C.; Anna, deceased; Charles L., and Louisa, wife of Dr. A. F. O. Nielson. They are all residing in the vicinity of Oakley. Since the death of the father the mother has continued to make her home on the place, where she has a comfortable and commodious dwelling of a modern type. She has always been active in church affairs, serving as president of the stake relief societies from their organization.

#### WILLIAM HARRIS MANION.

This prosperous ranchman and stock-grower, active politician, esteemed public official and leading citizen of Elmore county, was born in 1844 in the state of Missouri, the son of James and Sarah Ann (Wood) Manion, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father was brought to Missouri when he was quite young by his parents, who were early settlers in the state, and there he grew to manhood and received a limited common-school education. There also he met with and married his wife, and some years after their marriage moved from Lafayette to Jackson county, where he died in 1855, at the age of fifty-five years. In politics he was a Whig and was very active in the service of his party. His wife, the mother of William, died while

her son was yet an infant, leaving six children, of whom he was next to the last born. Her death occurred in 1846, when she was about thirty-five years old. Thus orphaned when he was about two years of age, William Hanion was left largely to the care of strangers, and found his opportunities for attending school very limited until he was able to provide them for himself. Losing his father too when he was eleven years old, he was early thrown on his own resources in the battle of life and forced to make his own way. He succeeded in securing a fair degree of elementary scholastic training by dint of great effort, and was able to complete his equipment for life's duties by a course of instruction at William Jewell College, in Clay county, of his native state. After leaving that institution he taught school for two years and then came west to Montana, crossing the plains with ox teams. He located at Helena and for another period of two years was engaged in freighting and at the end of that time he went to mining in Nevada and southern Utah, remaining in that section and following this business for eighteen years. He discovered Rebel mine in southern Utah, which proved a rich find, although he never secured a great deal of benefit from his discovery, and located other finds of value. In 1889 he determined to quit mining and came to Idaho and started an industry in the stock business near Mountain Home, Elmore county, in which he is still engaged. On his arrival in the state he first located a homestead on the South Boise River, which he occupied for five years, and then sold it, moving to the place he now lives on. Mr. Manion is a Democrat in politics and has been prominent in the councils of his party and rendered good service to the people in several local offices. He was a county commissioner for two terms, from 1890 to 1894, was deputy clerk and recorder from 1895 to 1897, auditor and recorder in 1897 and 1898, and as-

sessor and tax collector in 1891 and 1892. For years he has been one of the active and influential members of the county and state central committees of his party, and been very forceful and effective in the campaigns. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order, with membership in the lodge at Mountain Home.

Mr. Manion was married, in 1875, to Miss Mary Ellen Zobriskie, a native of Utah and daughter of Jerome and Sarah Ann (Ina) Zobriskie, natives of Wisconsin and early settlers in Utah where they are now living, maintaining their home at Minersville. Mr. and Mrs. Manion have three children living, Florence, wife of Ernest Pierson, of Glen Ferry, this state, and Clarence and Edward. Another son named Charles died in childhood.

#### A. W. LOCKMAN.

A. W. Lockman, one of the successful stockgrowers and farmers of Elmore county, Idaho, living about five miles northwest of Mountain Home, and there conducting a prosperous and growing business in his chosen lines of activity, is a native of Hamilton, Canada, born about the year 1833, the son of Isaac and Lucinda (Eltricon) Lockman, also natives of the Dominion. They lived in their native land until 1840, when they moved across the line into Wisconsin and settled at Beaverdam, Dodge county. Here the father worked at various mechanical occupations and remained until his death, in 1881, at the age of eighty-four years. The mother passed away at this place in 1844, aged forty-one years. They were the parents of nine children, their son A. W. being one of the younger ones. He was about seven years old when he came to Wisconsin, and was reared to manhood and educated in that state. On reaching his majority he began life for himself by crossing the plains to

California with a train of emigrant wagons drawn by horses. The party encountered many difficulties on the way and had more than 100 horses stampeded by Indians and numbers of the cattle killed, but all the men, women and children escaped unhurt. They landed in the Honey Lake country, in what is now Lassen county, and here Mr. Lockman engaged in freighting between Honey Lake and Redbluff with ox teams, also making some trips to Virginia City, Nev. He followed this business about three years in California and then moved to Idaho in 1865. He stopped at Idaho City for one summer, which he passed in mining and prospecting, then turned his attention to raising stock and farming in what is now Elmore county. He conducted his operations in various places until 1888, when he settled on the ranch which he now owns and occupies and which has been his home continuously since that time. On this ranch, which is well adapted to the purpose, he carries on a prosperous and expanding stock and farming industry. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Masons and the Odd Fellows, and in all matters that pertain to the advancement and improvement of the country around him or the comfort and elevation of its people, he takes an active and serviceable part. At times since he settled in this state he has been called on with others to fight hostile Indians, and in such cases has always gone promptly to the front in the dangerous work and done his part in defense of the neighborhood.

Mr. Lockman was married, in 1876, to Miss Susan B. Daniels, a native of Missouri, the daughter of Archibald and Harriet (Hudson) Daniels, who came to this state in 1874 and settled in Elmore county, where both have died and are buried at Canyon Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Lockman have six children, Leona, Elizabeth, William, Belle, Frank and Ruth, all living at home.

## WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

An active and prosperous farmer and stockgrower and a zealous worker in the Church of Latter Day Saints, also giving good service to the people in various civil capacities, William Moultrie, of Basin, Cassia county, has been a potential element in building up the prosperity and developing the resources of that portion of the state in which he has lived and labored since 1879, and to which he brought the worldly wisdom gained in a varied and extensive experience and a knowledge of men acquired from seeing them in some of the more intense and earnest phases of their activity. He is a native of Lagrange, Ga., born on December 6, 1846, the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Carr) Moultrie, the former a Georgian and the latter a South Carolinian by nativity. In 1853, when he was seven years old, the family moved to Alabama, and there the parents ended their days. They had nine children, four of whom are living and two are residents of Idaho. William attended the public schools of Georgia and Alabama during the winter months of about five years, as soon as he was able taking his place and doing his part in the work on the plantation, and also being employed at times on a sawmill. At the age of sixteen years he joined the Confederate army and served to the end of the Civil war, being taken prisoner at Marietta, Ga., about nine months before its close and held in captivity until after Lee's surrender. After his discharge he came to Utah, and after traveling around considerably in that territory, moved to Idaho in 1879 and settled at what is now Basin, where he has since made his home. Here he at once began to take an active interest in the affairs of the community and in 1883 was elected a justice of the peace, being also given a voice of potency and helpfulness in the school interests of the section, as he was

an ardent advocate of the cause of public education. For years he served as school trustee and aided materially in establishing the school system on a firm and broad basis and giving it a healthy and progressive vitality. Although retiring from the office of justice of the peace at the end of his first term, he lost none of his interest in the welfare and good government of the county, and in 1902 was called back to this position by a large vote of the people.

On September 17, 1866, Mr. Moultrie was married to Miss Anna Sophia Mortensen, a daughter of Andrew P. and Inge Torge (Piereson) Mortensen, natives of Copenhagen, Denmark, who joined the Mormon church in their native land and emigrated to Utah in 1864, arriving at Salt Lake City on September 16th of that year. The mother died on June 9, 1901, and the father is now living at Huntsville, Utah. They had five children, of whom only the first three are living, and Mrs. Moultrie was the first born. She became a member of the Mormon church on March 26, 1862, and her husband joined in 1866. He has held the office of high priest and counsellor to the bishop, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years. Mrs. Moultrie has been first counsellor to the president of the Relief Society. They have had twelve children, William A., Joseph (deceased), Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Anna Maria (Mrs. Sprague), Nels Waller, Nancy I. (deceased), Sarah E., Jeannette Amelia, John Luke, James Henry (deceased), Joel Franklin and Frederick Le Roy.

## GEORGE CRANER.

Although of English ancestry and but one generation removed from the mother country, as a native-born American, George Craner, of Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho, is firmly and

devotedly loyal to his country and is earnestly and actively interested in every phase of its greatness, progress and welfare. He was born on October 27, 1857, at Tooele City, Utah, the son of George and Sarah E. (Jenkins) Craner, the father a native of England and the mother of Illinois. They came to Utah about the year 1852 separately, becoming acquainted in that state and being married at Salt Lake City. They settled in Tooele county, where the father engaged in farming and where he is still living. The mother died there in 1880. Their son George grew to manhood and was educated in his native county, working on the farm while attending school and also after leaving school until he was twenty-one years of age, when he took charge of his father's farm and for a year managed it on shares. On October 23, 1879, at Salt Lake City, he was married to Miss Mary C. Adams, who was born and reared in Utah, the daughter of John and Mary (Howell) Adams, who came to Utah in the early days from England, the land of their nativity, the mother coming with one of the famous handcart trains, and doing her part as a member of the party. They were pioneers of Tooele county, where the father was a prosperous farmer and a representative man. Two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Craner removed from Utah to Idaho, locating where the town of Oakley has since grown into consequence. At the time of their arrival here there was no town, only about eight families having settled in the neighborhood and these scattered on ranches far apart. As the town began to spring up on this land Mr. Craner laid off forty acres in town lots and sold them, and since then he has repeated the process as necessity required. His land lay south of what is now the principal street of the town, and on a part of the original tract, which fronts on this street, he has built his own residence of lumber, brick and stone, the

products of the surrounding territory, a fine modern dwelling of good proportions and architectural beauty. He is practically the father of the town and it is meet and proper that he should dwell in the midst of its wholesome and inspiriting activities. He has been industriously engaged in farming and raising stock since coming into this county, and has also been prominent and influential in public affairs, aiding in every commendable way to build up the community and develop resources. He has known the place and its history from the beginning and has a rich fund of interesting reminiscences concerning it and its people. In politics he is an ardent Republican with a firm faith in the principles of the party and an unwavering loyalty to its cause. When the free silver excitement swept over this country and tore many hitherto devoted Republicans from their moorings, he remained true to the party, being one of about ten men in this neighborhood who "stood pat" on the gold standard, and at that critical time he rendered excellent service to the party organization as a member of the state central committee. In church matters he has also been an earnest and devoted worker. He was a member of the high council for a number of years, and when Horton D. Haight was ordained bishop of Oakley in 1882 he was appointed second counsellor. While his chief business for many years has been farming, he has also been extensively interested in the stock industry, handling both cattle and sheep. He was also one of the first men in this vicinity to start an industry in bee culture and the production of honey on a large scale, and is now the largest and most successful apiarist in the county. So devoted has he been to the interests of the immediate community, and so close and constant has he been in attention to his own business, that he lived at Oakley twelve years before he ever saw the Snake River, which is

only a few miles distant. Nine children have blessed his domestic shrine and all are living. They are Mary, George E., Emma, John, Ruth, Howard, Herbert, Arthur and Anna M.

### JOHN CRANER.

From a destiny of adversity and disaster in his boyhood to a position of competency and consequence in his manhood, John Craner, of Oakley, Cassia county, this state, has won his way by his own efforts and well-applied industry. He was born in Warwickshire, England, on September 8, 1842, the son of George and Elizabeth (West) Craner, also of that nativity and belonging to families resident in that country from time immemorial. His parents became members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and in 1851 emigrated from the land of their fathers to the United States and started from New Orleans, where they landed, to Utah, going up the Mississippi and then across the plains toward the land of their hopes and their faith. While they were crossing through Kansas the father was stricken with the cholera and died. The bereaved mother and her four children continued their journey to Salt Lake, and on their arrival at that city went on to Tooele county and settled on a ranch near Grantsville. Her son John was then a mere boy and yet was obliged by the exigencies of the case to begin the battle of life for himself almost at once by working at a man's work on the farm. His opportunities for schooling were necessarily meager and what he knows he has gathered under the instructions of that hard but effective taskmaster, Experience. He worked the greater part of the time on the range looking after the cattle and, saving his money with frugal care, he accumulated enough to get a start in life and at the same time gathered together cattle of his own. He was married

at Grantsville on November 13, 1865, to Miss Isabella Severe, a native of Iowa, daughter of Harrison and Dorcas (McBride) Craner, who were born, reared, educated and married in Ohio. They emigrated to Utah in 1850 and settled in Tooele county, being one of the two first families to locate and make homes in that portion of the territory. The father died near Grantsville on December 7, 1901, and the mother now makes her home at Oakley with her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. James Walker. After his marriage Mr. Craner continued to farm in Utah until the spring of 1881, when he moved with his family to what is now Cassia county, Idaho, and settled on the ranch on which he now lives, one mile north of the present town of Oakley, and here he has made his home continuously since that time and carried on a prosperous industry in farming. In 1898 he built the fine two-story brick structure which the family now occupy on the place and made other improvements of value. While hauling material for this residence he was thrown off and under his wagon and so seriously injured that he has never fully recovered his health, and is now something of a confirmed invalid. He and his wife became the parents of fourteen children, of whom nine are living. They are John H., Dorcas E., wife of a Mr. Griffith; Harriet A., George F., William J., Richard L., Nellie D., wife of a Mr. Webb; Wallace W. and Emily B. Those deceased are Mary A., wife of a Mr. Sharp; Frank A., Bertha O., Edith and Melvin L. Mr. Craner is widely esteemed as one of the progressive and representative men of the county, and has fully earned his position in the confidence and regard of his fellow citizens by his upright life and his enterprise and breadth of view in business and in all public matters affecting the welfare of the community and conducive to the public good.

## HON. C. O. STOCKSLAGER.

In a free country where the citizen is sovereign and the courts are considered the last refuge of liberty and the reliable bulwark in defense of life and property, it is most essential that the judges be men of high character, unwavering integrity, wide learning and great breadth of view. In their hands rest the safety of individual men and women and the general welfare of whole communities. The new states of the great Northwest have not overlooked these essential qualifications in the selection of their courts, and among the judges of Idaho in whom they are conspicuous Hon. C. O. Stockslager, of the supreme court, is entitled to a high rank. He is a native of Harrison county, Ind., born on February 8, 1847, the son of Jacob and Jane W. (Newell) Stockslager, natives of Pennsylvania and of Holland ancestry on the father's side and Irish on the mother's. The American progenitors on both sides came early to this country and settled in Virginia long before the Revolution, in which they took part in behalf of the Colonies. The Judge's father was a farmer and a man of considerable local prominence. He was a captain in the Mexican war and served three terms as sheriff of Harrison county, Ind., where he died in 1878, aged eighty-four years, being survived four years by his wife, who died in 1888, at the age of seventy-four.

Judge Stockslager was one of six children, five sons and one daughter, who composed the family of his parents. Three of the number died in childhood and those living are the Judge and his two brothers, Hon. S. M. Stockslager, captain of the Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry in the Civil war, ex-congressman from Indiana, and now a prominent attorney and counsellor at law in Washington, D. C., and Thomas A. Stockslager, also a veteran of the Civil war and now a resident of Little Rock,

Ark. The Judge was educated at the public schools of his native place and the Lebanon (Ohio) Normal School. After leaving this institution he taught school for two years in Indiana and then studied law in the office of Douglas & Stockslager. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in the autumn of that year removed to Kansas, settling in Cherokee county, where he practiced his profession until the fall of 1887, when he was appointed receiver of public moneys at Hailey, Idaho. He held this position until after the admission of the territory to the Union as a state, and at the first succeeding election, in 1890, he was elected judge of the Fourth judicial district. He was re-elected in 1894 and again in 1898, and held the office until 1900, when he was chosen to a seat on the supreme bench, which he still occupies. From the beginning of his professional career he has stood high as a lawyer and as a man. His knowledge of the law is profound and exhaustive, his exposition of it is clear and cogent, his judgment is good and discriminating, his integrity is unquestionable, and his humanity is broad and responsive. He is an ornament to the citizenship of the state he serves and to the position in which he serves it. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and was for a period of twenty years active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His home is at Hailey where he owns a fine residence and has considerable interest in other real estate. He is also engaged in ranching and the stock industry near Hagerman, in company with Hon. C. L. Dilatush, of that place.

Judge Stockslager was first married on May 22, 1877, to Miss Ingobo Chrisman, a native of Illinois. She died on November 22, 1880, leaving two children, and her remains were buried at Columbus, Kans. The children are Roscoe N., who has a responsible position in the freight department of the Oregon

Railway & Navigation Co. at Pocatello; and Ingobo, who is a graduate of the Lewiston State Normal School and is teaching school at Asotin, Wash. On November 19, 1884, at St. Louis, Mo., the Judge was married to his second wife, Miss Carrie F. Bryce, who was born in Michigan, the daughter of William Bryce, a prominent editor and a postmaster and merchant in that state who died early in life from disease contracted in the army during the Civil war. Two children have blessed this second marriage, Leslie B. and William M., both at Lewiston as students at the State Normal School, the older preparing for a course in medicine and the younger for a course in law. Mrs. Stockslager is an accomplished musician and vocalist. She has a fine voice, which has been well cultivated, and she was the leader of one of the prominent church choirs in St. Louis for a number of years when that city was her home.

#### JOHN LEMP.

One of the solid men of the capital city of Idaho, numbering his friends by the myriad, and being one of the few survivors of the early pioneer period of this section of the state, John Lemp is a representative man in many ways. Of strong physique and a strong mentality, he has ever looked life in a large, commanding manner, bending circumstances to his will from his earliest manhood, yet with a genial spirit aiding weaker spirits along the road it was no trouble for him to travel. When in the fullness of time he shall have passed over the Great Divide, one of the most unique, sturdy and worthiest of the old-time pioneers will have gone into the eternal silence, and a host of sorrowing friends will mourn his loss. John Lemp is a true scion of good and ancient ancestral stock of Germany, where occurred his birth on April 21, 1838, and there his early

youth was passed. In 1852 he emigrated to cast in his lot with the forces that were aiding in the development and settlement of the vast West of the United States, and landing in New York, soon was diligently employed as a clerk in Louisville, Ky., where he passed seven productive years. He then was engaged in mining for a time in Colorado and, in 1863, came to Boise, then in the first flush of its existence. Idaho City was the center of mining excitement and for a time Mr. Lemp resided there, but soon returned to Boise, which has since been his home and the center of his manifold activities. He here soon began the brewing business in a very limited way, but its growth was steady and continuous, his good management pushing it continually onward and upward. In 1864 he erected a brewery of solid construction and equipments, and has been constantly connected with its operation to the present time, a portion of the original structure still existing as an old landmark of the early days of Boise.

Mr. Lemp has not unjustly been called one of the "foundation builders" of Boise, for there is no man living who has done so much as he to erect buildings of various character in the developing city. He built the Capital Hotel, at its erection one of the finest hotels of the state, the Shainwald block, and many other of the finest structures of the town owe their existence to his wise plans and public spirit. He has been one of the fathers of the industry and trade of the city and for over forty extremely busy years he has given a powerful stimulus to its growth and prosperity. He has ever been wide-awake, active and vigilant in advancing all enterprises tending to the welfare of Boise, of Ada county, and of Idaho. He was long a stockholder in and a director of the First National Bank, the second national bank chartered west of the Rocky Mountains, also holding its presidency

for a definite length of time. He was a promoter and a large stockholder in the Boise Electric Railway, is largely interested in the Boise Electric Light Co., and is financially connected with the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Co. He owns large real-estate properties outside of Boise, among them being 5,000 acres of land in Idaho, and he is the creator of several highly important irrigation canals, notably the Settlers, the Middleton, the Central Park and the Sebree Canals, and he constructed laterals to within one and one-half miles of Nampa and three and one-half miles of Caldwell. He has also mining properties of consequence in the Wood River district, while one of the leading mercantile houses of Boise carries his name.

Mr. Lemp was "made a Mason" many years ago in old Shoshone Lodge, No. 3, which was later consolidated with and merged in Boise Lodge, No. 2, and of this lodge he has been worshipful master. He has mounted the Masonic ladder through the chapter and commandery degrees, and holds membership in that great Masonic club, the Mystic Shrine. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1868, and has "passed the chairs" of his lodge, and for thirteen years has faithfully held the keys of the treasury of the grand lodge. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the five surviving members of the old Turnverein society, existed so long ago in Boise, and through his aid a new existence and life has been given in the present year to that organization, many new members taking the place of those long since departed. Always an earnest Republican, he enjoyed the rare distinction of sitting as a member of the Boise City Council for twenty years, while in 1874 he was elected mayor, giving the city one of the best administrations known to its history.

His marital relations have been eminently

congenial, for in 1866 he took to the marriage altar one of the best women in all the pioneer country, Miss Catherine Kohlepp, a native of Germany, who however was reared and educated in America. To this union have come thirteen children, the survivors of whom worthily maintain the sturdy character of their parents, John Emil, deceased; George W.; Elizabeth (Mrs. W. B. Connor); Augusta (Mrs. Roderick Grant); Ida and Ada, twins, of whom Ida is now Mrs. Edward H. Kessberger, of Springfield, Ill., and Ada is Mrs. W. H. Hunt, of Boise; William, deceased; Albert; Edward; Herbert; Bernard; Louise, and Marie, who died in 1896 at the age of four years.

Strong in his individuality, Mr. Lemp never lacks the courage of his convictions, but combined therewith as dominant elements of his character are a lively human sympathy and an abiding charity, which, in connection with his manifest integrity and sterling personal honor, have gained for him the esteem and the respect of men.

#### JAMES D. AGNEW, JR.

James D. Agnew, Jr., sheriff of Ada county, is a proper person to be the conservator of law and order in the section of the state in which he was born and reared, and with whose interests he has been identified during the whole of his life so far. His life began in the city of Boise, this state, on October 22, 1869, and he was reared on the soil of Ada county and educated in her public schools. His parents are John D. and Frances A. (Call) Agnew, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. His father crossed the plains in the early fifties and reached Boise in 1861. His mother's people brought her to the territory later, and here they became acquainted and in time were married. For a

number of years Mr. Agnew, senior, was engaged in conducting a livery and stock industry, and served as sheriff of the county when its boundaries included the present Canyon county, and although its extent was very large and the duties of his office were trying and perilous in the extreme, he rendered efficient service and won high commendation as a public officer. His family consisted of five children, four of whom are living: William B., an artist at Manilla in the Philippine Islands; Mrs. B. J. Griffen, wife of the general manager for R. G. Dun & Co., at Vancouver, British Columbia; Mrs. R. H. Hodgens, wife of a prominent druggist at Moscow, this state, and James D., Jr., the subject of this review.

After leaving the public schools Mr. Agnew took a special course of training for commercial life at a business college, and then made an overland trip through southern California. On his return to his native town he was employed in the money-order division of the post-office, remaining in the service three years. At the end of that period he went into the employ of the Pacific Express Co. and served that corporation until 1901, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, a position he held for nearly a year, and which he gave up to engage in the hardware business as a clerk and salesman. Quitting this soon after, he started a general merchandising establishment of his own, but sold out in 1902 when he was elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket. His nomination for the office came without special solicitation or effort on his part, and he received a large majority at the election. In the discharge of his duties in the office he is winning golden opinions from all classes of the people whose interests he has in charge, by the vigor, breadth of view and good judgment he displays and the unqualified success of his administration. Of the fraternal societies he belongs to three, the Knights of

Pythias, in which he holds the rank of past chancellor, the Woodmen of the World and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Mr. Agnew was married at Salem, Ore., on April 8, 1895, to Miss Grace Peebles, a native of that state and daughter of Hon. J. C. Peebles, for many years probate judge of Marion county and many times a member of the Oregon Legislature, one of the prominent and representative citizens of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Agnew have a delightful residence at 1017 Fort street, Boise, which is one of the attractive social centers of the city.

#### JOSEPH H. JOYCE.

Joseph H. Joyce, of Boise, is a native of Maryland, where he was born on May 14, 1837, the son of Joseph and Angeline (Lamb) Joyce, natives of Maryland and descended from old Colonial families in that good old commonwealth. His ancestors came from Ireland and England in the early days of American history and had prominent parts in the annals of their adopted land from the time of their arrival, one of his mother's brothers being particularly distinguished for gallant service in the United States army during the war of 1812. Mr. Joyce's father was a prosperous blacksmith and his family consisted of two children, his son Joseph and a daughter named Frances E., formerly the wife of John Maguire, of Washington, D. C., but now deceased.

Mr. Joyce received his education in the public schools of Baltimore, Md., and left home to make his own way in the world when quite young. In 1853, when he was but sixteen, he made the trip to San Francisco by way of Cape Horn, reaching the golden land of promise after a stormy voyage, and there engaging in sailmaking until 1864. In that year he removed to the Boise Basin and was

engaged in business until 1868, when he sold out and moved to Boise City and started the enterprise in which he is now engaged, and in which he has been successful, rising to high rank among its votaries and winning to his cofers the fruits of a very generous trade.

In this city on December 23, 1873, Mr. Joyce was married to Miss Dora Kisler, a native of California but for some years a resident of Idaho, daughter of old pioneers of this and her native state. They have had four children, two daughters who died in infancy, and two sons, Joseph W. and Wade H., who are living at home.

#### JOHN HORENBERGER.

John Horenberger, a member of the firm of Horenberger & Dunnigan, proprietors of the Wood River livery barn at 1019 West Main street, Boise, was born in Lake county, Ill., on April 4, 1857, the son of M. H. and Lena (Selig) Horenberger, natives of Alsace-Lorraine, the territory which Germany wrested from France by the unhappy fortune of war in 1870-71. They came to the United States in 1854 and settled in Illinois, where they still live and are actively engaged in farming and raising high-grade stock. The father is now seventy-three and the mother seventy-five years of age.

John Horenberger was one of their eight children, consisting of four sons and four daughters. Half of the number, two sons and two daughters, are living. John received his education in his native state, and while growing to man's estate worked at various occupations from time to time. On reaching his legal majority he came west to Colorado and for a number of years carried on a lumbering business in that state. In 1882 he came to Idaho and for two years conducted a farm and during the next ten was engaged in mining in

Boise county. At the end of that period he bought the Dunnigan toll road and conducted that enterprise and a farm on which he settled until 1902, when he sold out and in partnership with John F. Dunnigan (see sketch on another page) started the livery business in which he is now engaged. By close attention to business he has aided in building this business up to a very high state of development and brought to its service a considerable trade and popularity, making it one of the leading industries of its kind in this part of the world. He also owns a livery barn at Idaho City which is now conducted by his son, James L. Horenberger, who is one of the popular young business men of the city.

Mr. Horenberger has taken a leading part in the management and improvement of affairs involving the welfare of his county, and is much esteemed as a man of public spirit and progressive ideas. He rendered very efficient and satisfactory service as county commissioner of Boise county at a critical time in its history, and in many other ways has been of great benefit in the advancement and improvement of its condition and the general good of its people. He is a prominent member of Pioneer Lodge, No. 1, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Idaho City, and to the progress and well-being of the order in this state has given valued and serviceable attention.

On May 10, 1881, in the state of Colorado, Mr. Horenberger was united in marriage with Miss Alice Bradshaw, a native of Iowa and daughter of John and Martha (Griffith) Bradshaw, being one of their five children, who are besides herself, John, married and living in California; Charles, a respected resident of Butte, Mont.; and Walter and Clara, twins, also living in Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Horenberger have two children, James L. and Carl B., and a pleasant home in Boise at 1011 State street.

## JOHN F. DUNNIGAN.

John F. Dunnigan, of the firm of Horenberger & Dunnigan, proprietors of the prosperous and enterprising livery business conducted under the name and style of the Wood River Sale & Livery Stable at Boise, this state, is a native of Montreal, Canada, the son of James and Helen (Monahan) Dunnigan, also natives of the Dominion. The mother has been dead for a number of years and the father is now living in North Dakota, where he is a prosperous and highly respected farmer. Their family consisted of three children, a daughter and another son in addition to John F. He received a preparatory education in the public schools and then finished at Regal College, Montreal. He left home at the age of twelve years and worked his own way through the last years of schooling, after which he was employed for three years in railroad work in the state of New York. He then came to Dakota and followed contracting for a year, after which he moved to Idaho in 1892 and has since made this state his home. For some time after his arrival in the state he was engaged in mining and then worked for his uncle, George Dunnigan, who owned and controlled the Dunnigan toll road. In 1902, after a service in connection with the road of nearly ten years, he bought a one-half interest in the livery, sale and feed stable which he now owns and conducts in partnership with John H. Horenberger (see sketch elsewhere in this volume). The firm has the best stand in their line in this part of the country, and have built up a very large and profitable trade. Mr. Dunnigan is also interested in several valuable and promising mining properties in the Thunder Mountain and other famous districts. Mr. Dunnigan is highly esteemed as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and excellent business man.

## SAMUEL McDOWELL.

Samuel McDowell is the pioneer merchant of the town of Star, Ada county, Idaho, and has been a pioneer in many places in other lines of activity. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., on December 24, 1837, the son of Samuel and Rebecca (Hollowell) McDowell. During his childhood the family moved to Illinois, where he was reared and educated. His father was a farmer and woolen manufacturer, and was a leading man in the section of Illinois in which he lived. Late in life he started to move to Michigan and died on the way. His father was Abraham McDowell, a Scotchman by nativity who came to this country in his young manhood and settled at Philadelphia, where he became a large property owner and died at the age of ninety-six years, his wife living there to the age of 102. He was a veteran of the war of 1812.

Mr. McDowell was the last born of nine children, two daughters and seven sons, who composed the family of his parents and of whom seven are living. His oldest brother and the next in order of birth were soldiers in the Mexican war and distinguished themselves in that short but decisive contest which resulted in so much glory to our arms and benefit to our country. He was educated in the common schools of Illinois, which were necessarily very limited in scope and crude in equipment, and after leaving school followed farming in that state until 1860, when he brought his family across the plains to Pike's Peak, where he intended to stop; but not being entirely satisfied with the outlook at that place he moved them on to Rogue River, in Oregon. Three months and a half were consumed in the trip, which was full of hazard and hardship. Both Indians and Mormons hung upon their rear and harassed them for days and nights, and at Goose Creek Canyon

125 of their horses were stolen, of which they recovered only fifteen and these were very poor and jaded when they were recovered. Engagements with the hostiles were of almost daily occurrence for more than a week, and double guards with all other precautions were necessary at night. One man was wounded in one of the fights, but they were able to get him through to safety with the rest of the party, not, however, being free from their pursuers until they got in sight of Salt Lake City. When they reached Honey Lake Valley, Nev., they found but two houses left standing by the Indians, who had but recently raided and pillaged the valley, and burned every house except these two. Rogue River was reached just after the close of the Indian war of that name had ended, and peace being established there, Mr. McDowell made this point his stopping place and engaged in freighting between Crescent City and Jacksonville, continuing his operations in this line for two years. They then moved to California, but, on account of Mrs. McDowell's health, determined to come farther north, and in 1864 he came to the Boise Valley, bringing the first quartz mill and necessary machinery to run it to Rocky Bar, receiving twenty-five cents a pound for freighting it in. Here he renewed his freighting industry and also started a stage line between Boise and Silver City, being one of the first to engage in this business here. On account of the hostility and treachery of the Indians it was impossible to run the line regularly, or without great danger and difficulty at any time. So he sold out his interest in the line and started with a load of passengers for Alder Gulch, Mont., over which the excitement was at its height. He did not remain at Alder Gulch, however, but began mining on French Bar, near where the city of Helena now stands, and carried on his enterprise there for two years, at the end of which he sold his claims and

came to Idaho, going from this state soon after to Willow Creek, Ore., in what was then Baker but is now Malheur county, where he bought a farm and went to stockraising, in which he was occupied eight years. He then bought a ferry on Snake River and conducted it for several years. This occupation was also full of peril, as the Indians were on the eve of an outbreak, and when that came his was the only ferry on the river that was not captured by them and was much in use for the transportation of supplies and troops for the United States government, large quantities of the supplies being furnished by Mr. McDowell under contract. The Indian uprising alluded to was the Bannack and Nez Perces war, the cost of which in blood and treasure is well known throughout this part of the country. In 1882 he traded his ferry for property in Boise Valley, and he has ever since been a resident of this portion of Idaho. He built the first store in this section and soon after took charge of it and has run it ever since. He owns considerable real estate in this neighborhood and is one of the leading stockholders and a director in the creamery company at this place.

On February 7, 1858, Mr. McDowell was married in Illinois to Miss Eliza Levitte, a native of that state, daughter of James and Mary A. (Hooper) Levitt, Kentuckians by nativity who settled in Illinois about the beginning of the Black Hawk Indian war, in which the father took a prominent part. He was a lawyer and one of the leading members of the bar at Knoxville, Ill., for more than thirty years. Mr. and Mrs. McDowell have had three children: Charles W., who was born in Illinois and is now married and engaged in the hotel and livery business at Star; Rosa, who was born at San Jose, Calif., and is now the wife of C. D. Creigler, of Wieser, and Frederick M., who was born in Eldorado, Ore.,

and was killed by accident in California at the age of thirty-two on a railroad whereon he was employed. His death occurred in July, 1901, and his remains were buried at Star. He left a widow who now resides at Spokane, Wash.

Mr. McDowell's life-story is an oft-told tale in the history of the northwestern frontier, but it is one full of interest, inspiration and fruitful suggestiveness. It is a record of duty well done, danger bravely met, privation courageously endured, opportunity patiently sought and wisely used, and substantial triumph won over every obstacle by nerve, persistent industry and qualities of lofty manhood.

#### HON. GEORGE AINSLIE.

Nature has no choice spots for the birth of her great men. According to her needs and occasions the earth is all Athens, all Stratford-on-Avon. When a man is required for any definite purpose she produces him apparently without regard to circumstances, and flings him into the crisis fearlessly. She knows her brood and those she singles out for great events never disappoint her. Born and reared in the little city of Boonville, in the historic state of Missouri, on the banks of the tawny river of the same name, with possibly the horizon of his vision not lying beyond the commerce borne by on its turgid tides, to which, perhaps, his young heart turned as the embodiment of all there might be of opportunity for knowledge of the great world for him, Hon. George Ainslie, of Boise, who has been for so many years a prominent factor in the development of Idaho, little dreamed of the stirring scenes which lay before him and the birth of a great state over which he was, in part at least, to preside.

His ancestors on the father's side were Scotch and on the mother's English. For generations they had lived in Great Britain, and

had flourished and thriven there with the flight of time. They had written their records in the honorable history of that country in peace and war, and were numbered among its distinguished representatives who faithfully performed every public and private duty, and the military career of his immediate line was well worthy of high regard and ardent emulation. His grandfather was Col. John Ainslie, a valued officer in a Scotch regiment in the British army, serving in the India army of the Presidency of Madras.

At his death he left four sons surviving him, all of whom are now deceased. One of these sons was Col. William B. Ainslie, of the Ninety-third Highlanders, who went gallantly through the Crimean war and gained great distinction at the battle of Bala-klava, wherein he led the historic charge of the English and almost annihilated a regiment of Russian cavalry. Another of the sons was Mr. Ainslie's father, who was also an officer in the British army, belonging, as did also his father and his brother, to the Scotch Highlanders. He was educated for the law but never practiced the profession. At school he was distinguished for scholarship and literary excellence, and received a gold medal from the University of Edinburgh, at which he was a student. He wrote several novels of more than ordinary merit which were published in England and favorably received by the literary world. In 1835, having resigned his commission in the army, he came to the United States and engaged in the manufacture of salt at Boone's Lick, Mo. He had some years prior to his emigration married with Miss Mary S. Barron, and they were the parents of four sons, all of whom are dead except George, the immediate subject of this review, to whom it had been left to carry the family name and the qualities that gave it distinction to a distant part of this country and into the service of a new civilization.



Geo. Linsley



For this duty the preparation of Hon. George Ainslie, while neither extensive nor showy, was consistent and sufficient. He attended the public schools of his native town, after which he took the scientific course at the St. Louis University. He served as deputy circuit and county clerk, studied law under the direction of Judge Ben Tompkins and Messrs. Douglas & Hayden, of Boonville, until 1859, was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1860 and soon after crossed the plains to Pike's Peak, where he practiced his profession at the bar where the present United States Senator Teller, of Colorado, was also a prominent member and became his intimate friend. He remained there two years, and in his practice and through his own efforts at prospecting he acquired the ownership of a number of valuable mining claims. In 1862 he came in company with sixteen other men, to the Salmon River country, of Idaho, experiencing thrilling adventures and exciting encounters and experiences with hostile Indians, reaching their destination unharmed, although other parties in the front and rear of them were almost totally destroyed.

Mr. Ainslee and companions prospected through northeastern Idaho, buoyed up with high hopes under the most trying circumstances and while enduring great hardships. They ran out of supplies and in their wanderings finally stumbled upon Elk City, of which they had no knowledge until they reached it. On the Clearwater River, about thirty miles below Elk City, they took up a number of placer claims on which they worked the rocker. When winter approached and stopped the mining operations, Mr. Ainslie with four others of the company walked 130 miles to Lewiston and then went to the Willamette Valley, where they wintered, and Mr. Ainslie taught school until the spring of 1863, when, hearing of the discovery of gold in the Boise Basin, he came to Idaho City, arriving

there on July 6, 1863. He began to practice law in connection with mining, and, finding his operations profitable, he remained there until 1899, when he sold his interests and removed to Boise.

In 1865, while a resident of Idaho City, Mr. Ainslie was elected to the territorial council, in the second session of the term being president of the council, although the youngest member of the body. From 1869 to 1873 he was the editor of the Idaho World, which was, during most of this period, the only Democratic paper in the territory. In 1874 he was elected district attorney of Second judicial district, which then comprised an extent of country almost as large as the state of New York. To this office he was re-elected in 1876, and in 1878 he was elected to represent the territory in the United States House of Representatives. In 1880 he was chosen a second time to this high office, and in 1882 was nominated by his party for a third term, but was defeated at the polls, because he was opposed to a division of the territory. From that time until 1900 he was diligently engaged in the practice of his profession, retiring in that year because of failing health. He did not, however, lose his interest in the welfare of the territory, or abate his efforts in behalf of its advancement in material, mercantile and industrial progress.

He organized the Boise Rapid Transit Company, and got its road in operation before there was an electric road in San Francisco. From the start he was president of the company until its sale on February 1, 1904, to Philadelphia capitalists and personally directed its affairs as its general superintendent. He was instrumental in organizing the Boise Artesian Hot and Cold Water Co., and served as its vice-president for ten years and as one of its directors until 1902. In 1890, in company with his brother, he installed the electric light plant at Baker City, Ore., and remained the principal

owner of the stock and as the president of the company which controlled it until 1900, when he sold his holdings to David Eckles and others. He has been more or less actively engaged in mining ever since he came into the state, and has done a considerable real-estate business in Boise and elsewhere.

In political faith Mr. Ainslie has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and wherever he has lived has been prominent and influential in the councils of his party. He was for years chairman of the territorial Democratic committee, and when Idaho became a state was the first chairman of his party's state committee. From 1896 to 1900 he served ably and most acceptably as the Idaho member on the national Democratic committee, winning warm commendations from the body for the breadth and fullness of his knowledge, the keenness of his vision and the excellence of his judgment in party matters.

Mr. Ainslie was married at Boise on March 27, 1866, to Miss Sarah Owens, a native of Clay county, Mo., daughter of John M. and Sallie A. (Hickman) Owens, the father a Missourian and the mother a Kentuckian by nativity, and she was a granddaughter of John Owens, a veteran of the war of 1812 and also one of the first settlers on the Platte purchase in Missouri. The town of Liberty in that state was laid out on his farm, and his son, Alfred Owens, was the first white child born in the town. The mother of Mrs. Ainslie died when the latter was four years old, and her father went to California in 1849, and she was therefore reared in the family of her uncle, the Albert Owens just mentioned, and accompanied him to the Boise Valley in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie have two children: Lucy L., wife of Dr. E. L. Perrault, a prominent physician of San Francisco, formerly a resident of Boise, and she is the mother of two children, Lewis E. and Ainslie Perrault. The other, Adelma, is the wife of

John F. Nugent, county attorney of Owyhee county in this state, and she is the mother of one child, George Ainslie Nugent.

Mr. Ainslee was a member of the convention that framed the present constitution of Idaho, and at the time of her admission to the Union as a state he was one of her representatives before the authorities at Washington, where he took a very active and prominent part in securing the admission and organizing the state government. As an evidence of his popularity as a lawyer and the extent of his reputation as a legalist early in his practice, it should be noted that in the fall of 1862, when he walked with others to Lewiston, he was called thither to defend three men who had been accused of robbery and murder in that neighborhood, but on his arrival at Lewiston he found the three men suspended from the eaves of a house, the incensed citizens having already tried, condemned and executed them.

This courageous pioneer, indefatigable miner, conservative civic force, wise legislator, learned counsellor, enterprising promoter and high-minded citizen, whose struggles and achievements, public services and private virtues are herein briefly suggested, is nearing the limit of human life as fixed by the sacred writer. He has lived in strength and vigor to see the fruit of his labors in the prosperity and happiness of the people he has so faithfully served, and the established success of valued public institutions to whose creation and development he has so essentially contributed. It is high praise, but only a just meed to merit, to say that he deserves in the fullest measure the public esteem he so richly enjoys.

#### FRANK L. WILLIAMS.

This prominent and successful merchant of Star, Ada county, has had a varied experience in various lines of usefulness, and has shown

in each the qualities for business which men admire and the social amenities which help to make life smoother and more agreeable to all. He is a native of Ohio, born in April, 1862, a son of Dr. William and Rachel (Morgan) Williams, of that state. His father was a prominent physician and surgeon who spent his life in devoted and faithful practice of his profession, and died in 1863, leaving three children, two daughters and one son. Mr. Williams has one sister living. His mother was a daughter of John Morgan, of Virginia, and died in Ohio.

Their son Frank, although orphaned by the death of his father when he was himself but a year old, was carefully reared by his mother and was educated in the district schools of his native state. Early in life he started in business for himself by going to Kansas and engaging in farm work for a modest compensation. He remained there six months and then returned to his Ohio home, but soon after went to Texas and for some time was variously employed in that state and in New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California. Once more he returned to Ohio, and once more went to Kansas, this time finding employment in the service of the Wichita & Western Railroad as agent, remaining in the employ of the company for a year and a half. He then came to Idaho and entered the service of the Oregon Short Line. For this company he worked thirteen years, two years of the time at Idaho Falls and the rest at Pocatello where he was ticket agent and chief clerk. In September, 1900, he quit railroad work and went into mercantile life in what is known as Falk's store on the Payette, in which he had an interest until April, 1902, when he sold out and formed a partnership with Fred Simons, and together they are conducting an extensive business under the firm name of Simons & Co. They built a brick addition to the store that

was already erected and greatly increased its stock. They now carry one of the largest and most complete stocks of general merchandise, agricultural implements, machinery and other goods that can be found in this part of the state and do a large and very active business in all departments. In addition to the merchandising industry they conduct a considerable and popular insurance business for one of the largest and best companies, having a long list of desirable patrons in this branch of their multiform enterprise. Mr. Williams has taken but little interest in the fraternal orders, belonging only to the Woodmen of the World. He was married, on Christmas day, 1900, to Miss Mary E. Gray, a native of this state and daughter of S. S. Gray, of Star. They have two children, Rozella M. and Frank R. The family home is maintained at Boise, and is a popular resort for the numerous warm friends of its inmates and a center of refined hospitality for all who have the pleasure of coming within its influence.

#### JAMES W. HARRELL.

James W. Harrell, a progressive and successful stockgrower of Ada county, this state, living in the neighborhood of Star, may almost be said to have been born to the stock industry. His father and his grandfather were engaged in it, and his earliest recollections of human activities are more or less tinged with stories connected with this branch of productive enterprise. He was born in Jasper county, Mo., on July 3, 1861, a son of James William and Mahala (Wilson) Harrell, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The father was a drover and merchant, and died within a few months after the birth of his son James, leaving to the care of the widowed mother another son also and a daughter. The grandfather was Archibald

Harrell, a native of Kentucky, born in 1805. He was a drover and farmer and carried on these employments in his native state during his young manhood, then became a pioneer in Missouri and afterward in Texas, where he continued his operations and died at a ripe old age, being nearly 100 years old at his decease.

James W. Harrell was educated at Carthage, Mo., and after leaving school engaged for a period of five years in horticulture. In 1884 he came to Idaho and settled at Boise, where he followed the same occupation for ten years, after which he went to farming and raising stock, and these have been his pursuits ever since. He owns about 400 acres of land, 200 in Ada county, three miles southeast of Star, and 200 in Washington county, in the celebrated Indian Valley. On the last tract he has his cattle ranch, for which it is well adapted, being fine farming and grazing land. His stock includes a large number of well-bred sheep and Shorthorn cattle of high grade. His business is well managed and given the most careful and skillful attention available under the circumstances, and it is correspondingly profitable. He is regarded as one of the leading and representative stockmen in this part of the state and fully deserves the rank in which he stands.

Mr. Harrell belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, holding membership in the lodges of these orders at Boise. He was married in that city on October 7, 1898, to Miss Anna Spielman, a native of Ada county, born and reared near Star. They have three children, Carlos, Hazel and an infant. Mrs. Harrell's parents are Frank and Laura A. Spielman, pioneers of Idaho. They are well-to-do farmers and enjoy the respect of all who know them, as do Mr. and Mrs. Harrell.

### JULIUS C. MILLER.

Located on a fine ranch of 227 acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land seven miles west of Boise, Julius C. Miller, one of the prominent and prosperous farmers and stockmen of Ada county, is a substantial and reliable element in the agricultural, industrial and mercantile development of the county and a factor of force and influence in directing its public affairs. He was born in Utah on July 7, 1858, one of the nine children of Henry and Regina (Martin) Miller, natives of Switzerland who emigrated to the United States in 1857, and whose heroic struggles with adversity are recorded at some length in a sketch of Mr. Miller's brother, John F. Miller, which will be found on another page of this volume. Eight of the children are living and all are well established in life and among the working forces of their respective communities, the other one having died in infancy while the family was crossing the plains in the famous handcart caravan of early Mormon days in this part of the country.

Mr. Miller received a limited education in the district schools of Montana and Idaho, and when he began life for himself engaged in mining in Oregon, Malheur county, where he worked with moderate success for nine years. In 1884 he returned to Idaho and soon after took up his residence on the paternal homestead, subsequently buying out the interests of his brothers and sisters in the place and making it his permanent home. Since his return to the state he has been occupied in farming and raising stock on this farm, except during four years in which he had charge of the county poor farm. His interest in the progress and welfare of the county is manifested by his active service in behalf of all commendable enterprises for the development of its re-

sources or the increase of its wealth and power, and as well in the support of every educational and moral agency at work among its people. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, having his membership in the lodge of the order at Boise.

In 1882, in the state of Oregon, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Barbara Hug, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of Michael and Fannie Hug, of that city originally, but for many years residents of Oregon. Their domestic altar has been blessed by the birth of six children, Frederick J., Lulu B., Jesse F., Charles H., Grover A. and Marie R., all of whom are living and still add their brightness and vivacity to the pleasant family home.

#### FRED SIMONS.

The head of the firm of Simons & Co., leading merchants at the town of Star, Ada county, is a native of the Pacific Slope, having been born at San Jose, Calif., on August 7, 1869. His parents, Isadore and Amelia Simons, are of German nativity and were among the early pioneers of California who braved the dangers and hardships of life on the wild frontier and helped to build the great state in which they are now living in peace and comfort and surrounded by all the conveniences and luxuries of civilized life. They are the parents of three sons and three daughters. The father was for many years a merchant in his new home and conducted his business with the thrift, industry and application for which his race is renowned, giving to the people of the communities in which he has lived a fine example of real German persistency and business acumen, and a spirit of mercantile enterprise that has been inherited in full measure by his offspring. His son Fred was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and for a number of years after reach-

ing man's estate belonged to the fire department of that city. He was active in the service, and in the line of his strenuous duties saw many thrilling scenes of danger and disaster, and was called upon for the exercise of all the heroic qualities of manhood on numerous occasions. In 1890 he began his mercantile career, in which he has been eminently successful and has won great credit for business capacity, fine administrative ability and a keen perception of the needs and the trend of public taste in merchandise, and the enterprise to anticipate and supply them. He built the main building of the store now occupied by his firm and conducted the business alone until 1902, when Frank Williams, of whom a sketch appears elsewhere in this work, became his partner and the firm name of Simons & Co. was adopted. They then built a brick addition to the store and greatly enlarged their stock, taking in a number of new lines of commodities and making ready to supply all the demands of a very large and exacting trade in almost every department of the most general merchandising business, including agricultural implements and machinery.

Mr. Simons is a member of the order of Native Sons of California, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. He was married on June 19, 1902, to Miss Ina M. Hall, a native of Idaho and a daughter of Dr. O. W. and Ollie Hall, of Star. Firmly established in public confidence as Mr. Simons and his mercantile enterprise are, and holding a high place in the social and general life of the community as he does, with his youth, energy, business capacity and fine public spirit, he has a bright and promising future before him as one of the leading and representative citizens of the county in which he lives and the portion of the state in which his faculties are employed. His business is conducted on a high plane of

integrity, his citizenship is elevated and promotive of the best interests of the community, and his nature and disposition in a social way are such as to win and hold for him the cordial and lasting regard of all with whom he comes in close contact. So that he is easily a leader of thought and activity among his people, and one of the forceful factors in a community of men among whom enterprise and progressiveness are salient characteristics.

#### CLINTON GLASCOCK.

Clinton Glascock, one of the enterprising and progressive ranchers and stockgrowers of Washington county in this state, is pleasantly located on a fine ranch six and one-half miles southeast of Weiser, and is recognized as one of the forceful and energetic men of his community. He was one of the earliest settlers and literally camped in the waste of sagebrush as in a desert waste, without any of the conveniences of life or products of civilization around him. He is a native of Missouri, born in Marion county in 1838, as the son of Spencer and Sarah (Glascock) Glascock, the former being a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father left his native state when a young man and settled in the wilds of Missouri, first in Marion county and, after a short residence there, he moved to Ralls county, where he lived until 1850. He then joined the army of goldseekers in California, crossing the plains with horses and taking up his residence in the neighborhood of Sacramento. Early in 1852 he returned to his Missouri home, where he had left his family, and in April of that same year, gathering his household and his effects into wagons, he again traversed the plains to California, once more located at Sacramento, and engaged in freighting. Following this strenuous occupation for nearly two years, he then took up a homestead

about forty miles southwest of Sacramento and here he lived and conducted a prosperous farming business until his death, at the age of sixty-three, in 1872. His widow thereafter accompanied her son to Idaho, and two years later, in 1874, she also passed away, being fifty-seven years of age. She was the daughter of Asa Glascock, who was a longtime resident of Missouri and died at New London in that state.

Clinton Glascock was the third of the twelve children born to his parents, and was reared to the age of fourteen in his native state. He then crossed the continent to California with all of the members of the family then living, and in his new home attained his maturity and completed the common-school education begun in Missouri. At the age of twenty-three he changed his residence from the paternal homestead, at which he had resided until that time, and for a number of years was engaged in various occupations, a portion of his time being occupied by freighting operations and another in raising stock and general farming. In 1873, after the death of his father, he came with his mother and the other members of the family to Idaho, and located near what is now the thriving city of Weiser, which at that time contained only one residence. In 1875 he homesteaded on the land which he now occupies, which was then all wild sagebrush land, yielding nothing for the support of civilized life.

By steady, intelligent and persevering industry he has made it comely and extremely fruitful, and it is now one of the attractive rural homes of this part of the valley. He began farming and raising stock on a small scale, but has pushed this by his well-applied industry to proportions of magnitude and profit, gradually redeeming his land from the waste and improving it with desirable buildings, thus enlarging his estate and increasing its value in all

good lines of progress. He has had trouble and contests with Indians and wild beasts and has known and experienced all the hardships and privations of frontier life, but his strength of character and his determination of spirit have been proof against every difficulty and enabled him to triumph over every obstacle, establishing himself well in worldly comfort and in the good will and respect of his fellow men.

Mr. Glascock married in 1880 with Miss Ella Langley, a native of Connecticut and a daughter of George E. and Mary Ann (Moody) Langley. Mr. Langley moved to Oregon from Utah in 1876 and was an early settler on Burnt River, near Huntington, Ore., where he died at sixty-nine years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Glascock have five children, Anna (Mrs. John A. Kelly), George, Clinton, Mollie and Grace. In the affairs of the community, which he has helped to build up to its present consequence from a wilderness waste, Mr. Glascock has ever taken a deep and serviceable interest, contributing freely of his time and material substance in support of every good enterprise and aiding in directing public sentiment along lines of approved and healthy progress. He is justly regarded as one of the representative citizens of this part of the county, holding prominent place in the estimation of an appreciative public.

#### LEE YOUNG.

Living in Canyon county, Idaho, seven miles from Payette, on a ranch which in its present advanced state of development and cultivation is the handsome product of his own industry, skill and intelligence in husbandry, and on which he conducts a general farming and stock business, Lee Young is one of the leading men of his county in his line of activity, and is well esteemed as a citizen of breadth of view, public spirit and patriotic devotion to

the welfare of the section in which he lives. He was born at Lebanon, Pa., in 1846, the son of John and Nancy (Soltz) Young. His father, a Pennsylvania boy whose parents died when he was very young, was reared by relatives with few advantages for a good start or an education of value. He learned the trade of a carpenter and worked at it in his native state until the beginning of the Civil war when he enlisted in the Union army. He saw active and trying service in that great contest and died in 1868 from the effects of disabilities incurred in the army. He was married in mature life to Miss Nancy Soltz, a Pennsylvania lady, who died in 1876 and was laid to rest by his side at Lebanon in their native state. They were the parents of ten children, of whom their son Lee was the fourth in the order of birth.

The exigencies of his situation drove young Lee Young to the making of his own living at the early age of nine, then becoming a driver of a team of mules on the Pennsylvania Canal, afterwards following the same occupation on the Erie Canal until he was sixteen years old, when he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, for service in the war of the Rebellion. After a service of a year and eleven months he was wounded at Savannah, Ga., and recovering from this wound and reentering the service, he was again wounded at Charleston. His father, himself and his two brothers all served in the Union army, and each of them practically laid his life on the altar of his country, his brother Cyrus dying soon after the war from disabilities incurred in the service and the elder brother, Jeremiah, dying in Andersonville prison.

After the muster-out of his regiment Lee Young returned home in June, 1865, and, on January 8, 1866, moved to Illinois, there locating in Putnam county and engaging in

farming until 1873, when he came by team across the plains to Idaho, leaving Kansas City on February 23d, and arriving at Falk's Store, on the Payette River, on September 29th following. Here he was employed in the cattle industry for fifteen years. He then homesteaded on the place which is now his home, turned his attention to farming and raising stock on his own account and since then has been busily occupied in developing and improving his ranch and building up his cattle and farming business, having some of the finest improvements in the valley. He was a pioneer in the fruit business in this section, starting a fine orchard some years ago which has grown into vigor and fruitfulness and yields abundantly in annual products of excellent quality and choice varieties of fine apples, prunes, pears, plums, etc.

Mr. Young takes an active interest in the fraternal life of the community, having been for twenty-two years a zealous working member of Payette Lodge of Odd Fellows, and he was married in 1890 to Miss Christina Asmusson, a native of Germany, who came to the United States about the year 1883. They have three children, August, Lydia and Edward, all of whom are still living at the parental home, diligent assistants in the work of the farm.

#### CHRIS PETERSON.

Chris Peterson, who owns one of the finest ranches in the Horseshoe Bend section of Boise county, and another almost as good across the river, and who manages their operations with all the skill and diligence for which his race is noted, is a native of Denmark, born in 1854, the son of Hans and Christina (Madison) Peterson. His father, also a Dane by nativity, followed farming in his native land, and died there in 1868, at the age of fifty-six years. The mother survived her husband

twenty-one years, dying in 1889, aged ninety-two. They were the parents of eleven children, their son Chris being the sixth born. His boyhood days were passed in his native land, and he there received his education. At the age of seventeen years he crossed the Atlantic to the United States, which his young imagination had pictured as a land of great promise for men of industry and thrift, and such he has found it. He located in New York state, ten miles from Syracuse, and for four years was actively engaged in farming there. He then moved to Michigan and remained a year. In 1879 he came to Idaho and, locating at Quartzburg, Boise county, secured employment in the quartz mills there and remained in the service of the Gold Hill Co. for twenty years, part of the time as engineer and part as foreman. Determining then to devote his energies to raising stock and general ranching, he purchased the place on which he now lives and erected on it a fine residence and other excellent improvements, making it one of the most attractive and valuable country homes in the part of the county in which it is located. He also has a ranch on the other side of the river and together they form one of the most desirable tracts of land in the whole Horseshoe Bend country. Much of his land is in an advanced state of cultivation, and one ranch contains a very thrifty and prolific orchard.

Mr. Peterson was married, in 1881, to Miss Belle Robb, a daughter of Wilson Robb, formerly of Iowa but during many years of his life a resident of this state, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have three children, two sons, William and Roy, and a daughter, Bernice. Mr. Peterson is one of the substantial, enterprising and progressive men of the county, and has a high place in the regard of all the best elements of its citizenship for the manly qualities he possesses and the spirit of improvement of which he is an exemplar.

## EZRA CHRISTENSEN.

A man of resolute will, ready and fruitful resources, self-reliance and courage, stands superior to others and makes his way over every obstacle. No danger daunts him and he presses forward to success in his chosen course with a firm belief in his own powers; assured of his ability to successfully battle with the opposing forces and unpromising conditions of nature, and, by his skill, energy and discriminating care, turning the deserts of the wild West into gardenlike fields and charming homes. The truth of this statement is well illustrated in the successful career of Ezra Christensen, who is now residing on his finely improved estate of 540 acres, near Goshen, in Bingham county, Idaho, where he is successfully engaged in agricultural operations of ramified proportions and prosperous assurance.

Mr. Christensen is a native of Cache Valley, Utah, being a son of Nels and Christiana (Larsen) Christensen, natives of Denmark, the father coming to the United States and to Utah in one of the earliest Mormon emigrations, locating in the then primitive region of Cache Valley, where he became largely interested in the development of the country and in the conducting of farming enterprises, also being honored with the position of one of the Seventies in the Mormon church. His marriage occurred here in 1851, and, after thirty-two years of happy wedded life, the father died in 1883, the mother thereafter manifesting a broad capability and a tender devotion in the bringing up of her family, exemplifying in her life and activities rare elements, persistency in the accomplishment of her purpose and an excellent capability of judgment, and she is now an honored resident of Bingham county.

Mr. Christensen early gave active assistance to his mother in solving the financial problems of the family, but at the age of fifteen

years he commenced to battle with life for himself and he was successful in his endeavors. In 1893 he came to Idaho and made his home in Bingham county, where he purchased the land where he now resides, continuing its development on wise and discriminating lines, and engaging in diversified farming and in the raising of stock, of which he is now running fine herds of horses, cattle and sheep. On his fine estate Mr. Christensen has provided every essential necessary for the successful carrying on of the departments of husbandry to which he is devoting his attention, having a commodious and comfortable residence, surrounded by grounds artistically laid out and on which are growing thrifty trees which have been planted by him since his occupancy of the place.

This property was nearly a primitive wilderness when he took hold of it, but now it smiles with bountiful harvests made vigorous by silvery veins of sparkling water conducted by irrigation canals, its attractiveness being enhanced by the herds of contented cattle browsing on the range. A zealous member of the Mormon church, and a strong adherent of the Republican political party, Mr. Christensen is most decidedly a representative man of the county, his contributions to the advancement of his community being substantial and of solid value. He was married on October 8, 1900, to Miss May Killian, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Heber and Gertrude (Thurston) Killian. They have two bright and interesting children, Cortez and Othello.

## GEORGE H. CARVER.

George H. Carver, of Preston, one of the representative and progressive farmers and also one of the active and influential church workers of Oneida county, is a native of Kaysville, Utah, where he was born on November 11, 1854, the son of John and Mary A. (Eames)

Carver, natives of England who became converts to Mormonism in the early years of their maturity and then determined to make their home in Utah. They embarked for the United States in 1849 in the same ship with a company of homeseekers and were married on the voyage, having the music of the waves for their wedding march and the stars of the night for their hymeneal torches. On their arrival in this country they bought an outfit and with it crossed the plains to their destination, reaching Salt Lake City in due time, without adventure worthy of special notice.

After a short stay in the Mormon metropolis they took up their residence in Davis county, near the site of the present town of Kaysville, and engaged in cultivating the soil, which the father accepted as the line of work marked out for him. They remained in Kaysville until the fall of 1859, then moved to Weber county, and he was one of the eleven men who laid out the town of Plain City, now one of the most progressive and substantial country towns of the entire state. He took up land there on which he has ever since been engaged in farming, still owning the place, which has been in his possession forty-three years. He is one of the representative and influential men of that county, taking an active interest in public affairs, and in church matters always being in the lead. For a number of years he held the office of president of the branch, corresponding to the present bishop of a ward, at that time there being but one bishop for an entire county. In 1870 his wife died, leaving seven children, six of whom are living.

George H. Carter, their son, reached man's estate and received his education at Plain City, finishing at the Ogden (Utah) Seminary. He then taught school in Weber county for six years, continuing in this occupation until 1885, when he opened a merchandising establishment at Plain City in partnership with one of his

brothers. They conducted the business until they sold it in 1889, and that fall George went to eastern Oregon to become the superintendent of the business of the Oregon Lumber Co., of Ogden, in that territory, where the company had a number of sawmills and large crews of men busily occupied in the production of lumber. In 1893 he was transferred to western Oregon as their manager for their extensive interests in that section. He made his headquarters on Hood River for three years, at the end of that time being again transferred, this time going to Cascade Locks on the Columbia River, where he remained until 1896.

He was then called by the church on a mission to the northwestern states, the most of his labors being confined to Montana. This mission work occupied him until 1898 when he settled at Preston, where he had previously bought land one and one-half miles northwest of the town and located his family on it. The purchase was made in 1889 while he was in business at Plain City, and his family had taken possession of it during his absence on the mission. The house was built for their reception and the ground was all laid out for vigorous farming by him in his numerous previous visits. Here he engaged actively in farming operations and began at once to take a leading part in public affairs. During the first year of his residence in Preston he served as deputy assessor and in 1900 he was elected county surveyor. He has also continued here his effective zeal and industry in church matters, and at its organization in February, 1902, he was chosen as bishop of the Third ward of Preston. Prior to taking this office he was high counsellor in the Oneida stake. His farm has also engaged his most earnest attention and is a well-improved and highly cultivated estate; he is now devoting time and energy to fruit culture.

On November 24, 1881, he married with

Miss Elizabeth Geddes, the marriage occurring at Salt Lake City. She is the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Stuart) Geddes, natives of Scotland and pioneers at Plain City, Utah, where Mrs. Carver was born and reared. They settled there at the same time that Mr. Carver's parents did and remained there until death, that of the mother occurring in 1879, that of the father in 1899. Mr. Carver is a devoted member of the Republican party and has been zealous in its service on all occasions. He is well esteemed as an excellent farmer, a leading citizen, a devout churchman and an upright man in all the relations of life.

#### JAMES CHRISTENSON.

Among the successful and representative stockgrowers of Bingham county, Idaho, the names of many of whom are recorded in this volume, and standing prominent among that class of deserving and progressive men who are identified with this promising and rapidly developing state, and who are noted for their executive ability, is Mr. James Christenson, who all his life has been a diligent and active laborer, acquiring competency through his well-calculated endeavors and becoming one of the leading agriculturists of his section of the state. Mr. Christenson was born on March 30, 1872, a native of Fountain Green, Utah, and a son of Christian A. and Metta Christenson, who were among the large number of intelligent Danes who early came to Utah that they might there undisturbed worship God among the people of their faith. Arriving in Utah about 1855, the parents located in Sanpete county and were among the pioneer developers of that undeveloped section, there following agricultural pursuits until 1889 when, coming to Bingham county, Idaho, they located a home-stead where their son James now resides, here following pioneer farming until 1893 when, re-

turning to Utah, they located at Smithfield, where they now reside.

Educated and brought up in the belief that idleness was a cardinal sin and that industry and strict integrity were keys to success, Mr. Christenson attained manhood in Utah, there becoming thoroughly familiar with the methods necessary to properly conduct the various branches of husbandry that prevail in this section of the land. He accompanied his parents to this county in 1889, aided in the development of the property and commenced in a small way the raising of stock and also diversified farming. His success has been cumulative and steadily prosperous on his extensive ranch of 840 acres of productive land, which he has materially improved and developed until it ranks in line with the leading properties of its kind in the county. He has erected a beautiful stone residence, of modern design, architecture and equipments, and also the necessary barns, corrals, etc., which his extensive business demands, and from this as the center of his industries he is conducting stockraising operations of scope and importance, running bands of 4,000 sheep, 100 horses, about forty cattle and 200 hogs.

The success of Mr. Christenson has been continuous with marked success from the first, his experience and careful methods, as well as his personal popularity, being potent factors in advancing its interest. His experiences have been many and varied, for he has witnessed the growth and development of this portion of the country from its primitive wildness to a condition of high civilization and importance, and he has shown those characteristics of energy, discrimination and integrity of purpose which insure success in any field of enterprise, being considered one of the leading men of the county and holding political relations with the Republican party.

On November 28, 1895, occurred the

marriage of Mr. Christenson with Miss Anna L. Clark, a native of Utah and a daughter of Leonidas and Anna E. Clark, now residents of Bingham county, Idaho, where their home is maintained at Taylor. Mr. and Mrs. Christenson have these children: James V., born on December 23, 1896; Anna Marie, born June 19, 1899; Louella, born on January 2, 1903. When James Vestal was six years of age he assisted in branding the cattle on the ranch, being then considered the best youthful rider in northern Idaho. He is a natural rider and an interested worker among stock, many times doing the work of a man.

#### BISHOP WILFORD W. CLARK.

Within the pages of this compilation will be found personal mention of many of the distinguished leaders who are rendering effective service in Idaho in the cause of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. This church has played a leading part in the consummation of the march of civilization of this section of the Rocky Mountain region of the Great West, leading the way to this by establishing the center of its social and religious activities in the original desert region surrounding the great Salt Lake of Utah, by implanting there great numbers of the valuable members of its faith, which it gathered, not only from the older states of the Union and from Canada, but also, through the energetic labors of its faithful emissaries, brought in numbers from nearly every civilized place and country in Europe, and it is gratifying the leaders of the church to note, that, in the successful years that have followed, its influence has not waned and its work has kept pace with the development of the country and spiritual necessities of the people.

Among the zealous workers of this great church is Bishop Wilford W. Clark, now the

incumbent of the important office of bishop of Montpelier ward in Bear Lake county, Idaho. It is with pleasure that we enter here a suitable record of his life and useful activities. He was born in Farmington, Utah, on February 2, 1863, being a son of Ezra T. and Mary (Stevenson) Clark, the father a native of Illinois and his mother born on the celebrated Rock of Gibraltar at the mouth of the Mediterranean Sea. His parents crossed the plains of Utah in 1848 with the second battalion of the Mormon emigrants, and there engaged in farming and stockraising, the father, a man of ability, becoming prominent in public affairs, serving as the county treasurer of Davis county for several terms, while in church affairs he was equally prominent, filling successfully several missions in the United States and one in Europe, and at the time of his death, on October 19, 1891, at the venerable age of seventy-eight years, he held the position of a patriarch. His widow is still maintaining her residence in Utah at the age of seventy-seven years.

The paternal grandfather of Bishop Clark was Timothy B. Clark, a native of New England, of English ancestry, who erected the first framed building in the infant city of Chicago, Ill., and gave his name to the prominent street of that city now bearing it, and he most prosperously conducted agricultural pursuits in that state until his death. The early ancestors of the Bishop in both the agnatic and cognatic lines were members of old Colonial families, representatives of both lines giving zealous service in the Revolutionary war. Of the eleven children of his father's family, eight are now living and all in unusually prosperous circumstances.

Bishop Clark received his early preliminary education at the excellent schools of Farmington, thereafter continuing his studies at the then Deseret University, now the celebrated

University of Utah, and at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah. After his graduation he engaged in farming and stock-raising in Idaho, coming to Georgetown as one of its early pioneer settlers in 1884, and, from that time to the present, he has been consecutively and prosperously engaged in these highly important departments of the agricultural development of Idaho, and he has quite an extensive estate, owning 400 acres of valuable and productive land at Georgetown, also 120 acres closely adjacent to Montpelier, where he now makes his home, making a specialty of raising cattle, graded Shorthorns being his specialty, owning and running thoroughbred cattle of superior breeds and a band of finely graded horses. His residence in Montpelier is a house of modern design and equipment, and he holds an estimable place in the esteem and affection of the populace.

An influential and zealous member of the Republican party, he was elected in 1894 the lower house of the Idaho legislature, in which office he performed marked service, and among other valuable measures supported by him was the enactment of the law giving female suffrage to the state. In 1902 he was placed in nomination for the state senator, and at the following election received a very complimentary majority, and he is now incumbent of that office.

Bishop Clark rendered most capable service to his church as a missionary from 1889 to 1891 inclusive, as one of the Seventies establishing numerous branches, and he was a counsellor to the bishop of Georgetown until 1893, when he received the distinction of being selected to preside as bishop over Montpelier ward, and in the duties of this office he is rendering efficient service to his church, by his wisdom, executive ability and his principles of equity, securing and maintaining a high degree of popularity.

On July 22, 1885, at Logan, Utah, Bishop Clark was joined in the bonds of wedlock with Miss Pamelia Dunn, a native of Plain City, Utah, who accompanied her parents to Idaho when but a child of two years of age, her parents being John and Julia A. (McGuire) Dunn, both pioneers of Utah and of Bear Lake county, Idaho, where they are now passing the evening of their lives of usefulness and productiveness. To this marriage union of Bishop Clark has been given ten children: Wilford W.; William O.; Vera Pamelia; Royal D.; Ernest, who died in infancy; Elmer R.; Homer and Howard, twins, born on their mother's thirty-fifth birthday; Russel and LeGrand.

#### LEANDER T. CLIFFORD.

One of the oldest and proudest families of England is that of Clifford, dating as it does back to 1066, when members of the family accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy and participated in the bloody battle of Hastings that gave him possession of the land. From that time it has had prominence in England, and of that stock springs Leander T. Clifford through a strong line of American ancestors, who were domiciled in Massachusetts and Virginia in early days of America, and later in Kentucky, from where the immediate ancestors of the Mr. Clifford of this review emigrated to Illinois. Mr. Clifford was born on April 8, 1855, at Brigham City, Utah, a son of Leander H. and Ada (Mathias) Clifford, the mother being of Welsh lineage, and whose immediate ancestors were people of consequence in Wales. The death of his mother in 1862 threw the boy into a rough atmosphere for his development, as his father was a man of the frontier, and the lad's first employment was freighting and teaming between Salt Lake and Butte, Helena, Virginia City, and other Montana points, contin-

ning in this from 1867 until the completion of the Utah & Northern Railroad, during a portion of this time however engaging in construction work on that railroad, working on the big fill at the Promontory and in the Goose Creek country.

From childhood Mr. Clifford labored under great disadvantages, for when, in 1859, the Mormons moved to the neighborhood of Springfield, he was playing in a yard when a solitary Ute Indian, one of a band of 300 hostiles, who were camped on Spanish Fork, shot a poisoned arrow into one of his legs from which he has been permanently crippled. In 1866 his father moved into the Cache Valley, where the family encountered many difficulties through the hostile actions of the Indians, and here the father was an Indian interpreter in connection with the company of minute men commanded by Capt. Thomas E. Ricks. After this his father changed his residence to the Bear Lake Valley, where the son visited his father, thereafter engaging in his former freighting operations on the overland trail, continuing to be thus employed until 1878, when he married, at Weston, Idaho, on June 8, 1878, Miss Melissa Gifford, a daughter of Levi and Caroline (Jaques) Gifford, who was born at Moroni, Utah, on January 5, 1860, her father tracing his lineage to Scotland and the mother being of English extraction. She crossed the plains with one of the handcart companies. After the marriage of Mr. Clifford they were called to various points in Utah and Idaho to make settlements, which work they continued until called from earth. The mother died on March 21, 1881, and the father in September, 1892.

On April 1, 1883, Mr. Clifford and family arrived at Rexburg and in its near vicinity they located on a tract of land, a year later returning to Castle Valley, where he purchased eighty acres of land near Price, but, as

he could not get water to it, for four years he was forced to work at any labor around the stores to supply the needs of his family. On June 1, 1889, he again took up the line of march for Idaho, traveling through the Spanish Fork Canyon, arriving at La Belle on the 15th of the same month, and using his homestead right on his present estate, where he owns 120 acres, fifty acres being under excellent cultivation. From the time of his arrival here he has heartily taken hold of all enterprises for the benefit of the people, assisted in building the irrigating ditches and canals of Rexburg in 1883 and also in the construction of the Long Island canal in 1890, in which company he has been a director from the first.

Local and private affairs however have not fully occupied his time, for he has given zealous and persistent labor in the cause of the Church of Latter Day Saints, being ordained an elder at St. George Temple, in southern Utah, in 1879, and he has been serving as teacher of La Belle ward for years. In this connection he has been most heartily seconded by his very competent and capable wife, whose executive ability has been demonstrated in many official relations in the church, among them counsellor in the primary at Price for two and one-half years, Sunday school teacher for seventeen years, serving in that capacity at Rexburg from the first establishment of the school (continuing that pleasing duty in all of the wards in which she has since resided), an instructor in the religion class for years, secretary of the relief society for six years, being now one of the counsellors, a counsellor in the primary of La Belle ward for nine years, and for three years president of the Young Ladies' Association, all of these duties being performed in such a manner as to indicate her comprehension of the work and devout religious principle.

From the highly fortunate marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford has resulted ten children, whose names and dates of birth follow: Leander L., born March 10, 1879; Thomas H., born December 18, 1880; Amos P., born September 17, 1882; William W., born August 27, 1884; Ada C., born September 20, 1887; Melissa M., born September 19, 1889; Elmer E., born March 2, 1892; Elsie M., born October 6, 1894; Warren A., born July 20, 1897; and Vera A., born March 19, 1900.

#### SILAS W. CLEMENTS.

Always a man of action and enterprise, a skillful blacksmith and veterinary surgeon of successful practice, Silas Wilbur Clements, now a resident of near Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, has seen much of life in various spheres of useful activity, having been born on June 15, 1850, at Frankfort, now Winterport, Waldo county, Maine, the son of John F. and Margaret (Davis) Clements, natives of Maine and Vermont, who, when their son Silas was about five years of age, removed to Minnesota, where the father was employed for one year in sawmilling in each of the towns of St. Anthony's Falls, now Minneapolis, and Oak Grove in Anoka county, thereafter taking up 160 acres of government land from which he has developed a highly productive and beautiful farm and home, where he is passing the closing years of a long and useful life, being over seventy-six years of age. The faithful wife and mother died in the winter of 1903, having attained seventy-eight years of useful existence.

Silas W. Clements, the eldest of five children, gave diligent service in his father's interests until he had attained his majority and then engaged in the milling business on his own account, soon however acquiring a hotel at St.

Francis, Minn., which, after having his parents aid him in conducting for over a year, he successfully managed until he profitably sold it on November 9, 1881, when he turned his course to Utah. After two months' residence in Salt Lake City, he located at Logan as a blacksmith, there building a shop and also engaging in veterinary practice, having become qualified for this while a resident of Minnesota, and during his two years' residence in Logan he became the owner of two blacksmith shops, one of which he sold before starting on a traveling veterinary practice.

While on this tour he passed through Rexburg, Idaho, stopping here for a time to assist his brother, Eugene, in the first blacksmith shop of the town, thereafter proceeding to Bay Horse, where he was employed as a veterinary surgeon in a shop for a season of hunting, after which he returned to Logan, soon, however, coming north to Camas, where he received four dollars a day for working as a blacksmith. He soon purchased a shop and in association with his brother conducted it until 1889, when he started with his family for Pleasant Valley, Idaho, where he located a claim, soon however returning to Camas, occupying there the railroad section house for a residence. From there he migrated to Rexburg, reaching that place on November 22, 1890, and on June 1, 1891, he took up a land claim of 160 acres, here making his family home. In 1892, he returned to Minnesota for a year, and during this absence all of the valuable timber on his ranch was burned. On his return in 1893, he rented a blacksmith shop, which he carried on for two years, and from that time to the present he has been living on his ranch. In politics Mr. Clements' only care is to vote for the best man, and in the Mormon church, of which he has for so many years been an upright member, he was ordained as an elder in 1877, and is still holding that rela-

tion, having also served as a teacher and deacon.

At Anoka, Minn., on April 12, 1873, Mr. Clements and Miss Betsy C. Vestling were pronounced man and wife. She was born in Sweden, where her mother is now living and in the possession of hale and vigorous health, although advanced in years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clements are: Sophia M., born on January 27, 1874, died in October, 1882; John W., born on July 4, 1875; Louise M., born on April 5, 1877; Estella A., born on March 4, 1879; Bertha M., born on February 10, 1881; Lilla R., born on February 21, 1882; Sylvester S., born on July 1, 1884; Margaret M., born on March 24, 1891.

#### HON. JOHN A. BAGLEY.

To epitomize the life and character of Hon. John A. Bagley, the present attorney general of the state of Idaho, within the limits of which this work allows is impossible, but none the less the record of his useful life and activities must be a constituent portion of any volume that claims to deal with the life record and character of the representative and progressive men of this section of the state; far less than many of the residents of the county does he need a written statement for the clearness of his purpose, the soundness of his judgment, his tireless activity and his pronounced ability have impressed the "very age and body of time," making his life a positive factor and controlling force in many of the leading industries and enterprises of the place and period.

Hon. John A. Bagley was born in Draper, Utah, on May 16, 1862, a son of John and Mary J. (Allen) Bagley, the father being a native of New Brunswick, and for further ancestral data we would refer the reader to the sketch of John Bagley published on other pages of this book. General Bagley received his pre-

liminary educational training in the primitive schools of Idaho, as he was but two years of age when he accompanied his parents to this then lonely land, and the education he here acquired was supplemented by an attendance at the excellent high schools of Utah and further increased by a full course in the Brigham Young College, from which he was graduated with distinct honors in 1882, his first instruction, however, being under Dr. John Park, now of Salt Lake City, who taught him his alphabet. Immediately upon graduating he became connected with railroad construction and assisted in completing the Oregon Short Line Railroad from Granger to Huntington, in this manner earning the necessary money to defray his expenses as a student of Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in the law department in 1888, being thoroughly reinforced and equipped with the necessary technical and legal erudition to pass the prescribed examination and be admitted to practice. Coming immediately to Montpelier, he at once engaged in a legal practice that his ability soon made extensive, far-reaching and lucrative, his services being demanded not only in the courts of Bear Lake county, but in every county of the state of Idaho and extending into Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Nebraska, becoming known as one of the most eminent members of the bar of the state, which has been from the first significantly favored in the personnel of its legists and jurists.

In the departments of industrial activity that so long lay dormant in this portion of the West General Bagley is the owner of valuable interests in mines in this vicinity, holding an interest also in the electric light plant in Montpelier, and in numerous other prosperous industries. He is the president of the Montpelier Copper and Mining Co., which has such a fine development and showing for a good mine that



*John A. Bagley*



the company expects soon to install expensive machinery to continue the development to a dividend-paying state.

General Bagley has always rendered a loyal allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party, is one of the leading members of that political organization in the state and one of its most eloquent and talented advocates, and it is recognized by all political elements that his services in that direction have been invaluable and due recognition of this has been shown by his receiving the nomination of his party for attorney general in 1896 and for district judge for the Fifth judicial district in 1898, but, as a minority candidate in each instance, he shared in the defeat of the whole ticket. In 1902, however, he again received the nomination for attorney general and at the subsequent election received the highest majority of any candidate on the state ticket and was most triumphantly elected, the voters of the state doing themselves honor by their indorsement of his nomination, and he is now in the incumbency of this most important office, in which his ablest efforts are used for the furtherance of justice and the true interests of the state.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 2, 1883, occurred the marriage ceremonies uniting in the bonds of wedlock General Bagley and Miss Sarah E. Lawson, a native of Lehi, Utah, and a daughter of John and Margaret V. (Vance) Lawson, her father being deceased, and her mother now maintaining her home at Coalville, Utah, both being among the early pioneers of Utah territory. On April 5, 1885, Mrs. Bagley passed over to those activities that have no weariness, leaving one child, L. Lorraine, now a student at Provo, Utah. Mr. Bagley contracted a second marriage on August 15, 1888, with Miss Mina V. Furrow, a native of Clinton, Iowa, daughter of John and Amanda (Vanhorn) Furrow, and of this marriage union

has resulted six children: Vanhorn, Moretta, Almorean, Hawley, Lucile, Nina B.

The elegant residence of General Bagley at Montpelier deserves especial mention. It is the largest and most pretentious home of the entire Bear Lake country, containing as it does twenty-one rooms, with three stories and an attic, all lighted by electricity and heated by furnaces. It is very artistically arranged, showing the fine taste of both the General and his cultured wife, the large entrance hall and the three adjoining parlors being finished in clear Georgia pine and connecting with ample folding doors, having also large grates and mantels, appropriately placed to send out an atmosphere of cheer and radiance in the pleasant winter evenings. All through the home modern science has been brought to play in producing the best sanitary and domestic effects, everything being in the latest fashion. One leading feature is the attic, so generally consigned to the fate of a mere storehouse and lumber room. Here is a notable exception. The chief portion of this is a children's romp room and sanctum, the walls being covered with paintings and chalk drawings of more than ordinary merit. Off from this has at one of the front corners been projected a room, called the "den," being really an elegant combined study and library, where the genial owner can in quiet pass thoughtful, meditative and studious hours, free from the annoyance of interruptions. From the ample windows one of the most beautiful vistas of the noted scenery of the Bear River and Lake country spreads itself before the enraptured vision.

General Bagley is financially interested in the Montpelier Lumber Co., the Pacific Irrigation Canal Co., the Fossil oil fields of Wyoming, and the North Star Cattle Co., being attorney for all these corporations and a director in each. Few men have a stronger hold upon the hearts of the people than General Bagley, as

he believes in the theory of making the world better by having lived in it, and his friends are numbered without regard to political partisanship or party bias. Modest in his demeanor, courteous and cultured in his personal intercourse with all, he has attained one of the highest positions in the gift of the people of his state from his most admirable qualities of character and ability, which have been equal to every demand; and in the annals of Idaho he will ever stand as one of her most distinguished citizens and able and upright public men.

#### JESSE CLEVERLY.

The reader of English history will remember how often and at how many different periods of time the name of Cleverly appears in the record. The family is an early one in England, tracing back for many generations as residents on the soil of that fair land, and so, when in speaking of some of the progressive men of his section of this portion of the state of Idaho, we find Mr. Jesse Cleverly listed among the number we know without any questioning that he is distinctively English. He was born in Wiltshire, England, on June 10, 1852, a son of James and May (Alexander) Cleverly, his paternal grandfather being also a James Cleverly, a lifelong resident and farmer of Wiltshire, where he died in the fullness of time at a hale old age, his wife in her girlhood bearing the name of Sarah Lowditch.

The father of our subject was long engaged in pastoral life and labor's in the land of his birth, and there he first listened to the zealous missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, becoming so thoroughly impressed with their truth that his life thereafter was devoted to the interests of that church, himself and family taking up the line of duty and following it across the Atlantic ocean and the long stretch of distance reaching

westward across the American continent to the magic land of Utah. Here he made his home and erected his family altar in the town of Bountiful, in Davis county, where he exhibited a most exemplary life until he was called from earth in 1875, at the age of fifty-five years. His devoted wife, who had been the faithful helpmeet of her husband for so many years, survived him and is still a resident of Bountiful and in the enjoyment of most excellent health, having attained the venerable age of eighty-five years. She was a daughter of Henry and Jane (Bradford) Alexander, lifelong residents of England, and she was the mother of a family of twelve children, whom she reared in the fear of the Lord to habits of integrity and honesty.

Jesse Cleverly was one of the youngest members of his father's home circle and received a solid education in the schools of the place of his birth. He was only fifteen years of age, however, when he accompanied his elder brother, Frank, from England to Utah, where he located at Bountiful and for a few years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. On attaining his majority in 1873, he returned to his native land as an emissary of that new and powerful Mormon faith, that possesses such power over men, and as a result of its religious discipline transforms whole states of wilderness land into fruitful fields and "maketh the desert to blossom as the rose."

After three years of missionary work in England, Mr. Cleverly returned to Bountiful, there devoting his energies to the cultivation of the productive soil, thence removing to Nevada, where he united the occupations of farming and stockraising in the famous Ruby Valley for three successful years, thereafter returning to Bountiful for a residence of five years. In 1884 he removed thence to Bingham county, Idaho, where he homesteaded 160 acres of land, ten miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and

commenced the initial operations for a cattle-raising industry of scope and importance, and here he now maintains his home, having made a radical change in the character of his estate, being successful in his methods of procedure and consequently prosperous. He was one of the projectors of the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Irrigation Canal and was the popular deputy watermaster of the company for three years. He is considered one of the representative stockmen of the county and takes much pains to advance the quality of his Durham stock, of which he can show some superior specimens of thoroughbred and graded cattle. He is still devoted to the church of his choice, in which he holds the position of bishop's first counsellor.

The marriage of Mr. Cleverly with Miss Mary A. Burtenshaw occurred on February 15, 1875. She came with her parents from England to Utah when she was but three years of age, and is the daughter of John and Sarah (Lovell) Burtenshaw, her father being now a resident of Bountiful, while her mother is dead. Mr. and Mrs. Cleverly have been the parents of eleven children, James (deceased), Sarah, Millie, John, Lucy, Clarence, Benjamin, Jacob (deceased), Charles, Adelbert and Ellen.

#### A. COOPER.

A true son of the West, in that he was born, raised and educated in the inter-mountain region of the Rocky Mountain section of the Great West, Agrippa Cooper, who is now the owner of a fine ranch three miles east of McCammon, Idaho, has so impressed his personality upon the people and community by his diligent industry, his energy and his capability for public position as to be considered one of the typical farmers of the county and a man of pronounced executive ability. He was born in Weber county, Utah, on September 25, 1855,

being the son of V. J. and Mary J. (Miller) Cooper, natives respectively of Louisiana and Iowa, the family coming to Utah some years previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, and after years of pronounced usefulness, the mother died at Oxford, Idaho, the death of the father occurring at Little Basin, Cassia county, Idaho. He was a rancher by occupation, and rendered admirable service to the government for many years as an Indian interpreter.

After his education in the schools of Oxford, Idaho, Mr. Cooper, of this review, engaged in freighting on the Montana road, and was continuously and profitably employed in this occupation for the period of about eight years, thereafter engaging in railroad construction work on the Utah Northern Railroad, and later in grading in Nebraska and Wyoming on the Union Pacific, being prospered in his undertakings and acquiring many friends. In 1887 he turned his attention to ranching, which he has since consecutively followed, his fine property near McCammon containing 240 acres of finely improved land, with an attractive residence and suitable barns, corrals, etc., for the proper carrying on of the general farming and stockraising operations which are his principal branches of business. He has ever shown proper attention to his duties as a citizen, giving time and willing service to all essential public matters of a local character, and he performed the responsible duties of a deputy sheriff for one term with credit to himself and to the people, among whom he has a host of friends.

Mr. Cooper married with Miss Ida Raymond, a daughter of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Cutler) Raymond, on July 24, 1878, her parents being natives respectively of Vermont and the state of New York. Coming to Utah in early days her father served in the Mexican war as a member of the Mormon battalion.

He is now residing in Smithfield, Utah, the mother dying about 1866.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have an intelligent and interesting family of five children, all still sheltered by the parental roof. The oldest daughter is at the present writing giving highly acceptable service as a teacher in the Fielding Academy, of Paris, the others being students of the State University at Logan, Utah. The family is a constituent part of the cultured life of the community of their residence, and a cordial hospitality is ever in evidence in the entertainment accorded their numerous friends and acquaintances.

#### JAMES M. COLE.

One of the broad-gauge men of Fremont county, Idaho, both physically and mentally, is the active and genial rancher, James M. Cole, whose home and center of his farming and stockraising operations is located three and one-half miles east of Grant postoffice, where he located 160 acres of sagebrush land in 1888, and has by his earnest endeavors not only brought a fine supply of water for irrigating purposes, but has developed and cultivated much of his estate until it furnishes him a handsome annual return in hay and other crops for the care and attention he has bestowed upon it.

Mr. Cole was born on February 8, 1847, in McKean county, Pa., a son of William B. and Philindia (Cutler) Cole, natives of New England, the father being not only an excellent mechanic but a skilled farmer. From Pennsylvania the family removed to Michigan in 1855, and, becoming acquainted with and believers in the doctrines of the Mormon church, in 1859 they made their way across the plains to Salt Lake City, their household goods being drawn by three cows and a steer. Their Utah home was made near Salt Lake

City, the father finding profitable employment in agriculture and as a mechanic in various sawmills, and there he now resides, having arrived at the hale old age of seventy-eight years, the industrious and indulgent mother passing across the river of death on October 3, 1900, her remains being deposited in the little cemetery at Pleasant Grove, Utah.

Sharing in the movements and experiences of his father's family, and being early disciplined to labor, Mr. James M. Cole came to manhood with a strong body and a vigorous constitution, which have stood him in good stead many times in the pioneer conditions, and in 1868 he engaged in silver-mining operations in Utah, continuing to be connected therewith for the period of ten years, thereafter engaging in diversified farming and stockraising with good results. It was on July 22, 1888, that he united his fortunes with the settlers of Grant, filing on a homestead of 160 acres three and one-half miles east of Grant townsite, and from that time he has been one of the workers and producers of the neighborhood, turning his hand to any mechanical or agricultural labor awaiting the touch of the industrious and by his cheering words and genial friendship acquiring a well-deserved popularity in the community. He assisted in constructing the first irrigating canal of this part of the county, and has been an active factor in all branches of public improvement, being also a stockholder in the Harrison canal. In his politics, as in all local matters, he is a decided independent, no political party having its clutches upon him.

On April 28, 1870, were wedded, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Cole and Miss Emily J. Griffin, who was born in Wisconsin on April 28, 1852, a daughter of De Morand and Ellen (Ogden) Griffin, who in 1862 crossed the plains to Utah as members of one of the at-  
that-time popular ox train caravans, there-

after making their home at Big Cottonwood, in Salt Lake county, where they are now residing, the father having attained seventy-five years and the mother seventy-four. The hospitable family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Cole has been enlarged and blessed by their ten children: Frank, born April 7, 1865; Mary Ellen, born February 14, 1867; Asaph, born March 17, 1870; David, born February 22, 1872; Emelie, born November 7, 1876; Kate, born July 1, 1881; Vida, born April 25, 1886; Esma, born January 27, 1887; Rufus, July 19, 1890; Dolly Alice, November 1, 1892.

#### JAMES B. CRAWFORD.

Conspicuously identified during his long and useful life of great activity with many departments of human endeavor and discharging all the duties of private, social and industrial stations with sterling honesty and conceded ability, the venerable James B. Crawford, now a resident on a suitably improved and highly productive ranch of 160 acres, which is pleasantly situated eight miles west of the village of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, well deserves the pen of the historian.

Mr. Crawford was born on October 18, 1817, in Columbiana county, Ohio, a son of John and Elizabeth (Bowers) Crawford, the father being a representative of an old Virginia family of early Scotch-Irish origin, coming in his early life with his parents to Ohio, where his father was a pioneer farmer and shoemaker during his entire life, his death occurring there on June 6, 1881, at the very remarkable age of 109 years. During the war of 1812 he rendered most effective service for his country as a first lieutenant of the First A. S. Rifles. Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford was born on the Atlantic ocean, while her parents were emigrating from Scotland to America, she being three days old at their landing in this country.

Her father made the permanent family home in Pennsylvania, there passing the remainder of his life in farming occupations, and there she was reared and educated.

James B. Crawford passed his early life in his native county of Ohio, attending the primitive schools and engaging in the rough agricultural labors incident to that pioneer locality, remaining there until he arrived at the age of thirty years, thereafter engaging in boating on the Susquehanna, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, during this period helping to survey the route for the Beaver canal, and, not only helping to construct the locks along its course, but also to go safely through them. After passing twenty-seven years in river navigation and five years on the canal, he came west and conducted agricultural operations for twenty-seven years in Adair county, Mo., by his careful industry and wise management developing a fine farm from the original wilderness.

Always a sterling Democrat, his capability for properly serving in public office was recognized in Missouri by the people choosing him to be a trustee of his school district and to local offices of trust and importance, among them that of supervisor, in which he served for nine consecutive years, then, leaving the state and coming westward to Wasatch county, Utah, in 1880, he there remained for a period of nearly nine years, being diligently engaged in the various labors incident to farming. His residence in Idaho dates back to 1888, when he came and occupied his present place, from that time here continuing to follow the vocations of farming, fruitgrowing and stockraising, his material interests also including gold mining.

Mr. Crawford has been several times married, his first union occurring when he was but eighteen years of age, when he was united with Miss Jane Morgan, who did not long survive. His second marriage was with Miss Esther Smith, also a native of Ohio, who lived

three years in her married state, died and was buried in Columbiana county. His third wife was in her girlhood a Miss Rebecca Jones, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch extraction, and she died in 1864 in Adair county, Missouri, being the mother of nine children. His next marriage was with Mrs. Elizabeth (Mackey) Scott, a native of Missouri, who died in 1879 and was buried in Adair county. His marriage to his present wife occurred on May 1, 1881, in Wasatch county, Utah, the bride being Mrs. Marion (Mann) Nugent, a native of Australia and a daughter of Robert and Agnes (Ferguson) Mann, of Scotch descent.

Robert Mann, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, went to Australia in early life and there became a prominent barrister and attorney, holding important government positions, among others that of government auctioneer. He was murdered by a servant in 1847, at the age of forty-seven years. His father, Robert Mann, was a descendant of numerous generations who held that position in Glasgow. He was thoroughly educated at the University of Edinburg, his wife being the daughter of a representative farmer, and the mother of eight children. She remained in Australia after the death of her husband until her death, in 1888, at the age of sixty-eight years.

Among his many other claims for consideration, Mr. Crawford is a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company F, of the Missouri militia of Adair county, throughout the entire war. His eldest son, William A. Crawford, also a veteran, was captured but was held as a prisoner but a short time before he was released. By her present marriage Mrs. Crawford has two children, David and Dora Isabelle, the other surviving children of Mr. Crawford being William A., Matilda J., Nancy E., John E., Elizabeth S., Florence and Noah. Being for a long period of years a useful and devout

member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Crawford is highly esteemed, not only in the community at large, but especially in the church, in which he is now holding the office of elder.

#### THOMAS T. DARLEY.

Born in the pioneer days of Utah and coming to manhood in touch with business enterprises and industrial activities of scope and importance, Thomas T. Darley early became a factor in business circles, becoming extensively known for his quick grasp of possibilities, the readiness of his perceptions and for a shrewd financial acumen worthy of a man far beyond his years. In making up the record of the progressive men of Fremont county, Idaho, we must give due consideration to his career, as he is one of the most forceful elements in several propositions of weight and magnitude.

Mr. Darley was born on April 6, 1860, at Wellsville, Cache county, Utah, a son of William F. and Jemima (Thirkall) Darley, who, representatives of ancient and well-known families of England, emigrated thence in the early days of the settlement of Utah. The grandfather and grandmother Thirkall, with their family of five children, emigrated in 1853, coming direct to Utah. William Darley married Jemima Thirkall in the spring of 1857. The Darley family came in the same train with the Thirkalls, and all were from the same section of England, near Norwich. Crossing the vast stretches of wild, unpopulated plains to Salt Lake, they located at Grantville, Utah, as tillers of the soil, two years later removing to the Cache Valley, where the grandfather, John Thirkall, filed on a homestead of 160 acres and engaged in its development, in farming operations and in merchandising, being prominent for years in social, civil and religious affairs. William Darley, the father of Thomas T., died in 1899 at the age of seventy years, and

now awaits the resurrection in the little cemetery at Wellsville, his widow maintaining her present home on the original homestead, having attained the age of sixty-one years.

Thomas T. Darley was reared in an atmosphere of broad and comprehensive thought and industry, the father and his sons working together in the most harmonious relation, and they conducted the various business departments of their industrial and commercial activities on the cooperative plan, each one working in his own place and to the interest to all in farming, in merchandising and in stock-raising, and they thus continued to labor and thrive until 1895, when a division was made, and each then followed his own interests. Mr. Darley, of this writing, after the division carried on farming and dairying for two years near Wellsville, then, in 1897, removing to the Snake River Valley and purchasing, first 160 acres of land, and thereafter adding thirty acres more to his estate, where he has since given special attention to dairying in connection with general farming and sheepraising, the excellent quality of his product giving him a high reputation, building up for him a particularly valuable patronage.

He has made a great success in clearing his land, his systematic energy and well-planned efforts bringing his improvements fully up to the standard attained by many of the earliest pioneers, while in connection with irrigation he has manifested great activity, being a stockholder in and a director of the Teton Island Irrigation Canal Co. Fortune has favored his well-devised plans, and he is rapidly forging to the front as one of the representative business men of the county, while he has ever a ready hand and a willing effort for the advancement of any enterprise of public utility. In politics he supports the Democratic party, and is one of the highly valued members of the Mormon church, in which he has been a

teacher of his ward and is now an alternate member of the high council. Mr. Darley entered into the matrimonial state on January 1, 1894, at Logan, Utah, his companion being in girlhood Miss Sarah Eckersell, a daughter of James and Henrietta (McPhail) Eckersell, and for her ancestral and family history the reader is referred to the sketch of James Eckersell on other pages of this work. The following children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Darley: Thomas (deceased), James E., Archibald, William A. (deceased), George, Mary Thirkall, Levon and Henrietta.

#### JOHN L. DALLING.

There are some men in every community who appear to have been born to succeed, but their success is not by any means a matter of chance, for they are born with those qualities of head and heart, which if cultivated and applied to the affairs of life will produce success, just as surely as wheat, well-sown, cultivated and irrigated, will produce a good crop. These qualities appear to be possessed in a high degree by John L. Dalling, the owner and proprietor of one of the finest farms of Salem, Idaho, where he is devoting his attention to the development of his estate, the cultivation of his land and the raising of an excellent strain of the Cotswold breed of sheep, and it is but simple justice that in recording the lives of the progressive men of Fremont county, we should include a review of his successful career.

John Loder Dalling was born on October 23, 1856, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, a son of John and Ann (Loder) Dalling, the father dying when the subject of this review was a mere child, the mother later marrying William Paul and removing to Salt Lake City, where she still maintains her residence. Mr. Dalling, now of Salem, Idaho, commenced business for

himself as a carpenter at Salt Lake City, pursuing that trade there for five years, thence going to Logan, where was his home until 1884, engaged in various employments, among them being employed in building the officers' quarters at Camp Douglas, in the year just mentioned removing to the new town of Rexburg in the upper valley of the Snake River, where for a time he made his residence, aided in constructing a ferry across the Henry's Fork of Snake River, and later coming to his present residence at Salem, where he located on a homestead of 160 acres of fertile and eligibly situated land, where his endeavors since have been fully devoted to the irrigating, improving and cultivation of the valuable farm he has by his own exertions evolved from the original sagebrush plain.

He has shown a wise judgment and a careful discrimination in his labors, which have brought him a commensurate prosperity, and is considered as one of the leading and representative citizens of the county, assisting in the construction of the first irrigating canals of his section, and was one of the prime movers and original corporators of the Salem Canal, and has been one of the directors of the company, while in the Mormon church, of which he is a valued member, he is now holding the office of elder.

At Salt Lake City, on June 27, 1878, Mr. Dalling was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Ricks, a daughter of Thomas E. and Tamar (Loder) Ricks, and for information concerning her distinguished ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of her honored grandfather, President Thomas E. Ricks, appearing on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Dalling have an interesting family of eleven children: John died at the age of seven months, Sarah E., Thomas E., Ann, William, Emma, Lou Amelia, Cora, Marshall, Ray and Rhea. The family stands high in

community circles, and its members are constituent parts of society and social circles, a large number of intimate friends manifesting the public regard of all of them, and the home is ever a center of cordial hospitality.

### JOHN BAGLEY.

When nature has a work of unusual magnitude or importance to perform she provides the means for its accomplishment. If a crisis in human history presents itself which requires a master hand to deal with it, when the hour is right, the man is ready. Where there exist conditions which will not yield to individual effort, but require the united force of a race of men especially prepared for the work, she brings forth the necessary brood and places it in the environment which will give it the proper preparation for what it has to do. When the great Rocky Mountain section of America was to be reduced to peaceful submission to the will of man, she called forth from every section, and from every land, the race of hardy pioneers who patiently endured the inevitable hardships and privations, and have worked out the desired result. Among the number thus brought into successful activity was John Bagley, who is now passing the evening of a very eventful and conspicuous life of stirring events at his home in the environs of the progressive little city of Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho.

Mr. Bagley was born on April 30, 1836, at South Hampton, New Brunswick, a son of Edward and Julia (Grant) Bagley, the mother being a near kinswoman of General and President U. S. Grant, the father having his birth in the state of New York, while the mother was a native of North Hampton, N. B. In 1855, impelled by strong religious zeal, all of the family, except one son, who remained with his grandparents, and John, who preceded

them to Utah by one year, made the long and wearisome journey across the continent that they might obtain in the "promised land" of Utah full rest, contentment and happiness through an unrestricted enjoyment of their religious faith, the surviving members of the family reaching their destination in 1855. The mother and two of the children, worn out by the hazardous journey across the plains, died on the way and were buried by the side of the emigrants' trail. The father thereafter made his home at Payson, Utah, until his death in 1865, at the age of sixty-five years.

The subject of this review was the third in the family of twelve children, and, in the primitive section of the lumber woods of New Brunswick where his early life was passed, he received the very limited educational advantages of two short school terms of sixty days each, while, from his eighteenth year, his principal tutors have been observation and experience, which, however, have well done their work, as Mr. Bagley is in possession of a practical knowledge of far greater worth in the rough regions of the West than all of the culture of the schools. Leaving New Brunswick on May 10, 1854, he arrived at Salt Lake City on October 4th following, and at once engaged in lumbering in the Big Cottonwood Canyon, at which he was consecutively employed for a period of seven years in the production of building timber, serving also as a special policeman of Salt Lake City in the winter of 1858-9. One of the earliest pioneers of Bear Lake county, Idaho, he made his home therein in 1865, locating at Paris, which consisted then of a little collection of eight or ten log cabins, and here he engaged in agricultural operations for about seven years, being one of the leading factors in the building up of that enterprising town, thereafter, in 1872, removing to Montpelier, where he now maintains his home.

Mr. Bagley has taken an active part in

many matters of vital importance to the welfare of the community, having assisted in connecting the East and the West by railroad and by telegraph, and he was also active and influential in getting the daily mail route established from the Atlantic to the Pacific, while, in the development of the industries that produce so much of the wealth of this section of the state, farming and stockraising, he has been an unceasing and productive factor. He has been intimately connected with public affairs, doing yeoman service in support of the principles, first of the Democratic and later of the Republican political party, with which latter organization he is now in full accord, serving also as a peace officer and a deputy sheriff for the long term of fourteen years, his guiding hand being also seen in the conducting of all important matters that tend to build up the prosperity of the community. On August 3, 1857, he was one of the number called to arms to contest against the invasion of Utah by the army of General Johnston, and, during the thirty-two weeks of his service as a soldier, he experienced many hardships, even standing on guard during the winter with uncovered head and hands, with only socks as a covering for his feet during the greatest severity of that extremely cold season.

On March 27, 1861, at Draper City, Utah, John Bagley and Miss Margaret M. J. Allen were legally pronounced man and wife. Mrs. Bagley was a native of Kentucky and a daughter of Andrew J. and Delilah (Andrus) Allen, both of the parents descending from the best families of the South, the father being born in Kentucky and the mother in France, both emigrating to Utah as first pioneers of its settlement, coming with the first Mormon company in the first year of the Mormon hegira. The family here became connected with agricultural and stockraising operations, the father also taking prominent part in the building of

the state and being one of the founders of the "educational trusts" of Utah.

The Allen family, to which Mrs. Bagley is allied, was originally a prominent English one, that early became domiciled on American soil, Samuel Allen being the London merchant who purchased the Mason grant of what later became the state of New Hampshire. The New England branch was in Revolutionary days in part represented by those historic men, Ira and Ethan Allen, of Vermont and Ticonderoga, who were kinsmen of their North Carolina contemporary, Samuel Allen, a native and a typical planter of that province, whose life was passed in his native commonwealth. He had sons, John, Frank, Rial, David and Samuel, all born between 1782 and 1799. Rial, born in 1791, went to Kentucky as a member of one of the pioneer bands of settlers, brought from his native state by Boone and Calloway. Marrying Margaret Evans, of Tennessee, he made the family home in Somerset, Pulaski county, Ky. Here, on September 5, 1818, was born their son, Andrew J. Allen, who received the name of a friend of the family, the famous Andrew Jackson.

Andrew J. Allen married a Miss Delilah Andrus, of Illinois, on April 29, 1841, and settled at Wadesboro, where their three children, Purnecy, William and Mary M. J., now Mrs. John Bagley, were born. Mr. Allen removed with his family in 1846 to Nauvoo, Ill., thence going in the Mormon exodus to Winter Quarters, where, in 1847, he joined Captain Smoot's company of one hundred, soon thereafter being enrolled in Capt. George B. Wallis's company of fifty, who became the pioneers in the great movement to Salt Lake, where they arrived in September, 1847. In 1848 Mr. Allen made his family home at Mill Creek, Utah, in a little log cabin he there erected, later becoming one of the earliest pioneers of Draper, Utah. Thereafter he was called to strengthen a settle-

ment in Arizona, then returned to Draper, where, on July 16, 1884, he was gored to death by a vicious bull. He was the head school trustee of Draper for over thirty years, and the first tree planted on the Draper schoolgrounds was set out in his honor.

On the long and dangerous journey across the plains, Mrs. Allen was in charge of an ox team which she drove the entire journey, and her daughter remembers many thrilling incidents of Indian attacks upon the early Mormon settlements near Salt Lake, which have stored her mind with valuable reminiscences. She was one of a family of eleven children, seven of whom attained maturity and five of whom are now living. Ensign Pearson, who was with Admiral Dewey on his flagship Olympia at the battle of Manila, is a nephew of Mrs. Bagley. Mrs. Bagley has been a constant and a very active member of the Relief Society of the Bear Lake stake since 1863, and she has done much more than an ordinary share of the benevolent work of the organization, devoting all of the ardor of her strong nature year after year to the relief of the poor and the destitute.

The children of these honored and venerated pioneers are thirteen in number, of whom we particularly note Hon. John A., attorney general of Idaho (see individual review elsewhere in this volume); Martha A. died at the age of four years at Paris, Idaho; Cyrenus J., a prominent stockman of Star Valley, Wyo.; Edward A. died at Montpelier at the age of twenty-two years; William H. died in Montpelier at the age of twenty years; Parley died at Montpelier at the age of eighteen years; David, now a leading merchant of Granger, Wyo.; Percy M.; Mary D., now the wife of Orrin Quayle, of Dingle, Idaho; Charles, a civil engineer residing in Montpelier; George Hugh; Thomas C.; L. Arley U.

In their hospitable home in the mouth of the canyon at Montpelier the lives of this

worthy couple are passing quietly and uneventfully, they being surrounded by all the care which filial reverence can give, and standing high in the esteem of the entire community, who honor them for their deep religious principles and their sterling worth. In conclusion we will state an experience in the farming operations of Mr. Bagley in his early life in Montpelier, which strikingly illustrates the religious fortitude, patience and endurance of the early Mormon pioneers. For fourteen consecutive seasons he planted a field of potatoes only to have the growth killed by the frost year after year; not until the fifteenth year of planting did the elements vouchsafe him a crop.

#### SQUIRE G. CROWLEY.

This courteous, affable and distinctly popular member of the real-estate firm of Crowley & Sons, of Idaho Falls, traces his lineage back to prominent families residing in the colonial period of the American republic in the distinguished commonwealth of Virginia, himself being born in Webster county, Ky., in that state of gallantry receiving his preliminary literary education and attaining the age of twenty-two years, then leaving the state of his birth and coming to that garden of the West, the territory of Utah, locating at Ogden, and, there continuing his education in its excellent schools, thereafter engaging in pedagogic labor and being a citizen of Utah until 1886. He was born on February 20, 1852, a son of Benjamin and Henrietta (McClendon) Crowley, his father being a native of Virginia where he was born in 1814, a son of Benjamin Crowley, a representative agriculturist of Virginia.

Benjamin Crowley early emigrated to Webster county, Ky., and was connected with agricultural operations there until his death in 1873. Mrs. Henrietta Crowley was

born in Virginia in 1816, a daughter of John and Mary McClendon, both of whom were natives and representatives of families long connected with many events of importance in that state from the colonial period, she being a woman of remarkable mental powers and physical endurance and residing on the old family homestead in Webster county, Ky., until her death, on August 3, 1903, being the mother of fourteen children, seven sons and seven daughters, of whom are now living two sons and two daughters.

Following the experience of his life in Utah Mr. Crowley came to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1886, and located on a homestead of 160 acres, the nucleus of his present productive and finely improved ranch of 160 acres, it being located at Iona, eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he gave his active attention and personal endeavors for sixteen years to the development of his property, being successful in his labors and conducting diversified farming and the raising of horses, cattle and sheep with a marked degree of success.

A man of mental activity and public spirit, he was from the first interested in everything of a public nature and character that promised to benefit the community, county or state. He was identified with the Republican party, with whose principles and policies he was in hearty accord, and was elected and served with distinctive ability as a county assessor for one term. During his residence on his ranch in 1896, he formed a business association with Mr. H. K. Linger, they opening an office and maintaining their headquarters in Idaho Falls, where they had a business of distinctive importance; after one year's partnership the firm was changed to Crowley & Sons. They have a wide acquaintanceship with the country over a large territory, and have acquired a patronage of highly appreciative and

representative citizens. In November, 1902, Mr. Crowley was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since held with the acceptance of the people.

Mr. Crowley, on October 18, 1875, wedded with Miss Harriet A. Hutchens, a native of Utah and a daughter of William B. and Mary E. (Stone) Hutchens, her father being a native of Tennessee, and migrating with his family to Utah in 1850, where for thirty-five years, until his death in 1885, he was prominently identified with the affairs of the community and the church, being a member of the city council of Ogden, and a highly esteemed councilor and bishop of the Mormon church. His widow still resides at the family home in Ogden. Mr. and Mrs. Crowley's family circle has embraced twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, namely: Wm. B., deceased; Clarence E.; Mary H.; Jesse J.; Ethel A.; Charles R.; Nellie C., deceased; Ansel S.; Eugene D.; Blanche E.; Olive A. and an unnamed son.

A capable, representative business man, Mr. Crowley possesses a winning magnetism that quietly and quickly attracts people, and on extended acquaintance they become his permanent friends. He is earnest and persistent in his labors, makes no noise or furore in his proceedings but steadily moves things to harmonize with his purposes, and is successful as he deserves to be. He is ever in harmony with all that tends to elevate the community, and is a potent factor in the better element of the community, in which his family holds a distinctive place.

#### JONATHAN DAVIES, SR.

Among the pioneers of Bingham county, there is none who is held in higher esteem and honor than the estimable subject of this review. Jonathan Davies, who has played an im-

portant part in furthering the progress of this section of the state, having been long considered as a leader among the farmers and stockraisers of the county, and being one whose judgment and mental equipments have fitted him to perform the duties of important trusts, and caused him to leave the impress of his strong personality upon the community. He was born on January 17, 1836, at Liverpool, England, the son of John and Margaret (Grace) Davies. For a long term of years and for many generations his lines of ancestors can be traced back in the British Isles, his paternal grandfather, John Davies, being a native of Wales, but passing a greater part of his life in England and dying in Liverpool.

The father of Mr. Davies was born in Liverpool and emigrated from that city to the United States in 1847 with his wife and children, residing in New York until 1850, when their religious inclinations brought them to Utah, they cheerfully undertaking the long, wearisome journey across the plains in a Mormon caravan of ox teams. After arriving in Utah the family home was made in Nephi, where the father passed away in 1868, at the age of fifty-four years. The mother, who was born in 1817, survived her husband until 1882, when she too was laid in the church cemetery at Nephi. She was the daughter of John and Margaret (Abbott) Grace, natives of England, where her father lived his entire life and died. His widow, Margaret, came to Utah in 1851, but her life in her new home was of short duration and she died in 1853.

Jonathan Davies was a lad of eleven years of age at the time of his father's emigration to this country, he with his mother following four years later, they coming direct to Utah. He remained a member of the paternal household until 1858, when he commenced life for himself by giving his attention to agricul-

tural pursuits in Juab county, being prospered in his undertakings and remaining there for twenty-nine years. Then he removed to Star Valley, Wyo., where for three years he was engaged in stockraising, thence coming to Bingham county, Idaho, where was larger scope and range for the extensive prosecution of the special branch of husbandry to which he had devoted his attention. He located on Willow Creek in 1883, at a point fourteen miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he filed upon a desert claim of 200 acres, which he has greatly improved by erecting thereon a fine residence and suitable buildings, corrals, etc., rendering it a model place for stock-raising operations, while to his original claim he has since added forty acres of valuable land. He has been identified with the Democratic party for a long term of years, his counsel and advice being frequently sought by his party associates, and he has held, with great satisfaction to the people, the offices of justice of the peace and of school trustee.

It is in the important department of cattle raising that Mr. Davies takes most delight. The care and improvement of his large herds of Shorthorn and Durham cattle have largely occupied his time, and his endeavors along this line have been object lessons for good to the community, awakening others by his example and his efforts to the fact that steady improvement is necessary to enable the stockman of this section to keep pace with progress elsewhere. In his opinion it is nearly time that the "scrub steer" should disappear from the ranches of Idaho, and his endeavors in this direction are entitled to the highest commendation.

Mr. Davies was married on May 11, 1858, with Miss Jane Cole, the father marrying in England and with his wife emigrating to the United States, locating in Illinois, in 1840, where he lived but three years and then died

at the age of forty-five, his widow coming later to Utah, where she died at Nephi in 1868, being then sixty-eight years of age, and the mother of six living children.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies have been the parents of twelve children: Mary, Emma J., Margaret A., Jonathan, Isaac E., deceased, Rosanna, William J., Martha E., Evan, Lucetta and Grace.

All the esteem and reverence that should be given to people having the distinction of being pioneers accrues to Mr. and Mrs. Davies. His wife was a pioneer of Salt Lake City in its very early stages of development, dating her residence in that place from the year of 1847, while Mr. Davies is one of the noted figureheads remaining of the small pioneer band that founded Nephi City.

#### MORONI DAYTON.

Descending from ancestors standing among the leading pioneer citizens of the state of Ohio, his grandfather being the founder of and a large owner in the original townsite of the present city of Dayton, and being the son of one of the earliest men of Ohio to align himself in the ranks of the "Children of Zion," this grand old patriarch of Bear Lake county, Idaho, is surely entitled to a review in any work that has for its object the preservation of the lives of the progressive men of the past and present of this section of Idaho. Moroni Dayton was born in Parkman, Java county, Ohio, on September 3, 1834, the son of Hyrum and Parmelia (Bundy) Dayton, the father being a native of Ohio and the mother of Tennessee.

Hyrum Dayton was early in authority in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and accompanied the migration from Kirtland, Ohio, to Nauvoo, Ills., where he was connected with the momentous events which ended in the transfer of the seat of Mormon

power to the new lands of Utah, to which territory he came in 1850, residing thereafter in Cedar Fort, Utah, until his death in November, 1882, he having survived the mother of our subject but a few months, her demise taking place in January, 1882. For years Hyrum Dayton was in some prominent office of the church, being considered a man of great mental powers and executive ability, and as one of the Seventies, as president of the twelfth quorum and as a high priest he gave devoted service to the church of his adoption.

Coming to Utah in 1849, Moroni Dayton soon pressed on to California where he passed two years, then returning to Cedar Fort, Utah, he remained in the land of Zion until 1882, when he came to his present location in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, where he resided until his death on April 14, 1902. A man of robust health, clear and well-formed opinions, and agricultural skill, he took the wild sagebrush land and transformed it by his wise and discriminating development and culture until it became a veritable garden, well repaying him for the care and labor he had given to its improvement. He was the pioneer of wheat-raising in Dingle, his success in this line being a direct stimulant to others, who followed where he led the way.

His home ranch, now conducted by his widow, consists of eighty acres of productive farm land, highly improved and well-watered, having a substantial and commodious residence and suitable outbuildings, corrals, etc., for the demands of his farming and extensive cattle-raising operations, which, however, are no longer conducted. He had also a fine tract of hay land in the valley, his operations being prospered financially. In the broader range of public sentiment, he was held in great respect as a leader of the community and a sterling type of the old pioneer period. He suffered for his faith. At the time when the troops of Utah

were called out to repress the invading army of General Johnston he was a member of the army which opposed the invaders and his buildings and a large amount of hay were burned in consequence of his action in resisting the troops.

Mr. Dayton married Miss Sarah Nichols on August 12, 1855. She is the daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Newland) Nichols, natives of Warwickshire, England, where she was also born on March 28, 1834. The family came to Utah in 1853, in 1854 locating at Cedar Valley, where was the parents' home ever after, the father dying on January 7, 1859, the mother surviving until January 13, 1874. Mr. Dayton became the father of eleven children: Frances M., born November 14, 1856; Charles and William, twins, born April 5, 1859, died in infancy; Hyrum A., born April 22, 1860; Sarah J., born September 1, 1862, died January 2, 1865; Theodore, born March 4, 1865; Etta C., born July 20, 1867; Frederick, born September 18, 1869, died April 26, 1874; George C., born April 26, 1872, died March 11, 1875; Elizabeth A., born June 5, 1875; Parmelia M., born February 17, 1878. Mr. Dayton has sixty-five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren and eight of his sons are established in homes of their own in Dingle Valley, all being ranchers and highly respected citizens.

During his Utah residence Mr. Dayton held several public offices and later was in the incumbency of those of priest and president of the Elders' Corps. To use the words of another, written during his life, "In him is seen an example of the fruit of a life well spent, and his long years of residence in the inter-mountain region have been replete with all the varied experiences of the anxious pioneer and the well-to-do citizen, and the happiness of age has settled upon him as a rich bounty for the deeds of the past."

## DAN DENNING.

A clear-sighted, ambitious agriculturist, possessed of marked executive ability and who by his diligent attention to the opportunities presented in this undeveloped section of Idaho has won marked success, the subject of this sketch, Dan Denning, is a native of the state, having been born in Montpelier, a son of James and Sarah (Marifield) Denning, both of whom are natives of England and parents of thirteen children. They left their pleasant farm in their native land in 1845, crossing the ocean and the plains with the Mormon contingent, passing wearisome weeks with the ox train of the western portion of their journey and locating at Bountiful, Utah, whence after a series of years they removed to Malad. The father died in 1899, the mother surviving him but one year, when she too passed away, both being faithful and exemplary members of the Mormon church, and held in veneration and esteem in the various communities where they resided.

Dan Denning, who was born on April 14, 1868, early attained maturity and assumed the charge of his own support, for at the age of eighteen years, in 1880, he came to Bingham county, and, locating near Ammon, there established his home upon a tract of land upon which he has bestowed a large amount of labor and has developed into a pleasant home, rendering it, by means of irrigation and suitable culture, a very noticeable and productive place. It yields large annual crops of the various agricultural products cultivated in this section, and his stock operations bid fair to become in due time of great scope and importance. Mr. Denning was married on December 16, 1889, with Miss Sarah A. Jones, a native of Utah, and a daughter of James and Emma (Foxwell) Jones, who were natives of Wales and England. The family of Mr. Den-

ning consists of five children: Dan, Clarence, Burt, Sarah and Nathan. Mr. Denning possesses a genial manner, a generous nature and a deeply religious deportment, which makes him not only a most agreeable companion, but a true type of an honest-hearted man, thus constituting him an excellent citizen of the community, and he takes an active part in developing every plan and scheme of the public interest of a local character tending to the good of the community and was one of the builders of the irrigation canals.

## DON C. DRIGGS.

A typical son of the West, bold, independent and unflagging in his performance of every duty, Don C. Driggs, the president of Teton stake, and a popular merchant of the little town of Driggs, has for seventeen years been assiduously occupied in the laborious improvement of this naturally unforbidding section of the country. His activity has been ceaseless, his operations cumulative and of importance. The lives of such persons are full of action and incident, and the methods they employ, and the changes incidental to their attainment of success, will, if properly preserved in volumes like the present, serve as encouragement and incentive to numberless generations of the coming future.

Mr. Driggs was born on November 20, 1864, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, a son of Benjamin W. and Alma (Pratt) Driggs, natives of Ohio and Illinois, the father coming as a boy to Utah and being reared and educated at Pleasant Grove, where he at first conducted farming, later turning his attention to merchandising, which he still properly conducts, not only being successful in business, but prominent and influential in the community and county, filling with marked ability various important town offices, and in the Mor-

mon church holding the office of one of the Seventies. He was the son of Shadrach Driggs, born in Ohio of English ancestry, who also came to Utah with his wife Eliza, that he might enjoy the full benefits of his religion, and followed his trade of wheelwright at Pleasant Grove during the remainder of his active life, then "joining the Great Majority" at an advanced age. The maternal grandparents of Don C. Driggs were Perley P. and Mary A. (Stevens) Pratt, who lived successively in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri, and in 1847 came with the first consignment of immigrants to Utah, the family home being maintained at Salt Lake City until 1857, in which year the father was killed in Kansas where he was engaged in missionary work, being then fifty-two years of age. The mother of Mr. Driggs is now living at Pleasant Grove, Utah, at the age of sixty years, being the mother of twelve children.

Don C. Driggs, the founder of the town of Driggs, received his primary education at Pleasant Grove, supplementing this by an attendance at the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, Utah, graduating therefrom in the class of '85, and thereafter under his father's competent tutelage he became well grounded in the principles and financial laws underlying successful merchandising, and coming to his present location in Fremont county in 1888 and opening a general store, securing the establishment of the postoffice bearing his name, and in which he was commissioned postmaster, founding the little town, which under his wise management has become a brisk center of industry and trade, and in connection with all this engaging in stockraising and ranching.

As a man of business Mr. Driggs is both acute in perceiving capabilities and ardent in the presentation of them to others, always prompt and persevering in promoting plans

and pursuits calculated to advance and develop the resources of the county or advance the moral and religious interests of the community. He has most capably filled important trusts. As the candidate of the Democratic party he was elected county commissioner of Fremont county in 1898, and did most excellent service in the incumbency of that office and he is also the honored president of Teton stake of the Church of Latter Day Saints. In all his public and private relations he is highly respected and esteemed for his integrity, his generous and beneficent public spirit and the soundness of his judgment.

A pleasant marriage union was formed on July 3, 1889, between Mr. Driggs and Miss May O. Robison, a native of Pleasant Grove, Utah, and a daughter of Lewis and Louisa (Gheen) Robison, natives of Ohio and Indiana and early pioneers of Utah, where the father died in August, 1883, and the mother is still residing, being the mother of eight children. The family circle of Mr. Driggs is rounded out and cheered by the following children: Lynne L., Vida P., Elwood W., and Douglas H., while two others, Florence E. and Don C. are deceased.

#### ALLEN R. CUTLER, M. D.

Although less than four years a resident of Preston as a practicing physician and surgeon, Dr. Allen R. Cutler is one of the leading professional men of the county and he is also prominent and active in business, social and church circles. His native mental power and force of character are such that in making his way in the world and impressing the public mind with his capacity in any line of effort in which he chooses to engage the element of time is in his case only incidental, and subsidiary, as he is recognized at once, wherever he becomes



Albert P. Cutler



known, as a man of superior endowment and capability. He was born on December 22, 1862, at American Fork Canyon, Utah county, Utah, the son of Royal J. and Theda A. (Morton) Cutler, natives of New York, the father being born on February 1, 1828, at Amboy, Oswego county, N. Y., the son of Harmon and Susannah (Barton) Cutler, Harmon being a native of Dover, N. Y., and Susannah Barton of Cobleskill, N. Y.

They settled in Amboy, from which place he removed, on August 6, 1840, with his wife and seven children in a wagon he had made, as he was an expert wheelwright, on a trip to Nauvoo, Ill., which lasted fifty days, his object being to unite his fortunes with the Mormon church, of which they had become devoted members. About two months after they arrived at Nauvoo, on November 21, 1840, the wife Susannah died. In the summer of 1842 Mr. Cutler married Lucy A. Pettigrew, at Nauvoo. On May 25, 1846, he changed the family home to Council Bluffs, where he soon had a large farm under cultivation, and resided until June, 1852, when he started with his family for Utah. When near Fort Laramie they were attacked by Indians, who robbed them of their horses and they were compelled to use oxen as their motive power for the remaining 750 miles of their journey to Salt Lake, where they arrived near the close of September, 1852. He located in Salt Lake county and was there a prosperous citizen until his death on January 6, 1869.

As a member of his father's family Royal J. Cutler accompanied him to Nauvoo and to Council Bluffs. During the residence at Council Bluffs he was employed in missionary work in New York, where he met and married with Miss Theda A. Morton, on March 25, 1852, and then returned west and with his wife, in company with his father's family, crossed the plains to Salt Lake City. After a short resi-

dence there they settled on a homestead about eleven miles south of the city, removing a little later to Utah county and locating at American Fork Canyon. There the father became interested in milling, and was occupied in conducting grist, lumber and shingle mills. In or about 1867, he, with a number of other persons, went to southern Utah for the purpose of establishing a trail having settlements on it between that part of the territory and California, in order to promote travel through that region, which was and is known as the Muddy Country. This enterprise was soon abandoned on account of the poor facilities for traffic it afforded, and Mr. Cutler then settled at Glendale, in Kane county, where he remained until his death, engaged in farming and in raising sheep and some cattle, being one of the earliest sheepgrowers in southern Utah. He always took a leading part in church work, serving as bishop of his ward at Glendale for fifteen years; and in public affairs, affecting the welfare of the community, his activity and wisdom were such that he was recognized generally as one of the most progressive and representative citizens of the county. His death occurred in 1893, since which time his widow has lived part of the time at Glendale and part at Preston, where she now makes her home in a comfortable residence not far from that of the Doctor.

Doctor Cutler grew to manhood from an early age at Glendale and attended the public schools of that section, remaining at home with his parents until he was twenty-one years old. In 1883 he entered Brigham Young Academy at Provo, and he was graduated from the normal department with honors in May, 1887. He then received a certificate of qualification as a teacher, but, before beginning work in this profession, he was sent on a mission for the church to the Carolinas, where he remained for seventeen months. On his return, in the winter

of 1888, he organized an academy at Panguitch in Garfield county, Utah, and took charge of it as principal. At the end of the term, in 1889, he entered the L. D. S. College at Salt Lake City and went through the scientific course.

In 1890 he was married and was soon after appointed principal of the Sevier Stake Academy at Richfield, Utah. He remained there but one term, then went home to take charge of his father's business, which he managed for two years. At the end of that time he again accepted the principalship of the Sevier Stake Academy for the year of 1893-4. In the fall of 1894 he became principal of the schools at Orderville, in Kane county, and he held this position two years, being also county superintendent during the last year. In the fall of 1896, having determined to devote himself permanently to the profession of medicine and surgery, he went to Baltimore, Md., and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, from which he was graduated on April 18, 1899, with high honors in his class and with special diplomas in operative surgery, diseases of women and children, and of the eye and ear. He spent the summer looking over his native state for a suitable location in which to practice, and in the fall decided to settle at Preston, Idaho, where he at once bought the attractive residence which he now occupies, located one block from the main street of the town.

From that time until the present writing he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in both general and special lines, and has been very successful, building up a large practice embracing in its patronage the best people of the community, and he has ably demonstrated his capacity to meet its requirements in full measure. He has passed the boards of medical examiners of both Utah and Idaho, and is qualified to practice in both

states and does so. He is an active and serviceable member of the Idaho State Medical Society, and gives loyal and helpful support to every element of progress and improvement in his profession, as he does to every good undertaking for the advantage of the community in general.

In church affairs his zeal never flags and his work is always effective. In February, 1902, he was appointed bishop of the Fourth ward by President George C. Parkinson of the Preston stake, and in his hands the interests of the ward have flourished and prospered. In the mercantile life of the town he is an important factor, being a member of the Daines-Cutler Co., a merchandising firm, which does a large and important business and the Doctor is also a stockholder in the Cooperative Drug Co.

On May 22, 1890, at Salt Lake City, Doctor Cutler married Miss Lucy M. Hardy, a native of that place and a daughter of Charles W. and Marinda (Andrews) Hardy, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Utah. The father is a civil engineer with headquarters at the Mormon capital, and has been employed on many of the greatest engineering achievements for railroad and other companies in the Northwest. Doctor and Mrs. Cutler have five children living, Allen R., Jr., Carl H., Charles William, Elvin J. and Orvid Ray. Their first born child, Lucy M. Cutler, died on September 22, 1893, aged two years and a few months.

#### A. P. DOLBEER.

This gentleman is fully entitled to the distinction of being one of the earliest pioneers of the thrifty town of Bancroft, Bannock county, Idaho, since in 1892 he there made his residence and laid the foundation for one of the very first stores of the incipient city, going himself into the mountains and by his personal labors cutting out the necessary timber there-

for, commencing his operations on December 1<sup>st</sup> and having the building completed before the Christmas holidays. Such compilations as this volume are intended to perpetuate the lives and activities of such energetic, forcible and progressive men of their respective communities, who, by their labors and intelligent supervision of affairs, have transformed desert wildernesses into communities of advanced civilization such as we see in the Bancroft of to-day.

Mr. Dolbeer descends from an old-time and reputable family long resident in Holland, but taking part in the emigration that resulted in the creation of that Knickerbocker colony that founded New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island, now the famous metropolis, New York city. He was born at Mt. Morris, Livingston county, N. Y., on March 19, 1869, being a son of Henry E. and Lucetta (Sickles) Dolbeer, the mother being an own cousin of the celebrated Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, of the Civil war.

Receiving his preliminary education in the public schools of his native place, and being graduated from the high school, Mr. Dolbeer of this writing thereafter was engaged in diligent labors in connection with plumbing operations in New York state until 1890, when he became a citizen of Idaho, making his home at Pocatello, until he came, as before stated, to Bancroft in 1892. Devoting himself largely to merchandising in association with his brother, Eli J. Dolbeer, of Pocatello, under the firm name of Dolbeer Bros., an extensive mercantile business has been developed, and not only a full line of general merchandise has been displayed for sale, but also the most extensive farm machinery, implements, wagons, etc., is kept by them, their trade having attained great proportions and the reputation of their house and the quality of their goods extending beyond the confines of the county.

Mr. Dolbeer is also doing his part in the development of the industries of the state, having a fertile farm of 280 acres in the immediate vicinity of Bancroft, where he raises fine crops of hay and grain, in connection therewith running large herds of horses, cattle and sheep. In all of his undertakings he has been a favored son of fortune, and, from his deportment, generous and liberal dealing, great public spirit in connection with local affairs of a public nature, he well deserves the extended popularity which has been accorded him. In March, 1899, he was commissioned postmaster of Bancroft postoffice, and is now the popular incumbent of that position. Politically he is in hearty accord with the principles and policies of the Republican party, and his counsels and personal labors are heartily given towards its success in its various campaigns, while fraternally he is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity, affiliating with the lodge at Pocatello.

Mr. Dolbeer was united in marriage, on March 27, 1898, with Miss Mary Morris, a native of Ohio and a daughter of John and Eliza (Worley) Morris, also natives of Ohio, the father being of an ancient Welsh lineage, long domiciled however on American soil. Mr. Dolbeer has just completed one of the model residences of the county, a fine brick building of ten rooms, of thoroughly modern style, architecture and equipment, and here he and his estimable wife extend a most cordial hospitality to their large circle of friends.

#### JAMES DYE.

Among the valuable, intelligent and enterprising citizens of the Basalt district of Bingham county, Idaho, who, although comparatively a young man, is taking an active part in the pioneer development in that still primitive section of the state, James Dye, who

was born in Riverdale, Utah, on January 7, 1872, a son of Richard and Mary (Peek) Dye, well deserves mention in this connection. For particulars concerning the history of his parents and other data concerning their ancestral record the reader is respectively referred to the sketch of William M. Dye, a brother of James Dye, which is published on other pages of this volume.

James Dye attained manhood in Utah, and as a diligent and industrious youth he availed himself of the advantages of the neighborhood schools and remained connected with the parental homestead until he attained his majority, when, in 1893, he came to Bingham county and purchased the land on which he now resides, consisting of fifty-four and one-half acres of highly productive, fertile and eligibly located land, and, from that time to the present, he has been industriously engaged in general farming, and in the construction of irrigation canals, to which he has given especial attention.

He is a man of understanding and intelligence in public affairs, a citizen prominent and enterprising, a neighbor with the highest sense of integrity, liberality and kindness, being considered a wise counselor and an energetic associate. A man of devout tendencies and principles, he is prominently connected with the Church of Latter Day Saints and holds the position of elder, being held in the greatest esteem by all the members of the church.

On October 25, 1893, at Salt Lake, Utah, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dye with Miss Mary Elizabeth Pike, a native of Utah and a daughter of Robert and Adeline (Woods) Pike, natives respectively of England and Massachusetts, but for years valued and representative citizens of the territory and state of Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Dye have the following named children: Luella, May, Sarah, Edith,

James D., Grace Adeline, Robert Ernest. A quiet and unassuming gentleman, Mr. Dye has a large circle of friends who hold him in the highest esteem for his sterling integrity, his deep sincerity and earnestness of purpose, while in the social and domestic relations of life he manifests a most devoted unselfishness and is not only an esteemed neighbor, but a most devoted husband and father.

#### ISAAC A. DWIGHT.

Descending from one of the oldest families of New England and showing well-defined characteristics of his sterling forefathers, Isaac A. Dwight, now of Rexburg, Idaho, was born at Geneva, N. Y., the son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hardenberg) Dwight, the father having his birth at Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., on May 4, 1804, and dying at Jefferson City, Mo., on January 18, 1895, being a great-grandson of a surgeon of a British man-of-war during the American Revolution (this surgeon being a grandfather of the famous Presbyterian divine and theologian, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D.) and the grand-nephew of Rev. Timothy Dwight, D. D., the celebrated president of Yale College. At the age of twenty-four years he married Elizabeth Hardenberg, of Knickerbocker stock, and for many years he was engaged in both farming and the nursery business at Geneva, N. Y., the great Eastern center of that department of agriculture. In 1858 he moved to Cole county, Mo., where he purchased 215 acres of land and was occupied with farming during his active life, being eighty-six years of age at the time of his death, his wife having preceded him to the Silent Land in June, 1891, both being consistent Methodists in religious faith.

Isaac A. Dwight was the youngest of a family of five children, three of his brothers giving loyal service to the Union in the Civil

war. Brought up with intelligent instruction in educational studies and the basic principles of a scientific and practical knowledge of general farming and nursery propagation, after attaining his majority he continued in the same vocations for three years thereafter, then journeyed to Utah, where was his home until 1872; from that year until 1876 he was engaged in raising cattle near Wells, Nevada. Returning thence to Utah, he passed a period of time there in prospecting and mining, then engaged in the stockraising industry, later removing his cattle to Idaho, where he lost the most of them. Thereafter, in 1889, he became connected with the Armour Cattle Co. for four years, and he is now identified with mining operations in Nevada. He has ever shown himself interested in all things which make for the development or the improvement of society, is a liberal contributor to public necessities and private benefactions, and was for several years a valued member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Blackfoot, Idaho. He made his home at Rexburg in October, 1889, and is both popular and esteemed among his friends and associates, and in politics he is identified with the principles and policies of the Silver Republican party.

At High Point, Mo., on the 1st of October, 1872, were solemnized the marriage ceremonies uniting Mr. Dwight and Miss Emily L. Skewes, who was born in Cornwall, England, on October 6, 1851, as a daughter of William and Sarah (Billings) Skewes. The children of this harmonious union have been Charles C., born on January 19, 1874; Almond, born on April 13, 1875, died on April 13, 1888; Elizabeth C., born on June 21, 1877, died on September 21, 1902; William and John, twins, born on February 14, 1881, of whom William served in Company E, First Idaho Volunteers, in the Philippine service of the Spanish-American war, having a good record and participating in seventeen engage-

ments; Sarah, born on May 19, 1882, married with Mr. A. B. Hoagland, of St. Anthony, Idaho; Lenore, born on June 16, 1886.

William Skewes was born in County Cambourne, Cornwall, England, on July 19, 1827. In 1866 he emigrated, going to California with his family and settling in Grass Valley, whence, after two years passed in mining operations, he started for Mexico, but, by reason of the strong hostility of the Indians, he was forced to return to California, from there in 1871 removing to Salt Lake City, which was his home until his death, on November 18, 1891, and there the mother now resides. He was for a time engaged in extensive prospecting trips in the various mineral sections within easy distance of the city. In 1879 he founded at Salt Lake City the undertaking establishment of William Skewes & Sons, which was conducted until the year of his death. Fraternally he belonged to both the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

#### DAVID C. EAMES.

Actively engaged in farming and raising stock from his youth, and applying to his business the progressiveness and desire for improvement for which he is noted, David C. Eames, of Preston, Oneida county, Idaho, is easily one of the leading and most successful ranchmen and stockgrowers in this part of the country, and the appearance of his highly cultivated and well-appointed farm is proof to the most casual observer that he is an excellent farmer and man of decided enterprise. He is a native of Salt Lake City, born on September 1, 1851. His parents, David and Esther (Cullen) Eames, the former a native of Wales and the latter of England, were converted to the Mormon faith in Great Britain and came to the United States in 1850, making the passage across the Atlantic in the same vessel, on

which they became acquainted and attached to each other, and when they reached St. Louis on their way to Utah they married.

At Salt Lake City the father worked at his trade as a carpenter, being employed for years by the church. In 1860 he moved to the vicinity of the present town of Logan and there settled on land which he acquired from the government. Settlement was just beginning in the Cache Valley, and he and his family were among the first pioneers to break into the wilderness. His life work was farming and raising stock, and he remained as a resident of Logan until his death, in November, 1889. His widow still lives in the old home on Main street, into which they moved when they first came to the place.

Their son, David C. Eames, grew to manhood and received his education at Logan, and then worked with his father on the farm until his marriage on December 29, 1877. To acquire a farm of his own he homesteaded land and devoted his energies to its development and culture, also conducting a stock business on his own account. His estate was not far from Logan and he there remained until he sold out in 1882, and took up the farm on which he now lives, which is located two miles north of the village of Preston. There were some settlers in the neighborhood, but the country was still new, much of it being virgin to the plow. Mr. Eames took his place among the builders and developers of the community, and by the steady application of industry and skill not only improved his own place and brought it to a high state of fertility, but at the same time gave to the community the benefit of his enterprise, wide knowledge and breadth of view. Thus he helped materially to develop the resources of the region and to open the highway to the great progress and improvement a few years have wrought in it.

Mr. Eames has always been engaged in

farming and stockraising since he began operations, but during the last few years he has been also heavily interested in sheep, meeting with a gratifying success. He is one of the representative farmers and citizens of Oneida county, and is generally respected and esteemed as such. He has for many years taken an active part in church affairs, serving as a counsellor for Bishop William C. Parkinson for nine years, and as alternate high counsellor for President George C. Parkinson since 1899. He was married at Logan, Utah, on December 29, 1877, to Miss Elizabeth Greaves, a native of Utah and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Cluley) Greaves. They have eight children, David G., Sarah P., Elizabeth, R. May, Ariel, Nathaniel, Leland and Ilah. For the history of the parents of Mrs. Eames, see sketch of her brother, Thomas C. Greaves, appearing elsewhere in this work.

#### WILLIAM M. DYE.

There is no more productive home within the confines of southeastern Idaho than that which has been developed in the vicinity of Basalt from the primitive sagebrush wilderness into productive fields, rich with the manifestations of different developments of rural life and prosperity, by William M. Dye, who stands out prominently as a man of marked force and individuality of character, fertile in resources, painstaking in industry, who gives wise care and discriminating efforts to every department of industry coming within the scope of his operations.

Mr. Dye was born at Riverdale, Utah, on March 26, 1865, a son of Richard and Mary Malden (Peek) Dye, his parents coming to the United States from their native land of England in 1856 and locating in Massachusetts, thereafter, in 1860, coming to Utah, where they became residents of Weber county and

intelligently engaged in the prosperous farming conducted in that section of the state, and where they still maintain their home. The father is now a venerated and honored member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, holding for thirty years the superintendency of its local Sunday school, and at present dignified with the office of one of the Seventies. This estimable couple have had nine children: Adelaide, deceased, Richard T., William M., Joseph H., Elizabeth, deceased, James, Walter E., Samuel G. and Sarah G.

William M. Dye passed his early years in diligent industry on the Weber county farm of his parents, availing himself of the educational advantages of the excellent public schools of that locality, and conforming himself so as to be considered one of the most promising youths of his native town, where he remained until he attained his majority. Then coming to Bingham county, in 1885, he homesteaded the land where he now resides, and with diligence and energy engaged in its development. His real-estate now consists of 139 acres of well-improved, productive and fertile land, being a most beautiful place, and seven lots in Basalt townsite.

Not only is Mr. Dye a skillful farmer, but his stockraising department is conducted in such a manner as to give him the distinction of being one of the representative stockmen of this section of the county. His energies have not been limited to these departments of industrial activity, however, for he has given careful attention to horticulture, and has developed a fine orchard upon his place, while further than this, he is extensively and profitably engaged in the raising of bees, having one of the largest apiaries, not only of the county, but of the state.

By industry and prudence Mr. Dye has secured not only the ownership of his fertile farm but a steadily increasing annual income

and competency, while, by his uniform kindness, courtesy and friendliness, he has acquired a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Faithfulness in the performance of every secular and religious duty has secured for him the honor and respect of all, while his public spirit, his capacity for and his fidelity in office have been rewarded by his election to the office of justice of the peace of his precinct, to which he is giving most satisfactory service, while in his church relations he is holding the position of one of the Seventies, and for a number of years has been teacher of the theological department of the Sunday school, also being a stake officer of the local Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. At Logan, Utah, on April 15, 1891, Mr. Dye and Miss Julia A. Child were united in matrimony, she being a native of Utah and a daughter of Warren G. and Hannah A. Child. To this union have been born five bright and interesting children: Ada A., Hannah E., deceased, Eva Z., Malden W. and Barber D.

#### EDMUND ELLSWORTH.

Edmund Ellsworth, who is the eldest child of Edmund and Helen (Blair) Ellsworth, and eldest grandson of Brigham Young, the eminent president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was born on August 7, 1868, at Muddy, Arizona. His early educational discipline was given at West Weber, under the superintendency of his capable mother, and supplemented by an attendance at the Brigham Young College at Logan, from which he was graduated with the class of 1887, and, from the age of twenty years, when he took up a homestead on the Teton Island, in the Snake River Valley of Idaho, he has been actively engaged in the rural and progressive movements of the place and period, after two years of primitive farming engaging in the

raising of horses of superior strains, and he is also becoming somewhat noted as an apiarist.

In the preliminary work connected with the construction of the first canal of this portion of the valley, Mr. Ellsworth is entitled to the distinction of holding the plow which cut the first furrow of the work and he is now a stockholder in the company that made the canal, the Parks and Lewisville Co. He takes the intelligent interest in political and public matters that all thoughtful citizens should do, has held the office of deputy assessor for four terms, performing the duties connected therewith, and with all other trusts that have come to him with fidelity, integrity and the same degree of thoroughness and aptitude that have ever been shown in his private affairs.

On March 25, 1889, at Idaho Falls, Mr. Ellsworth married with Miss Edwina Walker, a daughter of William H. and O. Louisa (Bingham) Walker. She was born on January 24, 1870, at Oak Creek, Utah, and in this state her parents now reside at Lewisville. The children of this most harmonious marriage are Lydia, born April 25, 1889; Clara, born December 4, 1890; Orba, born November 4, 1892; Edmund F., born September 22, 1894; Genevieve, born September 1, 1896; Bryan Y., born June 30, 1899; John W., born November 20, 1901.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth enjoy an unmeasured friendship in an unusually large range of acquaintance, gained by their public spirit, their cordiality, and the marked hospitality which is a decided feature of their attractive and cultured home.

#### HON. JOSEPH C. RICH.

The history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is one of the most marvelous that has ever come within the realm of the pen of the historian. This religious body

has ever been the avant courier of civilization, and its emissaries have dared all and endured all in forwarding the interests of their faith, holding no object as insuperable, no privation too severe, no temporal danger too great to swerve them from their course in carrying the benefits of their religion unto all sorts and conditions of men in every clime. What has been accomplished in the originally inhospitable regions of the Great West during the epoch dating back to the early days, when the dominion of the Indian was disputed only by the wild beasts of the plains and mountain fastnesses, has passed more or less obscurely into the annals of history, but none will ever know the absolute self-abnegation, the arduous and unceasing toil, the deep religious fervor and the great humility of spirit which marked the efforts of the early pioneers of the church, when, as pioneers, they introduced civilization into the barren regions of the Great Salt Lake.

These reflections are brought to mind in considering the ancestry and the eminently useful career of Judge Joseph C. Rich, now an eminent lawyer of Montpelier, Idaho, a sketch of whose activities must surely become a portion of any work treating of the representative and progressive men of the state of Idaho. He was born in the city of Nauvoo, Ill., on January 16, 1841, a son of Gen. Charles C. and Sarah (Pea) Rich, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, his father being a general in the state militia of Illinois, and, as one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, he was intimately connected with its leader and prophet, Joseph Smith, and his associate, Brigham Young, and being the captain of an advance company that made its long and weary way across the plains, where the members were encompassed by many perils, including assaults from hostile Indians, to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1847, and continuing his journey to California in 1849 to there secure a gathering



Joseph C. Rich



place for a large emigration of Mormon people from Australia and other islands of the Pacific, and there purchasing the extensive old San Bernardino ranch, later developed into the magnificent county of that name, as a suitable location for their settlement.

Possessed of an active, energetic and executive nature, Gen. C. C. Rich became a leading spirit, not only of the California colony, but also of Bear Lake county, Idaho, of which he was the organizer and public-spirited leader, in 1863 moving hither with his family and constructing the first house in the now thickly settled valley on the site of the present thriving town of Paris, the town-site of which he assisted in platting, the subject of this review being the surveyor. General Rich was a prominent member of the early Idaho Legislatures and also filled a mission to England and the continent of Europe in the interest of his church in 1860 and 1861 with remarkable success, after his return therefrom residing in Paris until his death, which occurred in 1883 at the age of seventy-five years. The parents of General Rich were Joseph and Nancy (O'Neil) Rich, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Joseph Rich was a pioneer of Utah and of Bear Lake Valley, where he died in 1866, his wife being called to her long home two days after she reached the Salt Lake region in October, 1847. Joseph Rich was a son of Samuel Rich, a native of Maryland, but of old English Colonial stock, his Maryland ancestors, as well as himself, taking active and distinguished part in the tumultuous and vital affairs of their respective generations, their advent in America being during the earliest days of the Massachusetts Colony.

Whatever of distinction there is attaching to the term of "a pioneer of pioneers" must surely be credited to Judge Joseph C. Rich, since from his earliest days he has been on the

very frontier of civilization. Receiving his early education in the primitive schools of California and Utah, where the facilities were extremely meager, supplemented, however, in his case by ardent personal effort and study until his acquisitions were fully equal to the curriculum of many universities, he became thoroughly versed in the art and mystery of surveying and civil engineering, thereafter studying law under the capable preceptorship of Judges Crawford and Higbee, of Idaho, and Hon. Hosea Stout, of Salt Lake City, attaining a thorough knowledge of the technicalities and authorities appertaining to his profession, and being admitted to practice at the bar of the territory in 1870, immediately locating for practice in Paris, Oxford and Montpelier, Idaho, where he soon attained a large and representative clientele, and is still in practice, manifesting himself forcefully and influentially.

Possessing strong legal abilities and knowledge of law, with readiness and tact in its application, in 1898 he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party, with whose principles and policies he is steadfastly allied, for the important office of district judge of the Fifth judicial district of Idaho, comprising the six southeastern counties of the state, at the subsequent election being chosen by a very complimentary majority, and thereafter proving by his administration that the choice of the voters was an eminently wise one. In 1892 he was again the standard bearer of his party for the same office, but shared in the disastrous defeat of the whole ticket at the polls. In nearly every office of importance in the county, and as a member of the territorial Legislature for two terms and for one term in the state Legislature, and in 1896 and 1897 holding the dignified and exalted station of state senator, Judge Rich has shown such a rare combination of qualities as to attract the attention of the people of the entire state, possessing signally

the wisdom, the honor and the personal magnetism which every emergency of every official station has required.

In the realm of politics he has made so deep an impression on the thoughtful of all political parties, in the performance of all of his duties manifesting such superior legislative ability, that it will be strange if other and still higher honors are not conferred upon him, thus securing for the people a very conservative and eminently progressive administration of any office to which he may be called. In the development of his town and of the county he has ever been a prominent factor, and, incidentally we will mention that he is the proprietor of the magnificent summer resort of Bear Lake, fifteen miles south of Montpelier, known as Rich's Hot Springs, and here he maintains his summer residence. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the lodge of Benevolent Order of Elks, meeting in the city of Pocatello.

Judge Rich married, on January 14, 1869, in Salt Lake City, Utah, with Miss Anna E. Hunter, also a native of Nauvoo, and a daughter of Bishop Edward and Ann (Stanley) Hunter, her father being a native of Pennsylvania and coming to Utah with his family on the first migration of the Mormon emigrants in 1847, being also a noted and distinguished individual in the early organization of the church. This marriage union has proved most felicitous, and from it have resulted nine children, of whom the following are now living: Edward C., Susanna, Sarah J., now Mrs. Chauncey W. Stewart, of Pocatello, Idaho; Libby H., Joseph C., Jr., and Stanley H.

Judge Rich, now sixty-two years of age, makes his home at his noted Hot Springs on the shores of Bear Lake, where he says his latch-string hangs on the outside and nothing pleases him better than a call from old friends and an awakening of old-time topics and experiences.

### JAMES ECKERSELL.

One of the most active, energetic and prominent of the older type of pioneer settlers of Fremont county, Idaho, one who has probably done more than most of the settlers of the Upper Snake River Valley to advance its prosperity, and to assist in the building up of its varied departments of industrial activity through the liberal investment of his means and his untiring personal endeavors during all the years of the early pioneer era, James Eckersell, who is now passing the twilight of a more than ordinary active life at Rexburg, quietly resting from the well-considered endeavors which have brought him a sufficient competency of financial resources to render the closing years of his life free from care and anxiety, has had a diversified, and, at times, a pathetic experience all along life's pathway.

He was born in Manchester, England, on August 5, 1839, as a son of Adam and Anna (Burrows) Eckersell, his father being a ship carpenter until he became a member of a Mormon church, and in 1843 he emigrated from England with his family, going at once to Nauvoo, Ill., where he purchased 160 acres of land and engaged in the dual vocations of farming and carpentry, at which he was diligently occupied when came the tragical events preceding the murder of Joseph Smith, and the subsequent abandonment of the city and their property by the persecuted Mormons. Mr. Eckersell, like the others, fled from the unbearable situation with the loss of all of his property, and the family was resident in Iowa for two years. Thereafter they went to Missouri, where they resided until the death of the mother in 1847, the father also dying on a Mississippi steamer in 1850, at the early age of thirty-five years, the mother having burial at St. Louis and the father at Montreal, Missouri.

Thus early becoming an orphan in the midst of the most malignant religious persecution this country has ever witnessed and thrown entirely upon his own resources in the grievously unsettled conditions of life arising therefrom, at a time when most lads of his years were enjoying the unalloyed delights of a kind mother's parental care, life did not present a holiday aspect to the orphaned lad, but with a stout heart and a nerve that faltered not, James Eckersell joined one of the trains of the Mormon emigrants en route westward, and at the age of eleven years found himself in Willow Valley, Utah, where he remained in the service of Joseph Woodward until 1856, when, at the age of seventeen years, he commenced working for himself at blacksmithing and farming, in 1857 going to the Cache Valley as one of its early pioneers. In 1858 he was employed in Rush Valley by Daniel Spencer, in 1859 returned to Cache Valley and to Willow Valley in 1860, while during this latter year he was a minute-man at Wellsville in service against the Indians, continuing actively in this duty for two years, and in this service he rode a horse to death while pursuing a party of the hostile savages. In 1861 he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Henrietta McPhail under somewhat romantic circumstances. She had crossed the plains in 1856 with a handcart brigade, being then sixteen years old. In 1860 they met at Wellsville and in conversation it was ascertained that neither had a living father, mother, a brother or a sister, and on account of their similar and lonely lots they decided to unite their fortunes for life.

From his marriage until 1883 Mr. Eckersell conducted prosperous farming operations in the Cache Valley, from 1869 being also connected with freighting until the railroad was completed and put a stop to the business. In 1882 he came to Menan, Fremont county,

and built a cabin, and in 1883 came to Rexburg, located 160 acres of land and engaged in raising cattle in connection with the development of his landed estate, also having teams engaged in freighting from 1885 until 1890, everything working harmoniously and to his financial advancement. He was financially concerned in the building of the early and later irrigation canals, was one of the committee on the organization of the Rexburg Irrigation Canal Co., and "took out" a private ditch for his own use. After sixteen years of devotion to successful business interests, and labors in public matters of local interest and improvements, in 1899, having attained a position of financial independence as a result of his judicious industry and wise investments, Mr. Eckersell sold all of his varied possessions except the house and lot where he now maintains his home and now is, with his capable and devoted wife, at leisure to look about him and see the wonderful strides in progress which the Snake River Valley has made through the discriminating efforts of himself and the other members of the pioneer settlers and their followers.

A Republican in politics, he has never aspired to political place or honors, but in the discharge of his duty as a consistent member of the Mormon church Mr. Eckersell has performed many valuable services and held responsible offices, serving with acceptation on numerous home missions, in one of which he held and conducted the first religious meeting ever held in Lyman, holding also, to the manifest benefit of the interests of the church, the offices of teacher, elder and member of the Seventies.

The following children are the fruits of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Eckersell, all of whom, like their honored parents, are standing in a high position in the public esteem and confidence: James M.; Elizabeth married

Evan Lewis; Sarah married Thos. T. Darley; Henrietta died in 1871, aged two years and nine months; Archie; Lorena married Henry Flamer; John; Adam; William died in 1891, aged two years; Rachel became the wife of Arthur Menson.

#### THOMAS H. ELLIS.

Although not an old man as measured by the flight of years, yet the experiences of an unusually crowded life, in which he has known much of the perils and hardships of a frontier existence, being a pioneer of the section of the country where it was the extreme frontier and borderland of civilization, Thomas H. Ellis, now a popular resident of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is maintaining his home at La Belle, is one who has battled courageously among the rude conditions of the undeveloped West from early boyhood, although his birth took place in Waldron, Sussex Parish, England, on February 1, 1852, being the son of John E. and Hannah (Barber) Ellis, who joined a Mormon company coming to Utah in 1866. The father established the family home at Salt Lake City, the mother succumbing to the tremendous hardships experienced on the journey "the plains across," dying at Green River, Wyo., and she lies buried by the side of the well-known emigrant trail. The father, who was a skillful shoemaker, was long spared, attaining the patriarchal age of eighty-three years, dying at Wellington, Utah, in 1898.

Through no fault of his, the fateful exigencies of life threw Mr. Ellis of this biographical narration very early out into the world to care for himself, his first individual employment being work for six months for his board and clothes, thereafter being employed in the pioneer brewery of Utah for eighteen months. Thence he went to Round Valley, but,

as the Indians of that vicinity were hostile and troublesome, he returned to Salt Lake and for two years was engaged in freighting operations across the plains. During this time, in 1871, he first visited the Upper Snake River Valley, when the trading post and distributing point of Eagle Rock was the center of civilization, making three trips with ox teams from Montpelier thither, then residing at Skull Valley for the same length of time, thereafter becoming identified with the Hooper Ranch outfit, shortly afterwards removing to Mill Creek. There he married, in 1875, with Miss Alvina Scott, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Menary) Scott, and resided for over seven happy years when the youthful wife was summoned from earth, leaving four children: Royal, born on January 29, 1876; Alvina E., born on June 29, 1878; John Edward, born on March 28, 1881, and Louie, born on March 30, 1883.

It was in the fall of 1886 that Mr. Ellis determined to cast in his lot with the hardy pioneer band which had set itself to work upon the sage plains of what is now Fremont county, and like the others, to develop a home from the wilderness, taking up a claim of 160 acres near La Belle, where he has since resided, working energetically and perseveringly in transforming the forbidden and unproductive natural condition to one of fruitfulness and verdure, assisting in building the La Belle canal and later making a canal to the Great Feeder that his estate might be well watered, and continuing in the twin branches of husbandry which are the staple employments of the valley, diversified farming and stockraising, and also being a stockholder in the Great Feeder canal. He has ever been a worker and never a drone in the public hive of industry, standing well among the people as a man of worth and integrity and enjoying many friends. In the Mormon church he has been a most efficient la-

borer, being a teacher for three years and the second counsellor of the "Mutuals," also being a member of the relief society, receiving the appointment of teacher, but on account of illness he could not serve in this capacity.

On October 30, 1884, was celebrated his marriage with Miss Jane (Robertson) Duncan, born at Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 12, 1867, a daughter of Peter and Ann (McNeil) Duncan, who came in the fullness of their religious zeal from their native Highlands of Scotland to Utah in an early day and settled permanently in Summit county, where they still reside. The fruits of this marriage are six children: Elnora Ann, born May 15, 1887; William Henry, born August 5, 1889; Henry Owen, born December 5, 1891; James Albert, born July 17, 1894; Peter Leslie, born October 11, 1896; Jennie May, born May 13, 1899.

#### EDMUND ELLSWORTH.

Edmund Ellsworth, of Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho, eldest son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Young) Ellsworth, was born at Nauvoo, Ill., on October 7, 1843, and as a child, youth and young man shared in the thrilling life of his parents, with its strange adventures and vicissitudes, its touches of tragedy and pathos, attaining manhood with an education secured by observation and practical connection with actual life and business, making it of immensely greater value than the learning of schools in the frontier life of the West, where the days of his life so far have been spent. His father was the major of the Nauvoo Legion for many years, and was succeeded in the office by the subject of this sketch, who held the rank for two years. In 1876 he was sent by the church into Arizona to "open up" a settlement on the Muddy River, the conference calling on 500 couples to settle there as a nucleus of a large community, but climatic

and other conditions were so intolerable that after an existence of one year the settlement was abandoned, Mr. Ellsworth then returning to the Weber River country of Utah, where he continued his home until 1884, when he came to Lewisville, Idaho, and located on the land where he still retains his residence.

From the first his guiding and fostering hand has been recognized in the things pertaining to the progress of the people. He ran the first plow, a wooden one, in turning the first furrow in the making of the Parks and Lewisville Irrigation Canal, the pioneer one of the Upper Valley of the Snake River, and was a director of the company; was the principal owner and stockholder of the Burgess Canal, and broke the ground in the construction of the Bird Feeder. He has held with conceded ability the office of probate judge of Fremont county and by appointment filled the unexpired term of Charles French as school commissioner from June, 1897, to January, 1898.

At Salt Lake City, on November 5, 1867, Mrs. Ellsworth was joined in wedlock with Miss Ellen Blair, daughter of Seth M. Blair and Cornelia J. (Espey) Blair, natives of Tennessee, her father being a member of the distinguished Southern family of that name. A lawyer by profession, he established on August 27, 1859, *The Mountaineer*, the third newspaper of Salt Lake City, which he did not long conduct, removing to Logan, Utah, where the family home remained until his death, on March 11, 1875, aged fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth deservedly rank high in the intellectual, social and other circles, not only of the county and state, but of Utah, hundreds of their loyal friends being scattered through all of the land.

To them have come through their marriage a family of children who are doing credit to their parentage and ancestry, and we affix a brief record of their names, etc.: Edmund,

eldest grandchild of President Brigham Young, born August 6, 1868; Seth M., born August 30, 1870; Frank B., born October 28, 1872; Clara, born October 31, 1874; John W., born October 31, 1878, accidentally killed while hunting, on January 14, 1892; Elizabeth T., born July 6, 1880, died March 10, 1882; Alonzo S., born September 16, 1883, died February 6, 1885; Preston B., born May 6, 1887. The children have been given fine educational advantages, the boys attending the Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah. Frank was elected a member of the Idaho Legislature in 1898, serving one term.

#### BRIGHAM H. ELLSWORTH.

One of the sterling, clear-headed and vigorous citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, where he has maintained his residence since coming as an early pioneer in 1882, Brigham H. Ellsworth has demonstrated all of the qualities of a man well fitted to successfully overcome the hard and onerous conditions nature almost invariably submits to the individual who touches the inner regions of her virgin solitudes. He was born on November 23, 1850, in Salt Lake City, Utah, of highly distinguished parents, Edmund and Elizabeth (Young) Ellsworth, his father standing high in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and his mother being the eldest daughter of Brigham Young. For the history of his parents and ancestry we refer the reader to the extended sketch published on other pages of this work.

Always a person of intense activity, Mr. Ellsworth became his own master at the age of nineteen years and was connected with the operation of a sawmill for three years, then commenced a long and varied experience in railroad life on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, working in the shops as a machinist,

and later beginning at the lower end of the ladder as a wiper of engines and being advanced by steady and regular steps until he became a competent locomotive engineer, after the preliminary service of firing had been his duty for four years, and he held the cab and pulled the throttle for three years as an engineer, his whole term as a railroad man covering a period of ten years.

The first wave of emigration from the older states, particularly Utah, was rushing into the upper valley of the Snake River in 1882, when Mr. Ellsworth came to the new lands at Lewisville and used his right of homestead on 160 acres, on the northwest corner of the townsite, and he at once became heartily absorbed in the abundant and necessary labors of the new existence, putting up hay and constructing buildings on his land, and the next spring he commenced the by-no-means easy task of clearing the land of sagebrush, with swarms of mosquitoes hovering like clouds over all the country. It was truly a virgin land, the whole wide valley stretching out unbroken by any previous mark of man's occupation, deer and bear, rabbits and coyotes being the more prominent inhabitants. Mr. Ellsworth aided in the construction of all of the irrigating canals of the section of his home, building three ditches before he secured one whose operations was satisfactory, and he is a stockholder in the Parks and Lewisville Canal Co. and also in that of the Great Feeder.

For five years he labored untiringly in the irrigating and improving of his property and then became the pioneer blacksmith of Lewisville, in 1890 opening the first blacksmithing shop of all the region round about. This laborious but eminently useful vocation he conducted for ten years, then, in 1900, he changed his activities to merchandising, which, after occupying his time for two years, was

changed to carpentry, which he still carries on, but his mechanical ability and skill are such that he can command full wages at nearly every trade. He has ever been in active touch with public affairs and politics, and in 1887 was appointed a justice of the peace, while in 1898 he was nominated and elected, as a Democrat, to the same office, which he capably filled for two years' time. He was ordained as an elder in the Mormon church when nineteen years of age and in 1887 was consecrated as one of the Seventies, an office he is now filling with faithfulness and capability.

On September 27, 1879, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Ellsworth wedded Miss Helen Gibson, born at Black Fork, Wyo., on September 10, 1848, a daughter of Henry E. and Eliza (Gibbs) Gibson, natives of New York, who came to Utah in 1843, the second year of the migration thither, settling first at Willard, next at Richmond, and, later still, at Syracuse, Utah, where the father, who has ever been a miner and a sawmill operator, now resides, the mother having died at Ogden, Utah, on July 30, 1876.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth are: Alice E., Brigham H., deceased, Charles Elliott, John Willard, Joseph Owen, deceased, Mariam Valate, Claude William, Curtice Melnotte, Crystal Vere and Sarah Eliza, deceased.

#### CHARLES ENGLIS.

Among the active, industrious and energetic sons of Idaho, where his home is pleasantly located within four miles of the postoffice of Irwin in the fertile Swan Valley, Charles Englis must surely be reckoned among those who by their personal endeavors and efficient services are ably performing their part in introducing civilization into this section of the Rocky Mountains, being one of the promising

stockmen of Bingham county, having made his residence at his present location since 1888, and being a genial companion, a loyal friend, a citizen of good repute and a public official of distinctive merit.

Mr. Englis was born on July 2, 1871, at Pioche, Nevada, the son of Ambrose and Louisa (Kirkman) Englis. His father, who was born in New York, was a son of Ezra Englis and a bold, adventurous individual of strong mind and great force of character, leaving his native state of New York and crossing the continent to the California coast in 1859. There, in Nevada and Montana, he industriously conducted blacksmithing for many years and until he removed to Swan Valley in 1888 where he took up land and engaged in stock-raising, and there his death occurred in 1893, at the age of fifty-six years and nine months. A sturdy and uncompromising Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson type, he was elected twice to the Legislature of Nevada, serving with ability in that body and represented his district in the lower house of the Idaho state Legislature in 1864. He was made a Freemason at Gold Hill, Nevada, where he ever retained his membership. The mother of our subject was born in Missouri and after the death of his father she formed a matrimonial alliance with Mr. Harry Taylor, and is now residing with him in Swan Valley.

Charles Englis was the eldest of his father's children and most loyally devoted himself to the duties appertaining to his father's business operations, at the age of eleven years accompanying his parents to Butte, Mont., later coming with them to Swan Valley where he labored in connection with his father in the establishment and care of their cattle operations until the death of the father, thereafter continuing in the management of the joint interests of his mother and himself, being thus employed until 1902, when he engaged in the same busi-

ness entirely on his own account. Inheriting Democratic inclination, Mr. Englis is an active and earnest supporter of the Democratic party in its successive campaigns and at the polls, and as the candidate of that party was elected justice of the peace at Irwin by a very complimentary vote. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

On September 5, 1897, Mr. Englis and Miss Alice Bithell, a native of Richmond, Utah, were united in marriage. She was the daughter of Thomas Bithell, her parents being natives of Wales, and both are now deceased and lie buried at Richmond. Four children gracefully round out the family circle of Mr. Englis, Carrie, Armie, Winifred and Charles R. The family stands in a high position in their circle of acquaintance and the home is a center of a liberal and cordial hospitality.

#### JOHN E. DALLEY.

John E. Dalley, of Whitney, for many years a highly esteemed and successful school-teacher in Utah and Idaho, an active and efficient worker in his church since he was sixteen years old, and now a prosperous and enterprising stockman and farmer, was born at Pleasant Grove, Utah, on November 12, 1852. His parents, James and Emma (Wright) Dalley, were natives of England and became converts to the Mormon faith in that country. They came to America in 1849, he with his mother and she with her parents, and passed their first winter in this country near Council Bluffs, Iowa, at Winter Quarters, so called from the fact that the Mormons had their winter quarters for a number of years, and here the parents became acquainted and were married.

They remained at Council Bluffs until the spring of 1852, then crossed the plains to Utah and settled at Pleasant Grove, in Utah county, where they remained a year. In the fall of

1853 they moved to Iron county, in the same state, and located on land near Cedar City and engaged in farming. In 1860 he homesteaded land near Summit in that county, and since then he has there made his home. His wife died on October 20, 1875, and was buried at Summit.

Their son, John E. Dalley, of this review, was educated partly in the public schools, afterward attending the high schools at Draper and Logan and later the University of Utah, at Salt Lake City. After leaving the last named institution he taught school at Parowan from 1876 to 1884, being county superintendent of public instruction from 1877 to 1881 in Iron county, teaching at the same time. From 1884 to 1889 he taught successively, being also engaged in the sheep business at Pleasant Grove. In 1889 and 1890 he attended the Brigham Young Academy at Provo, completing the normal course of instruction. After that he again taught school at Pleasant Grove until 1893, when he came to Preston, to take charge of the Oneida Stake Academy, which he conducted as principal for three years and in which he was afterward department instructor for two years. In November, 1898, he was elected superintendent of schools of Oneida county, and was re-elected in 1900, serving two terms. In 1902 his brother, Albert C. Dalley, was elected on the Republican ticket to this office and he, although a Democrat, is serving as deputy superintendent.

In 1895 Mr. Dalley bought the ranch on which he lives and which has since then been his home, and, after building the commodious and attractive dwelling and other buildings which adorn it, he moved his family there, and here he has passed the subsequent years of his life busily engaged in farming and in raising stock. He has always been an ardent and active Democrat in politics, taking a more than usual interest in party affairs since making his



JOHN E. DALLEY.



home in Oneida county. From the time when he was sixteen years of age, he has been zealous and industrious in the service of his church, serving as a high counsellor of Parowan stake in Utah from 1877 to 1879, and as the bishop of Parowan ward from 1879 to 1883, then being the first counsellor to the president until 1890. In this state he has been the high counsellor of Oneida stake since 1893.

On October 4, 1875, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Dalley was joined in marriage with Miss Lurena E. Fitzgerald, a native of Utah, daughter of Perry and Agnes (Wadsworth) Fitzgerald, the father receiving his birth in Pennsylvania and the mother hers in England. The father came to Utah in 1847 and the mother in 1850, and they were married at Salt Lake City, and then they made their home at Draper, where the father died on October 4, 1889, and the mother on March 23, 1902. Eight children have been born unto the Dalley household, E. Agnes (Mrs. Cutler), John E. (died in infancy), Lula E. (Mrs. Winward), Wealthy V. (Mrs. Hull), Harriet F., Abram F., Milton F. and Lurena E.

#### EDMUND AND ELIZABETH (YOUNG) ELLSWORTH.

The Ellsworth family is a prominent one in Fremont county, Idaho, and it is but fitting that in this memorial volume a suitable record should be made of the honored people whose names head this review. Both descended from and are members of families notable in American history, a typical example on one side being the gallant Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, the first martyr to the Union cause in the great Civil war, who was a cousin of Edmund Ellsworth, and Elizabeth (Young) Ellsworth, she being the daughter of the celebrated Brigham Young, the great leader of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Edmund Ellsworth was a descendant of an ancient English family, his first American ancestor emigrating from the old country in the Colonial days of New England, from whence descendants migrated to the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys of New York, later locating in western New York. Edmund Ellsworth himself was born in New York and after attaining mature years was an early convert to the Mormon faith, to which he gave all of the powers of a strong, well educated and intense mentality, becoming a resident of Nauvoo, Ill., engaging in the lumber trade and being honored by the friendship of the Mormon leaders. Here he met, and on July 10, 1842, married with Elizabeth Young, the eldest daughter of Brigham Young.

Bancroft, in his "History of Utah," page 194, says "Brigham Young was born at Whittingham, Windsor county, Vt., on June 1, 1801. His father, John, a Massachusetts farmer, served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather as a surgeon in the French and Indian war." His death occurred at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877. Brigham Young is considered by most historians to be the greatest leader of the Mormon church, and his wonderful and masterful settlement of Utah, and his successful carrying out of the exodus from Nauvoo to the Salt Lake country stamp him as one of the greatest leaders of men in the world's history. He possessed, according to Bancroft, "the combination of qualities which we find primarily present in all great men, in all leaders of men—intellectual force, mental superiority, united with personal magnetism, and physique enough to give weight to will and opinion; for Brigham was assuredly a great man, if by greatness we mean one who is superior to others in strength and skill, moral, intellectual, or physical. The secret of this man's power, a power that within a few years

made itself felt throughout the world, was this: He was a sincere man, or if an impostor, he was one who first imposed upon himself." Such is the ancestry of the Ellsworths of Fremont county, Idaho.

After residing three years in Nauvoo the troubrous times inaugurated the westward movement of the whole church, and with its preliminary steps Mr. Ellsworth was actively connected; aiding in the preparations, giving counsel on practical points, and he was one of the members of the pioneer company which in 1847 took possession of the Salt Lake country for the Mormon church. The history of this remarkable journey has been so often written that it is unnecessary to recapitulate it here, but the names of those who accomplished it deserve to be engraved on monuments of granite for a perpetual memorial of their bravery and faith.

Mr. Ellsworth resided in the Salt Lake country about twenty years, for twelve years conducting a sawmill for Brigham Young, then engaging in the sawmill business for himself at Mill Creek Canyon, nine miles southeast of Salt Lake City, for nine years. On one of the first journeys across the plains he stopped at Fort Bridger, returned to the Platte River, where to facilitate the crossing of the stream he built a ferry which he maintained for some years, guiding during that time six trains across the plains to Utah and in 1856 he led the first hand-cart company to Salt Lake.

From Salt Lake he removed to West Weber River, took up and purchased 200 acres of land, engaged in farming and stock-raising, also filled large contracts for ties with the Union Pacific Railroad, furnishing 100,000 for its construction work, and took and executed an important grading contract through Echo Canyon. After fifteen years of life on the Weber he moved to Show Low

Creek, Arizona, where, until his death on Christmas day, 1896, at seventy-nine years of age, he and his sons carried on agriculture, gardening and graperaising on the home estate of 500 acres. His influence was potent in church circles.

Mrs. Ellsworth, in 1886, came to Lewisville, Idaho, and there resided until her death on February 2, 1903. She was born on September 26, 1825, at Mendon, N. Y., where her mother died in 1833, at the age of twenty-eight years. Her education was acquired under the supervision of her distinguished father, and was the best attainable under the migratory life of the early days of his connection with the church. She possessed many of the strong traits of her father's character, having also a soft and delicate womanliness that made and retained many friends. She was peculiarly strong in her domestic nature, influencing her children through her winning magnetism and loving devotion into right paths of thinking and living. A noble and heroic woman, her influence will live for many generations. Her children are Charlotte, born in 1843 at Nauvoo, Ill., died at ten years of age; Edmund, see sketch on other pages of this work; Rowena died at thirty-four years of age; Brigham H., see sketch elsewhere in this volume; Alice, deceased; Luna married with Bishop Jardine; John W. died at Salt Lake City in 1902; Minnie, now Mrs. Charles Smith, of San Francisco, Calif.

#### JOSEPH EMPEY.

Seminaries, colleges and universities may do much for a man in preparing him for the battle of life, but far better is the practical experience which enables a man to become thoroughly possessed of the methods of conducting to success any of the departments of practical business life. In this respect, Joseph

Empey, now one of the leading sheep men of Bingham county, Idaho, has been especially favored, as all of his life from childhood has been connected with the departments of agricultural operations which contain the secrets of the successful developments of this section of the state. He was born in Utah on November 26, 1860, a son of Shadrach and Annie (Allen) Empey, for further particulars of whom and their ancestry we refer the reader to the sketch of Ephraim S. Empey which appears on other pages of this volume.

Joseph Empey was reared and thoroughly educated in the healthful atmosphere of a religious home, in full touch with the elevating influences which give stability and integrity to a people. At the early age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a blacksmith with whom he served a diligent apprenticeship of three years, thereafter working zealously at his trade as a master workman. In May, 1883, he came to Anmon in Bingham county, located the land on which he now resides, and engaged in its development, also following his trade in connection with its improvement for a time. He was prospered in all of his endeavors and developed a beautiful home, becoming a leading operator in the sheep industry, of which he is now running 2,000 head. In 1895 his religious devotion induced him to become a missionary of his church in the Northern states, in which he was engaged for a term of two years, and he is now the honored president of the 106th quorum of the church. He has been successful in his ventures and is a man of integrity and force of character, continuous industry and indomitable will, yet having withal a generous and companionable disposition. In 1900 he was the nominee of the Republican party for member of the Legislature. A progressive and enterprising citizen, an active and influential force in political, temporal and religious work, an inspiration to his social circle, a hospitable and

entertaining host, Bingham county has reason to be proud of his citizenship.

The marriage of Mr. Empey with Miss Christie Lewis, a native of Wales, occurred in Salt Lake City, Utah, on December 28, 1887. She was born on Christmas day, 1860, a daughter of Philip and Catharine (Evans) Lewis, natives respectively of Wales and London, England. Her father was born on July 13, 1823, while the birth of her mother occurred on February 24, 1822. In 1869 the father became a resident of Utah, where he was long identified with the Mormon church as a high priest, and died on September 19, 1899, aged seventy-six, at Lehi. The mother journeyed to Utah in 1871, and there her death occurred on October 6, 1884, being the mother of twelve children. The present family of Mr. and Mrs. Empey consists of nine children, another, Catharine, being deceased. The names of the living members of the family are Joseph W., Dellroy, Christie E., Ralph A., Lewis S., Francella, Philip H., Rebecca J. and Susie L.

#### LORENZA J. FIRTH.

Conspicuously identified with the rapidly increasing prosperity of Bingham county, Idaho, where he maintains his home and residence in the district of Basalt, which is his postoffice address, Lorenza J. Firth, a clear-headed, wide-awake and aggressive Englishman, who has demonstrated in his life in his adopted country many of the valuable characteristics pertaining to the English nation, is acknowledged as one of the active business factors of the community of his home, being a man of ability and holding no uncertain place in all public matters of a local character, and being especially recognized as a representative force in the educational affairs of the county, holding a high standing for his intelligence and labors in connection with the development and uplifting of the people.

Mr. Firth was born in Wakefield, England, on September 27, 1852, a son of William and Mary (Burton) Firth, representatives of families that for generation after generation have been law-abiding, intelligent and valuable citizens of that country. His mother dying in 1859, in 1861 Mr. Firth accompanied his grandmother to the United States as a member of her family, she locating first in New York and thereafter joining a Mormon caravan traveling to Utah, where her residence was made at South Weber. The youth and early manhood of Mr. Firth were passed amid scenes well calculated to develop the necessary qualifications of success in this section of the West. He passed part of the time in Utah, then was in Nevada for a season and was thereafter occupied with various pursuits in Wyoming previous to his coming to Idaho. Of the eight children of his parents, four are now living, William, Lorenza J., Emily and John B.

Mr. Firth when he first assumed the responsibilities of life for himself became connected with mining operations, thereafter assuming the life of a farmer. In 1885 he came to Idaho, and in Bingham county located a homestead to which he gave most efficient service in its reclamation from its primeval state of sterility, and on which he is now residing profitably engaged in farming and in conducting stockraising operations of scope and importance, being considered one of the representative men of the county, standing high in the esteem of the community. Springing from the best old English stock, his qualities are largely characteristic of the race, modified, however, by the conditions of breeziness and independence with which he has been brought into contact on the plains, mountains and valleys of the Great West.

Mr. Firth possesses a quiet independence, a freedom from self-assertion or pretense, a contempt for social distinction and a democracy

of manner, a general frankness and a true manliness which marks not only the native Briton, but the best representatives of American life. These qualities have invariably commended the confidence and respect of the people among whom he has lived, while the strength and clearness of his mind have caused him to take an active part in everything tending to the development of the community, socially, educationally or otherwise, and for many years he has given most efficient service on the board of school trustees of his district. In political affairs he is a keen, shrewd observer, standing fully in accord with the principles and policies of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. At Ogden, Utah, on August 2, 1873, were solemnized the ceremonies uniting Mr. Firth and Miss Dorcas Martin in the bonds of matrimony. She was a native of Boston and a daughter of William and Mary (Malden) Martin, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Firth have been the parents of twelve children, four of whom have died. The living ones are Mary A., Emily J., Alice M., Thomas H., Marion, Cora, Bertha and Jessie.

#### JAMES C. FISHER.

One of the representative citizens of Bingham county, Idaho, prominent in all good works and universally acknowledged as a representative citizen of the highest character, being one of the "boys in blue" who valiantly carried the Union flag in many a bloody battlefield of the Civil war, and ever active in all public matters of a local character, Mr. Fisher well deserves representation in any work treating of the prominent or representative men of the state. He was born on October 10, 1834, in Jefferson county, N. Y., a son of Milton and Sarah (Tremper) Fisher, the father being a native of the headwaters

of the Delaware River, removing about 1810 from that part of the state of New York to Jefferson county, where he resided until 1844, when his son James C., the resident of Blackfoot, Idaho, was but ten years of age, making his permanent home as a pioneer farmer in Dodge county, and maintaining his residence there until his death, at the age of fifty-five years. He was an original Abolitionist, one of the founders of the Free-Soil party of this state, a man of public spirit and universally esteemed for his ability and high moral character. The mother was a native of the Dominion of Canada, who after a long life of activity and usefulness died at the venerable age of eighty-two years in Idaho, and her remains lie buried at Blackfoot. Of her seven children four are now living.

James C. Fisher passed his early life in the conventional manner of farmers' sons of that place and period and at his father's death assumed the entire charge of the family, devoting himself to the clearing up of the farm which had been commenced by his father, at which he was industriously engaged at the breaking out of the Civil war, when his patriotic spirit responded gallantly to his country's call for soldiers. On October 21, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and followed the fortunes of that regiment for one year, when he was exchanged into the First Minnesota Light Artillery, in which he re-enlisted and was in service until the termination of the war, participating with these organizations in the noteworthy campaigns and battles of the Army of the Tennessee, being wounded while one of the pickets that were driven in by the Rebels at the battle of Shiloh, proving himself by his re-enlistment and gallant services a cherished veteran of the Union army. After his discharge in 1865 Mr. Fisher returned to Wisconsin and the home-

stead farm and during his residence thereon became interested in and prominent in the local politics of the county, serving creditably and ably on the county board of supervisors, of which he had the distinction of being chairman. In 1872 he started on his westward journey, making his first stopping place in Seward county, Neb., being there engaged in agriculture for a time, thence removing to Rooks county, Kans., where he took up a homestead and conducted agricultural operations for six years, when the destructive hordes of grasshoppers forced him to move to Ellsworth county, eighteen months thereafter migrating to Marshall county, thence, in 1886, coming to Idaho and making his home at Blackfoot, securing a homestead of 160 acres on the Snake River in an eligible and highly productive section of the county. By his diligent industry and careful labors he has developed a beautiful place of ten acres in the suburbs of Blackfoot village, which he purchased in 1887, having given special attention to the cultivation of fruit, and his orchards now occupy nearly all of the ten acres of ground. He has demonstrated among others that the capabilities of Idaho as a fruitraising state are unequalled by any section of the Union.

A lifelong Republican, Mr. Fisher has steadily supported that political party from its organization in 1856, when he cast his vote for its first presidential candidate, Gen. John C. Fremont. Mr. Fisher holds an honored place in the circles of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is extensively known throughout the state for his activity in temperance work and also as being an organizer of the Good Templars lodge of Blackfoot.

On April 16, 1868, occurred the marriage ceremonies uniting Miss Melvina Moore and Mr. Fisher in wedlock. Mrs. Fisher is a

native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Abram and Nancy (Stelts) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Md., respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have four children: Harvey E., Fred M., Robert E. and Charles V., and are valued members of the Methodist church, as well as sterling and highly prized citizens of Bingham county.

#### HENRY FLAMM.

Among the countries that have contributed generously to the building up of a Christian civilization in the new lands of the Great West, the German fatherland stands well in the front, while in the character of the sons and daughters which she has here sent as her representatives she has been most liberal, they standing forth prominently as leaders in all branches of human endeavor and activity, and in health, courage, ability, industry and obedience to law they have had few equals and no superiors in the people who have journeyed hitherward from the other countries of Europe.

Henry Flamm, one of the pioneers of Fremont county, Idaho, and now a prosperous and popular merchant of the thriving and progressive city of Rexburg, is one of the best representatives of the German element of this section of the state in which he holds a broad acquaintanceship and enjoys a high popularity. Mr. Flamm was born in the historic little kingdom of Wurtemberg on November 27, 1837, a son of John D. and Elizabeth Barbara (Flamm) Flamm, both paternal and maternal ancestors dwelling as industrious and well-to-do citizens of Wurtemberg for generations, many of them being skilled artisans in the various trades carried to such superiority in that intelligent land. His father was a weaver of fancy patterns and to weaving also the attention of his son Henry was given from very early life, his labors being interrupted only by the re-

quired attendance at the gymnasium and other educational institutions maintained by the government in the vicinity of his birthplace.

Thus life passed, all members of the family being diligently occupied with productive labors until the death of the mother in 1846 left only three of her nine children living. The father and the older children struggled on patiently and untiringly until 1853, when, impelled by sufficient influences to overcome their love for their native land and the parting with friends, they emigrated from their European home to cast in their lot with a foreign people, whose language even was unknown to them. The first home in the United States was located at Erie, Pa., not far from the south shore of Lake Erie, later moving to the pleasant town of Fairview, Erie county, Pa., where Dame Fortune withheld her favors from the new arrivals, for within the short space of three years, in 1856, the father, who had remarried, died at the age of sixty-three years, leaving the family in very humble circumstances.

Henry Flamm was the youngest of the children of his father's first marriage, and after that parent's death he devoted himself with energy to aiding his stepmother in the support and the bringing up of the two children of the second marriage. To this he gave his time for several years, working early and late in the woolen mills of western Pennsylvania, then he followed silkweaving in New York city for a time, thereafter learning the trade of an iron molder in Meriden, Conn., continuing to be employed there and at South Norwalk for nearly five years. Having identified himself with the Mormon church through the interposition of some of its faithful missionaries, in 1862 he crossed the continent to Utah, traversing the weary and dangerous distance across the western plains with a Mormon caravan of ox teams, being, however, fortunate in escaping the attacks of Indians, as trains going before

and coming after him were assaulted and harassed.

Mr. Flamm commenced his western life by farming on shares for a year in Cottonwood Valley, thereafter being engaged in agricultural operations near Logan for some years, and here his qualifications for successful trade were developed, and he was soon employed in a store at Logan. Here he continued to abide, becoming known as a representative citizen of public spirit and marked business ability, for the long period of nineteen years, being distinctly successful in all of his undertakings. The undeveloped possibilities of southeastern Idaho then attracted his attention to so great an extent that he removed hither and located on a farm situated three miles northwest of Rexburg, devoting his energies to its development until 1888, when with his prosperous farming and cattle-raising operations he combined merchandising, by establishing a general store at Rexburg, and to all of these profitable activities he now gives his oversight.

From his settlement Mr. Flamm has been prominently identified with every department of human progress in Fremont county. Irrigation has been largely promoted through his earnest efforts and he holds interests in and stands in official relations with several canal companies. He has been a pronounced factor in the educational and religious life, coming here as a counsellor to President Ricks of the Fremont stake of the L. D. S., and thereafter being appointed the president of the high priests' quorum, holding these offices with the warm approval of his church superiors, and he is now holding the office of patriarch. Democratic in politics and a man whose thoughts and actions are harmonious for the benefit of the people, it is almost needless to say that Mr. Flamm has a large circle of warm friends and occupies an honored place in the regards of the people.

On November 28, 1859, in New York city, Mr. Flamm was married, the bride being Miss Helena Bock, a native of Germany, born in 1836, who died in Rexburg, Idaho, in 1883, leaving these children, Peter, Helena, Mary, Eliza, Henry, Eleonore, Daniel and Emma. A second marriage was celebrated in 1880, when Miss Matilda Painter became his wife. She was born at Logan, Utah, the daughter of George and Jane (Herbert) Painter, pioneer Mormon settlers of Utah. To this second union have been born ten children: Jane, George, Eliza, deceased, Herbert, Matilda, Alfred, deceased, Sarah, Hannah, Harold and Edgar.

#### CHARLES W. FRYAR.

In this publication will be found memoirs of many who have figured prominently in the business, public and social life of this section of the state of Idaho, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the commonwealth and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth; such men merit definite tributes of respect in a work of this nature, and, in connection with other records of those who have contributed in a marked degree to the material and financial prosperity and industrial activities of Bear Lake county, Charles M. Fryar, the popular merchant of Soda Springs, is known and honored as a sterling citizen.

He was born in the sunny Southland, on March 22, 1871, a son of Isaac and Jennie (Tigret) Fryar, natives of Mississippi, the state of his birth, where his father conducted agricultural operations until 1883. In that year the family home was transferred to Soda Springs, Idaho, and here they at present reside, holding honored places in the esteem of the community which has been their home for so many years, and being the parents of eleven children, of whom nine are now living.

Their son, the subject of this review, received his early educational discipline in Mississippi and at Soda Springs, Idaho, thereafter giving diligent attendance to the excellent instruction of the military academy at Ogden, Utah, thereafter engaging in general merchandising business in Soda Springs on his own account, inaugurating his operations in May, 1895.

Having a keen eye to the necessities of the trade and the demands of the people, and paying diligent attention thereto, Mr. Fryar has been more than usually prosperous in his mercantile operations, from small beginnings rapidly increasing his stock and his patronage until, to satisfy the important demands of his business, he has been compelled to erect a large brick building of two and one-half stories and basement, which is entirely devoted to the accommodation of his stock and to the necessities of his trade, with the exception of a large public hall in the upper story, and in this commodious structure is displayed one of the choicest stocks of merchandise to be found in any county, as in his operations he carries dry goods, furnishing goods, groceries, hardware, wagons, farm machinery and implements, and also a variety of other goods connected with his line that are demanded by his appreciative and intelligent patrons.

Mr. Fryar takes great pains to forward any and all matters that his judgment tells him are consistent with the progress, development and comfort of the community, being active in everything pertaining to increase the welfare of the same, being a man whose judgment is considered of high value in the consideration of all community efforts and matters, while, as a member of the Democratic political party, he is loyally arrayed in defense of its principles, giving active service in its campaigns and holding a representative

place in the councils of the party. Fraternally he takes great interest in his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has served the fraternity well in official relations, having "passed the chairs" and also being a valued member of the Rebekah lodge.

At Ogden, Utah, on February 12, 1897, Mr. Fryar was united in wedlock with Miss Selma Anderson, a native of Sweden and a daughter of Anders G. and Hattie (Romlin) Anderson, emigrants from the far land of Sweden who are now residents of Lund, Bannock county, Idaho, and valuable members of society. Mr. and Mrs. Fryar have one son, Charles Leroy. In his business ventures our worthy merchant has had great success, maintaining the position of a leader in financial operations and business undertakings of the city, while as a citizen he is public-spirited and active, contributing largely his share of inspiration, time and money for any public improvement, being as liberal as he is prosperous. His acquaintanceship is large and he is progressive and up to the times, an inspiring example of what ability, energy, business capacity and superior judgment can accomplish when concentrated.

#### J. EDGAR SMITH.

Prominent in connection with public affairs in Idaho, and known as a progressive and successful business man and an able representative of the bar of the state, among the citizens of Bingham county none is more deserving distinctive consideration in a volume of this character than is Mr. J. Ed. Smith, Esq., who is actively engaged in the practice of law in the thriving city of Idaho Falls. The inevitable law of action accords to tireless energy and industry a successful career, and in no field of human endeavor is there a greater opportunity



J. Ed. Smith.



for advancement than in that of law. Mr. Smith has met all of the exact requirements of his profession and has won and maintains a high standing before the bar of his state.

Further than this he may be characterized as one of the pioneers of the county, having made his residence there in May, 1882. He was born on March 7, 1852, at Chicopee Falls, Mass., a son of James H. and Harriet Smith, natives of Maine, where his earlier paternal ancestors were also born. From the Pine Tree state, in 1860, the parents migrated to the center of culture and the metropolis of New England, the beautiful city of Boston, Mass., where he was reared and where he obtained his preliminary literary education. In 1867 the family home was transferred to Omaha, Neb., and here, after an examination before the courts of the state in 1880, he was formally admitted to the practice of law.

In 1881, believing that the far West offered greater and more varied opportunities for success in professional life than the already over-crowded city of Omaha, and shortly after his admission to practice, he removed to Butte, Mont., but within a year became a resident of Idaho and located at Idaho Falls in the practice of his profession, in which he has won reputation for legal knowledge and great business sagacity, and stands as one of the leading attorneys of the bar of the state, while his ability was so marked that in 1887 he was appointed as assistant United States attorney of the state of Idaho, under James H. Hawley, filling this office of distinctive trust and responsibility with such zeal and pronounced results as to merit the approbation of his superiors as well as of the community, having been also twice a candidate for district attorney, in 1886 and 1888 as a Democrat, against the anti-Mormon party, which passed and for some time enforced, the "test oaths" law in Idaho. He is also the attorney for the Z-C-M-I and other large cor-

porations east and west. In political relations he exercises a marked influence in the ranks of the Republican party, while fraternally he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a representative to the grand lodge, while he is also a member of the Daughters of Rebekah.

Mr. Smith is a man of marked executive capacity and retains a clientele of a distinctively representative character, and his interposition in any enterprise or undertaking of either public or private character implies that it will be carried forward to determined success.

Twenty-two years of active and continuous law practice has made Mr. Smith a veteran in the ranks of the attorneys of the state, for Judge D. W. Standrod, Judge Joseph C. Rich and J. Ed. Smith are the oldest legal practitioners in southeastern Idaho, Judge Rich being the senior, Standrod and Smith having commenced practice in the same year, and when Malad was the county seat of old Oneida county, which then embraced all of Bingham, Bannock and Fremont counties in addition to its present territory. The Third judicial district then took in Bear Lake, Oneida, Cassia, Custer and Lemhi counties, with Judge Morgan, now of Boise (whose son Ralph now presides as judge in the First judicial district of the state), as its presiding judge.

Mr. Smith was married at Omaha, Neb., on July 28, 1874, with Miss Augusta Brosius, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., and a daughter of Daniel and Caroline Brosius. Their family consists of four children, Charles A., who, born in Omaha, Neb., in 1876, married Matilda Price and is now a resident of Idaho Falls; Hattie C.; J. Edgar, Jr.; Daniel B.

Of the social circles of the town, the family are prominent members, being extremely popular. In his profession Mr. Smith has not only the technical and practical knowledge es-

sential to maintaining success but also that breadth of view and generous public spirit which characterizes the best citizens.

#### GEORGE FOSTER.

While the lessons of adversity are not always salutary and sometimes awaken the baser passions which are fed by a sense of injustice, in the main they develop strength and elasticity of fiber, beget a healthy and fruitful self-reliance, and quicken the resourceful powers to energetic and productive activity. No people in human history have demonstrated this fact more clearly or forcibly than the communicants of the Mormon church, whether they be considered in the aggregate or in individual cases. And among those who have had the destiny of disaster and have overcome it by force of character and resolute and determined resistance through persistent effort, George Foster, the father of the immediate subject of this brief review, is entitled to a high rank and the continued respect of mankind.

He was a native of Ireland who came to the United States in 1832 at the age of twenty-seven years. While not a machinist by trade he was a natural mechanic and he worked at that vocation only when other fields of employment were closed to him. He sought employment in various places, traveling over the greater part of the Eastern states and the eastern part of Canada, working at machinist's work wherever he cared to tarry. In 1835 he married with Miss Jane McCullock, a native of Kentucky. After his marriage he lived for a time in Pittsburg, Pa., working at his trade, when he, by a flying piece of metal, lost the sight of his left eye, and later moving to Cincinnati, Ohio, he there followed the same vocation. It was while living in this city that he and his wife were converted to Mor-

monism, and soon afterward, in 1843, they moved to the central home of the church, Nauvoo, Ill. Here they remained until 1846 when they started with the rest of the faithful for a new home in the farther West. They remained at Winter Quarters near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and when the others renewed their journey in the spring, Mr. and Mrs. Foster tarried in Pottawattamie county, in that state, and lived there until 1852.

They then started with a company across the plains for Salt Lake, and on the wearisome way Mrs. Foster died, leaving her sorrowing husband with eight small children to care for, the youngest being only a few months old. He arrived at the Mormon capital in the fall of 1852, and, after a short residence there and on Willow Creek, he moved to Provo, where he took up land and engaged in farming. In 1858 he married a Miss Verena Fisher, a native of Switzerland, and they remained at Provo until 1862, when they moved to Logan, then only a small village. Here he again took up land and went to farming, continuing his agricultural operations in that neighborhood until November, 1874. At that time he removed to the ranch now occupied by his son, George, at Whitney, Idaho, and thus became a veritable pioneer in this region for there was then no settlement north of Franklin and there were but two families living near the present Whitney.

The ranch on which he settled is three and one-half miles southeast of Preston, and since he located on it it has been devoted to general farming purposes and to a stock industry which has grown in volume and value with the flight of years until it is now one of the best established and most profitable of its size in this portion of the state. The first years of the family's residence in this section were very trying ones. The sea-

sons were dry and the development of the country almost nothing. But by perseverance and pluck the family was able to make steady progress against hardship and difficulty, and in time reaped a bountiful reward for their labors. The father died on this place on June 2, 1888, and since then the mother has made her home with her son.

George Foster was ten years old when the family moved to this place and so he received his early education in this neighborhood, finishing at Logan, whither he returned for the purpose. After his school days he remained at home working on the farm with his father until the death of the latter, when he purchased the interests of the other heirs and acquired the ownership of the farm. He has since then devoted his time and energies to its work and to his sheep business, which has become both extensive and profitable, and, through his industry and attention to business, he has become prosperous and well-to-do, by reason of his breadth of view and public spirit in the affairs of the community, rising to a position of leadership among the people.

Mr. Foster is also active in church work, serving its interests locally in every way he can, and going abroad to spread its influence when he is called to do so. He went to England on a mission in 1896, and while in that country did effective service to the cause. In politics he is an active Republican. His farm is one of the beautiful places in the valley, having a pleasing variety of scenery and a fine array of stately cotton trees. On May 5, 1892, Mr. Foster married a Miss Ruth Woodward, a native of Franklin and a daughter of William and Rebecca (Wright) Woodward, the father being a native of England and the mother of Scotland. A sketch of them appears on another page. Mr. and Mrs. Foster have four children, Edna, Wini-

fred, Georgia R. and Gretchen, all of whom are members of the parental household.

#### EZRA C. FOSS, JR.

Ezra C. Foss, Jr., of Preston, Oneida county, in this state, the manager of Preston Co-operative Drug Company of the town and the senior partner in the firm of Foss Brothers, who are engaged in several lines of mercantile enterprise in this flourishing and progressive community, is a native of Salt Lake City, where he was born on June 18, 1872, the son of Ezra C. and Emily (Cheney) Foss, the former a native of Scarboro, Maine, and the latter of Centerville, Utah, the father being born on June 23, 1833, and the mother on July 27, 1852. The Fosses are of old Colonial stock, the earliest of the name in America having been a valiant soldier through the Revolution under General Washington, and having shared with the great commander the trials and hardships of that memorable and momentous struggle, and rejoiced with him in its final triumph. His name was Zachariah Foss, and after the war he settled at Scarboro, Me., which was the birthplace and residence of the family for several generations. Ezra C. Foss, the father of the immediate subject of this review, was the second son of the fourth generation, and after completing his education at the public schools of his native place learned the trade of book-binding, at which he worked in Maine until 1850. Then, with his mother, his four sisters and his brother Calvin, he came to Utah, arriving at Salt Lake City in October. One brother, Ira, remained in Maine, and his son Ira is now conducting a well-known watering place and pleasure resort called Chechley, at Proutsfoot in that state. Ezra C. Foss, the elder, followed his trade at Salt Lake, binding the first book bound in Utah, the "Laws of Utah," published in 1853. He also took up

land and engaged in farming near Salt Lake, remaining there until 1884 when he removed to Farmington. There he again took up land and has been occupied in farming since that time. He has turned his wild land into a fertile and productive farm and has improved it with a fine residence and other good buildings. He is recognized as one of the successful and progressive farmers of the neighborhood and one of the leading and representative men of that portion of the state. His marriage occurred at Farmington on June 19, 1870, and the ceremony was performed by Bishop John W. Hess. The ancestry of Mr. Foss, the younger, on his mother's side is also worthy of high regard and embraces leading old Colonial families who were early settlers in New England. The Cheneys were among the first arrivals in this country and were prominent in the early history of their section; and the Bube's maternal forbears of the mother came over in the Mayflower and lived in Massachusetts for a generation or two, then moved to Vermont, where the family was domesticated until 1851. At that time her immediate line settled in the state of New York, where the succeeding generations have made their home. Several members of both families fought in the Revolution, and in times of peace their scions have adorned every desirable walk of life. Her parents, Nathan and Elizabeth (Bube) Cheney, became Mormons in the early days of the church and joined the settlement of the Saints at Nauvoo, Ill., from whence they came across the plains to Utah in 1851. Eight children formed the Foss household of the father's family, Ezra C., Jr., Sarah B., Franklin N., Calvin Z. and Luther S., living, and Amy E., and Edna and Ida (twins), deceased. The oldest son, Ezra C., Jr., received his early education at Salt Lake City, removing with the family to Farmington when he was thirteen years of age. He also attended the public schools of that city and later entered

the University of Utah there where he finished his scholastic training. Desiring to engage in the drug business, on leaving the university he went into the store of the Ormsby-Martineau Drug Co. at Logan and remained in its employ four years. During this time he made good use of his time, studying his profession diligently, and in 1896, after passing the required examination, received from the state board of registration a certificate of qualification as a practicing pharmacist. He continued to work for this company until 1899, then came to Preston, Idaho, to take the position of manager of the Co-operative Drug Co. of that town, which he is still holding. He is also a stockholder in the company and is its ruling spirit in every way. In 1901 his brother Franklin came to Preston from Butte, where he had been employed for four years, and together they bought the furniture store and stock formerly owned by Joseph Dawes. Franklin took charge of this business and has continued to manage it since then. In the spring of 1902 they bought a clothing and gents' furnishing store from John Larsen & Sons, and placed their brother Calvin in charge of that. Since then their youngest brother, Luther, has joined them and is assisting in conducting their various enterprises. They are all bright young men, capable in business, sterling in integrity, elevated in character and entertaining in social life, and are rapidly rising into prominence and consequence in the community. The furniture and the clothing establishments are conducted separately but are both under the firm name of the Foss Brothers, and Ezra C., Jr., is at the head of each.

On September 30, 1896, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Foss bowed beneath the flowery yoke of Eros and was united in marriage with Miss Catherine A. Smart, a native of Franklin, Idaho, and daughter of Thomas and Albenia (Hatch) Smart. Her father was reared in Franklin, his father being one of the first set-

tlers of that place, locating there in 1860. He was prominent and influential in public and church affairs, and labored faithfully in both until his death in 1902. For a number of years after locating in that part of the state he was one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of the section, but some time before his death he moved to Logan, Utah, and passed the remainder of his life at that city. Mr. and Mrs. Foss have three children, Kerron C., Emma and Donna E.

#### BUCKLEY MARTIN FULLMER.

An eloquent writer has justly said that success is not always the result of fortunate circumstances, but is the outcome of labor and business ability, and the one who achieves success in any line of industry or commerce, especially in a specialized department, must be possessed of energy, strong determination, a will that never falters and a persistency which is tireless, and, in the circumstances of the life of Mr. Buckley M. Fullmer, the genial and popular station agent of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho, we find ample demonstration of the truth of the above proposition. Mr. Fullmer was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 27, 1852, a son of Almon L. and Sarah A. (Follett) Fullmer, the father a native of Luzerne county, Pa., while the mother was born in the state of New York.

Devotion to principle has ever been a characteristic of the Fullmer family, and when Almon L. Fullmer espoused the cause of Mormonism in the early days of the mission of Joseph Smith, he did so because he believed in its sanctity, and, as a natural result, he stood by the side of the prophet in all of the distressing troubles at Nauvoo, until the tragical end of the great leader but intensified the strained condition, then being

of the number which passed on to go into Winter Quarters in 1847 and in 1848 the family was in the van of that almost unending number of ox team caravans that followed the soon well-defined emigrant trail to the new Land of Zion on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, thereafter settling as farmers at Salt Lake City until 1878, when the father purchased a farm in the Cache Valley and there passed the remainder of his years in the quiet industrious life of a successful agriculturist, honored by the friendship and confidence of the people and dying in October, 1890. The good mother, who had loyally followed the varying fortunes of her husband, is still residing, at the age of eighty years, on the Cache Valley homestead, being the mother of six children, all of whom are now living.

With filial solicitude Buckley M. Fullmer remained a member of the parental home circle until he had attained twenty-four years of age, but when twenty-two he had started to learn telegraphy and was sent as an operator to a lonely mining camp at the North Star mining district. The conditions there proved so distasteful that he relinquished his efforts in this line until the spring of 1879, when he commenced his long period of activity in railroad work by becoming an operator at Battle Creek, fifteen months later being transferred to Arimo as the station agent as well as telegrapher, giving diligent and effective service, but resigning at the end of two years, thence going into the Logan office of the Utah Northern, where he continued for two years, then being sent in succession to different places, Oxford for two years and to Richmond, where, after one year's service, he resigned to accept the Logan agency of the Pacific Express Co. The salary proving inadequate for the labor expected, he closed his connection with the office at the end of six months and for another six months was a

conductor on a street-car line of Salt Lake City, thereafter returning to the Oregon Short Line Railroad as the relief agent between Fossil and Fayette, holding this position with credit for two years, and then becoming the company's agent at Lorenzo. Six months later, on the closing of the Lorenzo office, he was transferred to Rigby, and here for two years he has displayed great diligence, courtesy and business capacity, fully meeting every obligation devolving on him, faithfully performing every trust, by his fidelity to principle and genuine manliness securing the confidence, respect and friendship of all with whom he has come into contact, either in business or social relations, and manifesting himself as a man of deep human sympathy and generous spirit. In the spring of 1898 he used his right of homestead on a tract of 160 acres in the Teton Basin, one mile north of the young town of Haden, and here his family has since resided.

On June 25, 1875, at Salt Lake, Utah, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Fullmer and Miss Lucinda Monroe, a daughter of Marcellus and Lucinda (Bousenbark) Monroe, natives respectively of Virginia and New York, the father being a veteran of the Mexican war, for which he receives a pension, and he is now maintaining his home at Clifton, Idaho, having accomplished seventy-eight years of life, the mother having passed from early in 1887, at the home of Mrs. Fullmer, when she was forty-four years old, her burial occurring at Providence, Utah. Seven children have come to the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Fullmer, Arthur, Pearl, Maida, Edna, Lucinda, Leland, Earl.

#### WILLARD S. FYELDSTED.

For sixteen years a resident of Preston and during the greater part of that time

prominent in the stock business and the councils of the Mormon church, taking also an active part, not only in politics but in the public affairs of the community in general, Willard S. Fyeldsted has been one of the influential and forceful factors in building up this section of the state, and has exemplified in public and in private life, in business and in church relations, many of the best attributes of American citizenship. He descends from long lines of old Danish ancestry, his parents, Christian D. and Caroline (Olson) Fyeldsted, being natives of Denmark, and belonging to families resident in that country from immemorial.

Mr. Fyeldsted was also born in Denmark, first seeing the light of this world on August 10, 1853. His parents became members of the church of the Latter Day Saints in their native land, and then were eager to live in the midst of its people and in close touch with its central organization. Accordingly, in 1858, when he was but five years old, they emigrated, coming to America and with a train of ox teams they crossed the great plains of our country to Utah, arriving at Salt Lake City in the fall of that year. The long and tedious journey and its attendant hardships and privations, with its accompanying thrilling incidents and wonderful experiences, were permanently fastened upon the memory of the subject of this review.

The family made their home at Salt Lake, where the father worked at his trade as an ironmoulder, the first craftsman in that line who ever came to the Mormon metropolis. He lived at Salt Lake City for eighteen years, working steadily and profitably at his trade all of the time except when he was away on missions. Of these he filled many, nearly all in the old country, passing between the time of his arrival in America and the present time about sixteen years in such work across the

water. In 1871 he was called by the church to Logan, and, purchasing land there for a farm, he moved his family to that place and has since made it his home. During his residence there he has devoted the most of his time to church work. He was called to be one of the seven presidents of the Council of Seventy and is second in authority. The mother died on August 4, 1891, and was buried at Logan.

Their son, Willard S. Fyeldsted, grew to manhood and received his early training at Salt Lake City, removing to Logan when he was twenty-one years old and there attending the church academy, where he completed his education. He had earlier learned the trade of a carpenter and worked at it for nine years in Logan and the surrounding country. In November, 1887, he removed to Preston, where he bought the ranch which has since been his home and is located a mile and a half north of the town. Soon after the purchase he brought his family to the ranch and from that time he has been actively and continuously engaged in raising stock and carrying on diversified farming.

By close application of his industry, intelligence and business capacity, he has made a great success of his undertaking, and is accounted one of the most progressive and enterprising cattle men in the county. He has devoted much time and attention to local public affairs and has been active in the service of the Republican party, to which he holds a firm and faithful allegiance. He is also an earnest and diligent worker for the Mormon church, serving now as the first president of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Council of the Seventies.

On October 24, 1879, at Salt Lake, he married with Miss Sarah C. Hansen, a native of Utah and a daughter of Neils and Caroline (Anderson) Hansen, natives of Denmark,

who became members of the Mormon faith in their native land and came to Utah in 1856. They remained in Salt Lake City two years, then removed to Brigham City and engaged in farming until the Indian troubles of 1869 drove them with others to the southern part of the state. In 1871 they located at Logan and there continued agricultural operations, in 1891 removing to Alberta, Canada, where they again engaged in farming and cattleraising, remaining there until death, that of the mother occurring on December 2, 1901, and that of the father on December 13, 1902. Both are buried at Preston, Idaho. Their sons are still raising stock and farming in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Fyeldsted have had ten children, of whom eight are living, Aredele L., Edgar N., Ezra, Warren H., Katie L., Eda S., Milford W. and Mattie J. Those deceased are Willard D., who died on December 22, 1898, at the age of nineteen years, and May C., who died on September 26, 1898, aged seventeen years.

#### HUGH S. GEDDES.

Hugh S. Geddes, one of the leading ranchmen and stockgrowers of Oneida county, Idaho, and one of the brilliant lights of the Mormon church in this part of the state, was born at Plain City, Weber county, Utah, on July 25, 1859, the son of William and Martha (Stewart) Geddes, natives of Glasgow, Scotland. In early life they became members of the Mormon church and determined to emigrate to the United States. Fate decreed that they should take the same steamer to this country, although they had never previously met. They also traveled by the same train of ox teams across the plains to Utah after reaching America. After their arrival at Salt Lake City they were married and settled down to the business of life in their new home in that city.

The first employment the father had was in 1854, the year of their migration. He assisted in the construction of the temple, afterward working in the city until the fall of 1858. Moving then to where Plain City now stands, he here took up land and aided in founding the city. This he made his home until his death, except two years of residence at Preston in this state, where he located land and began farming, but at the end of the period named returned to Utah. He prospered as a farmer and stock-grower, and became very influential and serviceable in church work, going around the world on missions and bringing in many converts to the faith. He was one of the seven presidents of the Seventy at the time of his death on August 23, 1899. His widow followed him to the better world on August 11, 1900.

Their son Hugh grew to man's estate at Plain City, receiving his education there and at Brigham Young Academy at Logan. After leaving school he worked with his father on the farm for some years, during this time learning the trade of blacksmith. When he was twenty-two years old he entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a blacksmith, working in the northern part of the state. In April, 1883, he moved to Preston, in this state, where he engaged in farming until 1894, when he bought the ranch on which he now lives, one mile southwest of the center of the town, and here he has since made his home. He also owns a ranch east of the town and is actively and extensively engaged in farming and stockraising.

Mr. Geddes has always taken a leading part in public affairs and in the work of the church. He was counsellor to Bishop Larsen when the ward was divided and was then made bishop of the Second ward. For ten years he served as superintendent of the Sunday school and in 1888 went on a mission to New Zealand, where he remained two years and seven months. On August 12, 1883, at Salt Lake City, he was

married to Miss Martina Peterson, also a native of Plain City, a daughter of Hans and Martina (Hansen) Peterson, both natives of Denmark. They were early settlers in Utah, locating there in 1850, having come direct from their native land. The father was a farmer and died in 1880 at Plain City, where the mother is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Geddes have seven children, Estella, Hugh L., Maud, Moses, Grant, Elva and Arch P.

#### MARTIN JOHNSON.

Martin Johnson, one of the pioneers of Preston, Idaho, is a person of strong characteristics, and occupies a high place in the public regard. As a contractor and builder many of the best residences and business blocks of the town are monuments to his architectural taste and ability. He is a native of Norway, born on February 14, 1846, and was reared and educated in his native land, his father being a farmer in that country. After leaving school he served his apprenticeship at the trade of cabinetmaking and worked at it until 1867, when he came to the United States and located at Milwaukee, Wis., where he worked at his trade and as a carpenter for four years.

On April 21, 1869, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Caroline Hendrickson, a native of Norway, who came to the United States during the year of 1868, and also located at Milwaukee. They were united in marriage by David Keene, D. D., rector of St. John's church, Milwaukee, Wis. Twelve children are the fruit of their wedlock, five boys and seven girls. On the 15th day of March, 1870, their first child, Annie C., later Mrs. Cyrus Curtis, of Preston, was born at Milwaukee, Wis.

During the spring of 1871 Mr. Johnson moved to Minneapolis, Minn., where he purchased a farm of eighty acres and placed his family thereon, while he continued to follow his



MR. AND MRS. MARTIN JOHNSON.



trade, which he did in that city for eight years, during the last five being the trusted and efficient foreman for W. P. Burnett, one of the largest building contractors of Minneapolis at that time. Three children were born to the parents while living on this farm, Matilda, March 10, 1872, who became the wife of Joseph Davis, of Scranton, Pa.; Henry C., September 23, 1874, who married Miss Mary Bertos, of Weber, Utah, and their son, Julius, on October 7, 1876. He later married Miss Marion Jensen, of Bear River City, Utah. In 1877 Martin Johnson and his family became converts to the Mormon faith and in the year of 1878 they decided to make their home in Utah, and during the month of September of that year they arrived at Logan, where they remained for one year, Mr. Johnson working at his trade. It was during their stay at Logan, Utah, that their daughter, Minnie, who in after years was Mrs. Joseph Condie, of Morgan, Utah, was born on June 3, 1879.

During the month of December, 1879, Mr. Johnson with his family moved to Idaho and settled on a homestead in the precinct of Preston and county of Oneida, his house being the third one built in the neighborhood. The wife and children stayed on the farm continuously from that time, but Mr. Johnson returned to Logan, Utah, and was employed to run the sash-and-door factory of Lundberg & Garff. This he did for six years, and applied the proceeds of his labor to the improvement of his homestead. In 1886, he started a mercantile business at Preston in partnership with J. C. Greaves & Co. They handled general merchandise in connection with contracting and building. In 1891 he sold out his interests in the merchandising institution and once more returned to his trade, and for the preceding three years he worked at Salt Lake City, Utah.

In 1895 he retired from active work at his trade and sought the companionship of his

family, giving his personal supervision to the farm, which care had hitherto devolved upon his wife, and in this line of industry he has continued to be occupied until the present writing. His well-tilled land, his fine brick residence, his commodious and comfortable barn, shop and other buildings all proclaim him an excellent farmer and an enterprising man. He is one of the prosperous and progressive men of the county. In politics he is a staunch Republican and during the campaign of 1898 he was the choice of his party for the office of assessor and collector for Oneida county, and came within one vote of being elected.

While living on the homestead at Preston seven children have been born to the family, of whom the following are alive today: Martin Johnson, Jr., born on April 16, 1881, married Miss Adeline Kershaw, of Preston; Caroline E., born on March 15, 1884; Heber G., born on January 23, 1888. Mrs. Martin Johnson is a woman of kindly disposition, and, endowed with a strong physique, she is a true representative of her sturdy race. She has been a true and noble helpmeet to her husband and a tender mother to his children, while to all that which adorns or blooms around the homestead today, she can justly point with pride and say: "I have been a potent factor in its accomplishment."

#### JOHN A. GARNER.

Little would coming generations know of the many obstacles encountered by the sturdy pioneers of any section of the Great West, the privations and hardships they have experienced, did not the faithful and competent historian preserve in volumes like the present compilation the story of their lives taken from their own lips in the honest simplicity of truthful utterances, and these will be read in the far-off years to come with a reverential awe and honor

for those who laid broad and deep the foundations of the structure of a stately civilization.

John A. Garner was born at Ogden, Utah, on September 11, 1856, a son of Philip and Mary (Hedrick) Garner, the father born in Roan county, N. C., on October 11, 1808, died September 16, 1872, at Ogden, Utah, being one of the strong men of the Mormon church, himself and wife, who was born on September 25, 1811, in the state of Indiana, died on March 3, 1892, at Ogden, Utah, both taking part in the first movement toward the settlement of Utah that was agitated. They started from their home in Iowa for the promised land, in 1847, and joined the Mormon battalion organized for the United States service in the war with Mexico, the mother and sister being left in a covered wagon to tarry on the banks of the Missouri near Council Bluffs, with practically no means of subsistence, except an implicit dependence on Providence which preserved them all safely until the return of the father after an absence of two years. Continuing then the long interrupted journey to Utah, the mother traveled on foot the entire distance of 1,000 miles over the vast stretches of sandy desert, the trail all of the way being marked by hundreds of graves of those pilgrims who had failed to endure and had fallen by the way.

On their arrival in Deseret they located at the infant settlement of Ogden, where, on the tract of government land on which he located, the father continued the family home and was an industrious farmer until he died in 1871 at sixty-six years of age, after a long siege of sickness. The subject of this review concluded that there was little hope of his acquiring a competency in Utah for long years under the conditions surrounding him, and leaving Ogden on April 19, 1883, after a personal investigation of the Upper Snake River Valley and the Teton county, of Idaho, a location and a permanent home was made at Teton City, on May

7, 1883. In the early years the suffering was great at the new home, the mosquitoes, in the expressive language of the times, "nearly eat them alive." A horse was traded for sufficient logs to build a house, \$4.50 for a hundred feet was paid at Market Lake for lumber, which came in all widths and thicknesses, out of which a very uneven floor was laid; but gradually better times came and prosperity smiled, water was brought to the land that would now produce crops, the mosquitoes largely disappeared and things moved pleasantly. The mother attained the age of eighty-one years, dying at Ogden, Utah.

Becoming familiar early with all the details of farming life by continuous labor on his father's farm, John A. Garner was well fitted to engage in agricultural labors for himself at the attainment of his majority, and was so occupied for two years at Ogden, he then becoming a check-clerk in the employment of the Union Pacific Railroad for three years, thereafter, in 1881, coming to Teton City, Idaho, which made headquarters for extensive cattle and sheep-raising operations, at which he was diligently occupied for nineteen years, thereafter, in 1902, purchasing real estate near the mill in Rexburg, where he now maintains his home, having been prospered in his undertakings. He is liberal and generous advocate and supporter of all valuable improvements of either a public or private character, becoming actively identified with the construction of the early irrigation canals, and being the secretary and treasurer of the Wolf Canal Co., the pioneer company and later merged with the Teton Island Canal Co., and he still has the prior claim to the water from the Teton River. From childhood Mr. Garner has been a consistent member of the Mormon church, holding with efficiency the offices of teacher, deacon, priest and high counsellor of his stake. In the fall of 1898 he was called to mission work in California for two

years, during which time he visited all of the towns along the coast of that state.

On November 24, 1882, Mr. Garner and Charlotte Pincock were joined in marriage, the bride being the daughter of John and Isabelle (Douglas) Pincock, pioneer settlers of Utah and a full account of their lives and activities is to be found in the sketch of Bishop John E. Pincock, on other pages of this volume. To this truly felicitous marriage have come eight children, John E., born August 4, 1882; Violet, born May 22, 1884, died June 20, 1896; George A., born October 29, 1886; Walter M., born September 21, 1890; Ray Douglas, born November 27, 1892; Florence M., born August 3, 1897, died February 13, 1899; Lucille, born October 6, 1901, died January 27, 1902; Mary Ethel, born November 14, 1902.

#### NEIL GILCHRIST.

Of all the nationalities which have contributed of their sons to aid in the reclamation, improvement and the development of the lands of the Great West, sturdy Scotland has sent one of the strongest delegations, as its members have ever been men of strong character, rugged independence, stalwart frames and robust physiques, whose mental endowments and educational qualifications would easily place them in the front rank of citizenship, and it is a demonstrable fact that today, in every town, village and city of this vast Union, men of Scottish birth or of Scottish extraction are most capably holding private and public trusts of prominence and responsibility, and everywhere they are good, law-abiding people of worth and importance.

Such is the people Neil Gilchrist, now an independent and representative farmer of Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho, claims as his own people, for he was born in Argyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, on April 7, 1844, a son

of Neil and Mary (Blair) Gilchrist, the lineage running in Scottish history beyond the memory of man. The father was a fisherman in his native land, the family emigrated in 1861 and 1864 and in due time were located on an allotment of land at Lehi, Utah, where the father set out one of the finest orchards of that prolific section and which he cared for until the time of his death, in 1885, at the age of eighty-four years. The mother did not know her age, but she distinctly remembered seeing Napoleon's coach after the battle of Waterloo.

Neil Gilchrist of this review was but nineteen years old when he emigrated, and after reaching Utah he was engaged in various employments. In 1865 he drove ox teams back to the Missouri to assist immigrants to advance their journey to Salt Lake, and in the Black Hills the party was attacked by hostile Sioux, who stampeded the most of their cattle. Knowing that the band of Indians was far too strong for the members of the party to attempt a recovery of their stock, they did not attempt a recapture. As the cattle had been furnished by the settlers of Utah for the purpose of assisting the incoming people, the loss of them was great, as the rescuers were now also crippled. They managed to exist and joined the company they were to aid, and all had now to wait until another relief party came from Salt Lake City. Mr. Gilchrist well remembers the grasshopper plague of 1868 when all crops in Utah were destroyed and enormous prices were asked for all commodities. This was only one of the trials that the Mormon settlers had to endure but which were met with patient resignation and a loyal trust in "Him who doeth all things well."

From 1867 he was employed as a house painter in Lehi until 1884, hence coming to the new settlement of the Upper Snake River of Idaho, and, like others who had sojourned here, he used his homestead right, obtaining 160

acres of land, on which he made a permanent home, by his diligence, toil and ingenious ability bringing it into a rich and productive property, yielding annual large crops of hay and grain, stockraising being carried as an important auxiliary. Irrigation was the thing to be first brought about in the new community and every one put his shoulder to the wheel to secure a speedy flow of water on the land.

Mr. Gilchrist surveyed the old pioneer canal, the Parks and Lewisville canal, graded the ditch constructed in the old dry channel of the river, and served for some years as a director of the company. In public life he has served as a school trustee with acknowledged ability and has the distinction of organizing the first school of Lewisville in the Fifth district. He has been suggested for and held the nomination for other offices, but owing to the exigencies of the place and period has failed of an election. In 1865 he received the ordination of an elder in the Mormon church, holding it for the long period of twenty-five years, and until he was made a high priest in 1900.

At Lehi, Utah, on June 2, 1866, Mr. Gilchrist was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Scovey, a daughter of George and Jane (Light) Scovey, natives of England, where she was born at Southampton, on June 22, 1847, and where her father still resides at eighty years of age, the mother having been called from earth in 1900. Mrs. Gilchrist is an active laborer in the activities of the church, being at the present writing the very popular counsellor to the president of the Relief Society. The family is highly esteemed in the county, among whose residents they number many friends. To Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist have been born the following children: Alice, deceased, born on August 17, 1869; Jane, born on March 2, 1870; Neil, born on April 28, 1872; Robert, born on August 7, 1874; George, August 16, 1876; John, born on July 22, 1878; Elizabeth, born

on February 10, 1882; Samuel, born on April 25, 1883; Rose, born on September 24, 1885; Eva, born on July 16, 1888; Violet, born on August 1, 1892. The two youngest died in infancy.

#### THOMAS GEORGE.

This well-known and popular citizen of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is engaged in conducting the only confectionery store of Rexburg, also in connection therewith presenting the only entire stock of other confectionery goods, tobacco, cigars, etc., displayed in the thriving town, is a native of Greece, where his birth occurred on September 15, 1871, a son of George and Helena George. When he was eighteen months of age his parents removed to Syria in Asia, where the father engaged in the culture of silk worms and also in the general agricultural operations of the place and period, dying there at the age of fifty-seven years. In 1886 the subject of this sketch went to Paris, France, and, after a year's residence in that beautiful city, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean to New York, thence proceeding to California, where he was located about two years in the fruit and confectionery trade, thereafter coming to Idaho, where he and his brother, Joseph, became peddlers of notions.

Locating permanently at Rexburg in 1884, Thomas immediately started a profitable and popular restaurant, conducting it for two years with such financial advantage that in 1886 he opened the Commercial House, the first hotel in the young city. After being the affable and courteous landlord of this well-patronized house of entertainment for three years, he leased a convenient property and gave his entire attention to the building of a candy trade of scope and importance, meeting with such success that he soon was enabled to build an establishment of his own, suitably constructed and arranged to meet the wants of his rapidly growing busi-

ness, and here he is now in trade, displaying as fine a line of goods as the most pretentious city houses can produce, carrying a fine assortment of all sorts of candies and confections, together with the popular lines of cigars, tobaccoes, canned meats and fruits, and kindred goods, retaining and maintaining a high standard, and being known as a representative merchant and a highly estimable and progressive citizen, and receiving a large and profitable patronage.

Mr. George married, on February 11, 1900, with Miss Hilma Marie Jensen, a daughter of Franz G. and Marie Augusta (Colsen) Jensen, natives of Sweden, who came to the United States and to Utah direct from their native land in a company of Mormon emigrants, locating at Sandy, Utah, where the father was for a time engaged in construction work on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence about 1887 coming to Burton, Idaho, where they are now residing, the father at fifty-six years of age and the mother at fifty-two. Two bright and interesting children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. George as the result of their marriage, Helena, born on October 22, 1900, and Thomas C., born on March 16, 1902.

#### RUFUS GOODRICH.

"The West is peopled with brave men, as men's bravery is measured," but it has some notable citizens whose experiences extend back into the days of constant adventure and ever present peril, and could the experiences and exploits of such men be written down and put into book form, they would constitute a most valuable contribution to the knowledge of coming generations concerning the life and activities of the days when the West was new. A good representative of the early business class is Rufus Goodrich, now one of the solid citizens of Annis, Idaho, where, still in the strength and vital manhood of a well-preserved middle life,

he is busily engaged in the diversified farming operations so fully carried to success in the Snake River Valley. He was born on April 4, 1850, in Whiteside county, Ill., as a son of Isaac B. and Margaret (Garmell) Goodrich, the parents being natives respectively of New York and of Ireland, who were married at Cortland, N. Y., and removed to Whiteside county, on December 20, 1854, thereafter becoming residents of Crawford county, Iowa, where the father entered the first fifty acres of land entered in that county, and, a useful and an honored citizen, resided there until his death, which occurred in 1883 at the age of seventy-eight years, the mother passing from earth when seventy-six years old in 1884, being the mother of thirteen children.

At fifteen years of age Rufus Goodrich became connected with the practical labor of a brickyard in Winona county, Iowa, only remaining there four months before he engaged as a teamster in the hauling of goods from Denison to Sioux City, Iowa, continuing in this employment, farming and other industries until 1875, when he secured a position on the steamer Carl, owned by Tim Burleigh, plying between Sioux City and Fort Benton, Montana, leaving this service at Fort Benton, where he remained one year, then engaged in freighting operations with a "bull-team" outfit, taking freight from all of the Missouri River landings, and his was the second outfit that "loaded" at Glendive after the Northern Pacific Railroad reached that place. Following this vocation steadily for seven years, he, in December, 1882, returned to Iowa and there changed his occupation to farming and the extensive feeding of cattle, following these correlative branches of agriculture until November, 1897, when began his connections with the Snake River Valley, since he then removed to Idaho Falls, bringing with him a fine bunch of cattle which he grazed on the hills of the surrounding country for two

seasons, Mrs. Goodrich in the meantime remaining at Idaho Falls. In 1899 he closed out his cattle interests by sale and purchased the fine estate of 149 acres of land at Annis, Fremont county, where he has since maintained his home, being now as actively employed in farming as heretofore in any of the other strenuous occupations he has pursued, and counted as one of the reliable, progressive and representative men of the valley.

On May 21, 1885, at Denison, Iowa, Mr. Goodrich was united in marriage with Miss Emma Beach, a daughter of Marcus and Cornelia (La Hunter) Beach, the father being a native of Berlin, Germany, and the mother of Berne, France, her own birth taking place at Covington, Kentucky. Her parents both crossed the Atlantic westward in sailing vessels in their youth, each locating in New York, where they met and were married. One of her grandfathers erected one of the first flouring mills of New York city, and, an excellent mechanic in many trades, he had the unique distinction of making the first bedstead ordered by the famous Gen. Tom Thumb after his marriage. From New York the parents of Mrs. Goodrich removed to Cambridge, Ky., and from there to Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence, in 1888, to Iowa, where the father was the very capable foreman of the Stevens Carving Factory at Muscatine for a period of time, thereafter removing to Tipton, Iowa, where was his home at the time of his death, at seventy-four years of age, in 1892. The mother, a remarkably well-preserved woman for seventy-four years, is now a resident of Wisconsin.

To the eminently felicitous marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich has come a family of three children, all born at Denison, Iowa, Mildred, on September 13, 1888; Verne, on June 30, 1894; Lloyd, on October 13, 1896. The family has occupied a distinctive place in social circles in the places of their residence, while Mr.

Goodrich is noted for his co-operation in all public and local affairs conducive to the best interests of the people, being an active supporter of the principles of the Republican political party, and a liberal-minded citizen who easily wins and retains strong friends.

#### HENRY C. GORTON.

Among the alert and sterling young men of business talent and capacity that are rapidly forging to the front as the truly progressive and representative men of Bear Lake county, Henry C. Gorton, now the manager of the Gorton supply store at Soda Springs, Idaho, deserves conspicuous mention. Descending from families in both paternal and maternal lines that have been as leading representatives closely connected with the stirring events in this country's history for many generations, he is entitled to more than a mere mention in any work that purports to deal with the lives and records of the progressive men of this section of the state, since he is a native of Soda Springs, a son of parents who have long been identified with the welfare of this section in many ways, and the present very efficient county treasurer of Bannock county. His whole life for nearly a quarter of a century has been passed among the activities and business operations that have resulted in the creation and development of the beautiful city of his residence and in placing civilization throughout the broad extent of the country of his birth.

Henry C. Gorton was born on August 5, 1878, a son of George W. and Leah (Waylett) Gorton, the father being a native of Scranton, Pa., and the mother of Utah. George W. Gorton was a man of unusual business talents and mental capabilities, and was for a long period of time the superintendent of the large salt works in the Star Valley of Idaho, coming to this country at the close of the Civil war, in

which he loyally served in defense of the Union in both the infantry and cavalry branches of the Union army.

The capability of Hon. George W. Gorton for competently holding public offices of trust and importance were frequently recognized by the intelligent voters of the community, they at various times selecting him to hold the positions of assessor, county commissioner and county treasurer, while he was also honored with the nomination and election as a representative in the Idaho state Legislature from the district comprising Bingham and Custer counties. He was a son of Job P. and Deborah (Sweet) Gorton, natives of Providence, R. I., descendants of the first American ancestor, Samuel Gorton, who was one of a company that accompanied Roger Williams to the then wilderness of that state, and laid broad and deep the foundations of civil and religious liberty in that section of the country, becoming an historic character of that state.

Not only in the early Indian wars of New England, but through all the critical periods of the existence of the colony, the Gorton family was prominent, two of the same serving through the Revolutionary war with distinguished patriotism in the Continental service. Job P. Gorton was for the greater part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits near Scranton, Pa., where George W. Gorton was born and reared, thence coming to the West and to Idaho, and there, at Malad City, on November 3, 1877, occurred his marriage with Miss Leah Waylett, a daughter of William and Sarah (Williams) Waylett, the father being a native of England and the mother of Wales. Her father, long a successful teacher, came to Utah in 1853, and his marriage occurred on board the steamer on which himself and his future wife crossed the Atlantic, and on the very day they left England. This worthy couple have had seven children, of whom six are still living.

George W. Gorton was one of the pioneers of this section of the state, and, after his marriage, he made his home at Soda Springs, the development of which place and its business interests have come largely about through his enterprising efforts, his rare sagacity and his unusual influence in the community. He purchased the stock and business of H. Moore & Co. in 1889 and conducted a profitable mercantile business, which rapidly extended in proportion with the development and settlement of the surrounding country, being very influential and prosperous there until the time of his death, which occurred at San Diego, on January 5, 1899, at the age of fifty-two years. Fraternally a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he also stood high on the roster of the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Idaho Falls.

The eleven children of George W. and Leah (Waylett) Gorton were Henry C., the subject of this review; Mabel died November 7, 1890; Daisy died November 10, 1890; Edith died November 5, 1890; Deborah died December 17, 1890; Georgia died in April, 1896; George W., now residing in Soda Springs; Shroup and Dubois, twins; Jay P. and Eastman.

Henry C. Gorton, the eldest of the children of his parents and the immediate subject of this review, received an excellent practical education in the public schools of Soda Springs, supplementing this by a diligent attendance at the agricultural college located at Logan, Utah, until 1889, when, upon the death of his father, he relinquished his studies and became actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native place as the manager of the commercial and financial operations which his father had here developed. The extensive mercantile business with which Mr. Gorton is connected is known as Gorton's Wholesale and Retail Supply Store, of which his mother, Mrs. Leah Gorton, is the proprietress, and on their shelves they display a very full line of drygoods, men's furnishings,

hats, caps, clothing, boots, shoes, hardware, and in fact, all kinds of stockmen, ranchers' and miners' supplies. Not only merchandising, but valuable real-estate interests located here, demand the attention of Mr. Gorton. The family also owns a large public hall and a commodious and attractive residence of modern design, architecture and improvements.

Although not yet in the prime of life, Mr. Gorton has a reputation for business sagacity and financial ability equal to that possessed by many men of much more extended experience, and he may properly be honored as one of the pioneers of this proud commonwealth, since during his existence here he has seen the state emerge from territorial crudeness to its present civilization, and he is one who has played the part of an intelligent, earnest and industrious citizen, earning many friends by his genial qualities and personal worth, standing high among business men through the wisdom of his financial operations.

In 1902 Mr. Gorton was placed in nomination by the Republican party for the responsible position of county treasurer, and was successful at the polls, being elected by a highly gratifying majority, and he is now in the incumbency of that office, being the youngest county official in service. On August 27, 1902, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gorton with Miss Precilla Terry, a native of Utah, and a daughter of William and Clara (Brown) Terry, early pioneers of Utah.

Mrs. Leah Gorton stands as a veritable mother in Israel, enjoying the esteem and the admiration of the entire community by the many admirable traits of character which she has manifested all along life's pathway, the cheerfulness with which she has borne trials and difficulties, and the deep religious trust which has ever been a conspicuous tribute to her character, and the family occupies a most exalted station, not only in the city and county

of their residence, but numbers many friends in other states.

#### SPEED R. STAGNER.

The pioneers of the Great West are rapidly passing away; even now comparatively few are left to tell the stirring tales of life in the early days. The memory of Mr. Stagner, whose untimely death occurred on April 19, 1903, however, linked the past, when this section of the West was a wild borderland, with the present, when the advantages of civilization of the latter are largely enjoyed by the people of the West. The traveler through Idaho, Utah and Montana sees richly cultivated fields, cattle on a thousand hills, substantial homes, thriving towns and villages, industrious commercial activities, churches and schools; yet it was but a comparatively short time ago that he and his contemporaries were endeavoring to open up the wilderness to the advancement of civilization, that the Indian still asserted dominion on every side, that the water had not been turned through the magnificent canals on the thousands and thousands of acres of desolate sagebrush on which are now raised most magnificent crops. Mr. Stagner witnessed each and all of the various stages of the transition, the advent of the railroad, the telephone and the telegraph, and the onward march of improvements and progress in which he himself actively participated, being for some years prior to his death also one of the representative business men of the brisk young city of Pocatello, Idaho.

Speed R. Stagner was born on Christmas day, 1847, in Madison county, Ky., a son of Jefferson and Nancy (Gusberry) Stagner, where his father conducted large stock operations and owned numerous slaves, being of English descent and a representative of one of the oldest families of Kentucky. The paternal great-

grandfather of Mr. Stagner was Thomas Stagner, a prominent distiller, and his son, Richard, was a representative stockman and a raiser of horses. Mr. Stagner received his early education in Livingston county, Mo., whither he accompanied his father's family in 1848, continuing his schooling in Howard county, Mo. In 1863, at the age of sixteen, he identified himself with the Great West, then crossing the plains to Denver, where for four years he was engaged in freighting operations, later becoming interested in the raising of stock and ultimately locating in Wyoming, being prospered in his operations and continuing therein until 1899, when, selling a portion of his valuable interests, he located in Pocatello and erected a large brick livery stable on Clark street and Third avenue, North, the largest in the county, and engaged in the livery business. His courtesy, business ability and ample facilities soon gave him a wide reputation and he conducted a large and prosperous business and became the owner of much valuable city property, including a neat cottage residence situated directly across the street from his stable.

Mr. Stagner gained a broad fund of knowledge and information through his extensive association with men and affairs in the West, and his success was gratifying, arising as it did from his discrimination, enterprising methods and public spirit; and in this connection we will mention that he was for four years a most capable and efficient county commissioner of Fremont county, Wyo. It was while a resident of Wyoming in 1868 that his marriage with Miss Lucy Lajeunesse occurred, and to this union sixteen children were born: Alice, now the wife of Emery Burnaugh, of Wyoming, a prominent stockman of Wind River, Wyo.; twins, who died in infancy; Albert died in Wyoming at the age of three years; Johnnie died at the age of eight years; Eddie died at the age of two years; Lucy died on May 29,

1898; Elizabeth; Emma; Benjamin; Effie. Frederick; Cora; Laura. Mrs. Lucy Stagner died in Wyoming on May 5, 1898, and on July 12, 1900, Mr. Stagner entered into a matrimonial association with Miss Celia Cosgrove, a native of Indiana and a daughter of Tony and Angeline (Le Clair) Cosgrove, and two children, Rosie and Maud, came of this union.

Mr. Stagner had a distinguished career in connection with military operations in the West; in 1865 he was the efficient scout of General Kearney, and in 1876 he was a trusted head guide of General Crook in his brilliant campaign against the Cheyenne Indians of Powder River, where those dusky sons of the plains were nearly exterminated, later being for ten years the capable guide and interpreter of General Crook with his headquarters at Fort Fetterman, Wyo. There is, perhaps, no man now living in Idaho who during his life has seen so much of the varied and peculiar life of the plains as did Mr. Stagner, while in business relations and in private life he was one of the most accessible and obliging of men and well deserves the popularity he enjoyed. After his death, the Pocatello Tribune said: "Mr. Stagner's death will be keenly felt by the community. He was an active, aggressive business man, who conceived large enterprises and carried them through with vigor. His was a positive personality and his methods were energetic. The community can ill spare such men as S. R. Stagner."

#### THOMAS C. GREAVES.

Thomas C. Greaves, of Preston, Idaho, one of the progressive and representative farmers and stockmen of Oneida county, living on a well-improved and highly cultivated ranch two miles north of Preston, was born at Provo, Utah, on November 2, 1860,

the son of Joseph and Sarah P. (Cluley) Greaves, natives of England and residents of Liverpool. In 1850 they were converted to the Mormon faith and soon after were married. On the day thereafter they set sail for America, intending to live at the headquarters of the Mormon church, and to accomplish this result they crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, bringing cattle with them. They remained at Salt Lake City about two years, then went to Provo, where they took up government land and went to farming. After a residence of six years near Provo they moved to the vicinity of Logan, being among the first settlers in that neighborhood. They then located on land on the outskirts of the town and for a number of years again engaged in farming. The father then went to work at his trade of stone-mason, being employed on the Temple at Salt Lake City, but also continued his farming operations while he was thus engaged until 1892. At that time he returned to his earlier trade of tailoring, at which he had wrought in Liverpool; at this he is still working in Logan, and there he has a prosperous merchant tailoring establishment. His wife died in 1865 and was buried at Logan.

Thomas C. Greaves grew from childhood to manhood at Logan and was educated in the public schools of the town. He remained at home and worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one, and in the spring of 1882 he moved to Preston, Idaho, and took up the ranch on which he now lives, two miles north of the town. Here he was busily occupied in farming until 1890, when he went to work for his brother, John C. Greaves, in his general merchandising establishment at Preston. He worked in this store for nine years, carrying on at the same time his farming and stock industries, during this time steadily improving his place, advancing

its cultivation until he has one of the best and most attractive country homes in this section of the county. In 1903 he formed a mercantile association with his brother, John C. Greaves, and T. W. R. Nelson, under the firm title of J. C. Greaves & Co., and they have erected the finest business block of the town, being constructed of stone and containing their large store, the Bank of Preston, and several offices. This building was occupied by them on November 2, 1903, since which time they have conducted very prosperous merchandising.

In October, 1900, he was sent on a church mission to England, and while he traveled over most of the island and did missionary work in every part, his principal field of labor was in Liverpool, the old home of his parents. In November, 1901, he was called home by sickness in his family, and since then he has devoted his time to farming. He has another ranch besides the home place, distant from it about a mile, on which he is building a good two-story frame dwelling. On May 26, 1886, at Salt Lake, Mr. Greaves married Miss Hannah Kidd, a native of England and a daughter of Samuel and Sarah J. (Small) Kidd, they being also natives of that country. Her parents came to Utah and settled at Logan in 1873, remaining there until their deaths, the mother passing away in 1886 and the father in 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Greaves have four children, Ethel, Thomas K., Levean, Cluley and Seymour. In 1902 Mr. Greaves was called as counsellor to Bishop Carver of the Third ward of Preston and is effectively performing the duties of this office.

#### GEORGE GRIFFITH.

Coming to the West in the early pioneer days when this section was not near enough civilization to be called a frontier, Mr. Griffith

has had an adventurous life in connection with the development of civilization in various portions of the great West, where he has resided and where have been the centers of his activities in many and widely diversified directions, and his unbounded energy and remarkable powers of weaving discordant elements into harmonious relations has given him an honorable reputation as a most capable and efficient supporter of law and order, and as one of the best types of the social and hospitable Westerner, whose geniality is as broad as her wide plains. Mr. Griffith, the popular and efficient sheriff of Bannock county, Idaho, has taken distinctive pride in watching the various transition stages which have eventuated in the creation of large states and commonwealths possessing the facilities, improvements and even the luxuries of a high civilization. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, on February 19, 1852, a son of S. R. and Mary J. (Newell) Griffith, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated from their Ohio farm to Missouri in 1865, his father there making his permanent home and remaining engaged in agriculture until his death, at the age of eighty-seven, in 1897, the mother still residing there at the age of eighty-five. In the district schools of the county of his birth Mr. Griffith was educated until 1868, when he went to Denver, Colo., and became connected with prospecting and mining operations until 1889, in that year coming to Idaho and locating in the little town of Pocatello, then aspiring to be recognized as a city. He first established himself in the liquor business, which he conducted for three years and then relinquished it, giving his abilities to the discharge of the duties of chief of police, holding this important position for about two years to the satisfaction of the law-abiding citizens and the decided dissatisfaction of the criminal element, and in 1900 he

was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, a large share of the sheriff's duties devolving on him and which were so ably discharged that he was thereafter nominated by the Republican county convention of 1902 as its candidate for sheriff, and at the subsequent election he was elected by a decided complimentary majority, in view of the great efforts put forth to defeat him. While a pioneer of the city he was a member of the first council of Pocatello.

In brotherhood circles he holds connection with the Masonic fraternity, the Woodmen of the World and the Eagles. On November 23, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Griffith with Miss Ellen Mayers, a native of Dayton, Ohio, and a daughter of John D. Mayers, a prominent citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith have had six children: George, Maud, Myron R., John, Mary J. and Charles, deceased. In the respect that has been accorded to such men as Mr. Griffith, who have fought their way to success through unpropitious environments, there is a recognition of intrinsic strength and worthiness of character.

#### JOHN H. GRIMMETT.

In the rapid development of the Great West of the United States, many men, coming from nearly every civilized country of the world, have contributed of their energies and vitality to the creation of a new West, rich, powerful and a vast aggregation of centers of the best civilization. In this laudable labor it is an interesting fact to note that of this number in the last generation, many of the most active leaders in the work of progress have been native sons of the West, who were born, educated and reared under the shadows of the Rockies. Conspicuously numbered in this class as one who from early youth has done well his part in the social, domestic, civil and religious life of

the localities where he has made his residence, is John H. Grimmett, now a prominent and prosperous citizen of Bear Lake county, Idaho.

Mr. Grimmett was born at Salem, Utah, on May 16, 1858, being the grandson of Emanuel and Ann Grimmett and the son of John and Sarah (Passey) Grimmett, natives of England, who emigrated thence in 1855 to seek a home wherein they could worship God in the full advantages of their faith. After a residence of ten years in Utah the family was transferred to Paris, Idaho, three years later to Dingle, and, in 1878, the father went to Lander, Wyo., residing there until 1893, when he permanently located at Bloomington, Idaho, where his death occurred. He was for many years an elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints, his exemplary life indicating his deeply religious nature.

Attending school until he was fifteen years old, learning the trade of carpentry, and working on ranches were the occupations chiefly followed by the subject of this review until he had attained his majority, passing about two of the later years at Lander, Wyo. In 1879, being then of legal age, he came to Dingle, in Bear Lake Valley, secured land in an eligible location, and engaged in the raising of cattle and sheep and in the development of his property. He has steadily continued in stockraising to the present writing, and his efforts have been of a cumulative order, handsome flocks of sheep and a large number of cattle now ranging under his brand and mark. His estate consists of 400 acres of highly improved land, well-watered and mostly consisting of land suitable to the culture of grain and hay, of which he annually harvests fine crops.

Mr. Grimmett has ever manifested a great interest in whatever would advance the material, educational and religious interests of the county, state or nation, ever keeping himself well informed of what was going on in the

world by well-selected reading, taking active measures to aid the success of the principles of, first, the Democratic and later the Republican political party, with which he is in full accord, and being called to fill responsible offices of public trust, first being elected as the probate judge of Bear Lake county, in 1886, and, after a gratifying record in the administration of that office, serving as a popular county commissioner in 1896 and 1897. His usefulness in his church may be inferred when we state that he was ordained an elder in 1888; in 1892 ordained as a member of the Seventies under the hands of F. D. Rich; ordained as a high priest by Wm. N. Rich, on December 16, 1894, being made counsellor to the bishop of his ward at the same time.

On November 21, 1883, Mr. Gimmett formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Louisa Nate, a daughter of George and Mary (Fowler) Nate, natives of England, who came from their native land direct to Idaho in 1878 and 1879, and here the father now resides, holding the office of justice of the peace, the mother having passed from earth on January 10, 1895. The paternal great-grandparents of Mrs. Grimmett were William and Elizabeth (Collins) New, and her paternal grandparents Richard and Sarah (New) Nate, her maternal grandfather bearing the name of Samuel Fowler. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Grimmett have come eight children, all now living: Sarah Louisa, born October 17, 1884; Bertha May, born June 19, 1887; Orson H., born September 16, 1889; Mabel R., born December 4, 1891; Lillian M., born April 29, 1894; George Russell, born November 20, 1896; Jennie D., born April 14, 1899; John L., born September 30, 1901.

The family is one of the intelligent and cultured families of the county, occupying a leading place in all social matters and functions, and Mr. Grimmett is regarded as a public-

spirited man of charitable impulses and high moral character, justly entitled to the prosperity which has crowned his persistent efforts.

#### C. H. HADERLIE.

One of the truly representative citizens of southeastern Idaho, one who has attained popularity and prominence in connection with industrial activities and the business life of his section, Mr. Haderlie is now energetically engaged, not only in ranching and cattleraising, but also in the manufacture of lumber, the center of his operations and his residence now being located three and one-half miles northwest of Freedom postoffice, Wyo., which is his address, and lying in Bannock county, Idaho. Mr. Haderlie is one of the generous contributions the virile republic of Switzerland has made to the development of the Great West of the American union, since he was born in that fair land of magnificent scenery on March 28, 1859, a son of J. V. and Anna H. (Zollinger) Haderlie, both parents descending from a long line of hardy Swiss ancestors who well assisted in preserving the liberties of their native land.

Here his parents attained mature life, married, and passed years of productive industry, until occurred their emigration, in 1866, when, becoming members of the Mormon church, they took up their line of march for Utah, where they located at Providence. They were most valuable acquisitions to its population, the father laboring diligently at carpentry and farming, and still there making his home, consistently and very usefully performing the duties of his office of high priest of the Mormon church, his faithful wife crossing the river of death in 1901, at the age of sixty-nine years, being the mother of twelve children.

Until he was twenty-two years old did the subject of this sketch remain at or near the parental homestead at Providence, gathering

instruction and practical wisdom from schools and his varied experiences in the different occupations in which he engaged, following carpentry for nearly twenty years in Utah. In 1888 he came to Idaho and to Bannock county, after a successful mission to Germany and Switzerland, and located homestead and desert claims to the amount of 320 acres, engaging here at first with his accustomed energy and ability in prosperous farming and in stockraising. In addition to his extensive interests in these lines, Mr. Haderlie has erected a sawmill, a much-needed institution here, which is now in successful operation, cutting an average of 5,000 feet a day. A sterling Democrat in political creed, Mr. Haderlie has projected his individuality upon the political field of this vicinity with his accustomed energy and spirit, and has for some years creditably filled the office of justice of the peace; for eight years he was the capable trustee of his county, while in the circles of his church he is one of the Seventies.

Mr. Haderlie united in marriage with Miss Anna B. Schiess, born on June 30, 1882, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of John and Anna (Kurtsteiner) Schiess, emigrants from their native land to Utah, where in quiet pastoral life they located at Providence until the death of the mother, the father thereafter being the recipient of the loving care of his daughter, as a member of the family circle of Mr. Haderlie. In this Idaho home is a family of sixteen children: Henry W., Lillie B., John J., David A., Herman L., Anna, Lula, Ida M., Edward (deceased), Milford, Austin, Frederick W., Charles M., Clifford, Corlett, Oliver, Roy and Herman.

#### AUSTIN AND SARAH J. HAMMER.

How often the element of tragedy comes into a narrative when we consider the lifework and endeavors of a representative pioneer of

the early days of civilization in the Great West, and when we come to write of Arthur Hammer, so long a prominent citizen of this section of the United States, the tragic element meets and when we come to write of Austin Hamborn on April 25, 1835, in Indiana, and from there he accompanied his parents, who had attached themselves to the Mormon faith, over the wild, far-stretching and dangerous plains to Farmington, Utah. His father was killed in the Haun's Mill massacre and his body was buried in a well; the mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Elston, continued on her journey to Farmington, Utah, where she maintained her residence for a number of years, thence removing to South Weber, near Ogden, and here her son, Austin, attained manhood amid the primitive conditions of the early settlement.

Becoming versed in the various methods of conducting the different departments of agricultural labor which were here carried on, after attaining manhood he began farming for himself in South Weber, not long afterward, however, removing to Ogden, in which place occurred his marriage with Miss Sarah (Drake) Paine, a lady eminently calculated to meet and overcome the numerous discomforting obstacles which must necessarily attend the pioneer life of any new country. Their married life was continued at Ogden for two years and then they made their home at Smithfield, in Cache Valley, Utah, where from 1864 to 1873 they continued prosperous agricultural labors. In the latter year they settled in South Hooper, near their former home in Weber, and here Mr. Hammer continued farming until his death, which occurred on March 27, 1886, his remains being buried at Ogden.

He was a man of whom much might be written. While leading a life of distinct devotion, and being prominent in the Mormon church, holding the place of elder, he was yet

one who ever manifested realization of those temporal values which were rendered to the children of men as aids in the busy and work-a-day world, and his life furnishes a distinct lesson and incentive. He so employed the practical utilities of existence as to make for himself an independent position so far as temporal affairs are concerned, while maintaining himself as an important factor in the community and contributing to the advancement of the general welfare. The story of his useful life is short and simple, but replete with qualities for which his many friends will ever hold him in true reverence.

Not less worthy of mention is the capable widow, who, after the death of her husband, continued in the practical charge of the homestead for about five years, showing that energy and sagacity that brings success. Thence coming to Idaho, she located a ranch at Woodville, ten miles west of Idaho Falls, and has here conducted a steadily increasing business in the cattle industry and has developed a comfortable home embracing all the elements necessary for the proper development of true manhood and womanhood in her family of ten children, whose names are here annexed: William A., Sarah E., Joseph R., Nancy A., Jasper J., Michael K., Robert B., Samuel L., Mary L. and George R.

Her parents were natives of Iowa, and were among the pioneers of pioneers of Utah, emigrating thither in 1848, the second year of the Mormon migration, crossing the plains with ox teams, settling first at Salt Lake City and later becoming pioneer settlers of Ogden. Her father attained the office of one of the Seventies in the Mormon church and followed farming until his death in 1898. Mrs. Hammer was born on August 23, 1844, in Illinois, and we note that her mother, Sarah (Drake) Paine, passed away at Ogden in 1890, and lies buried by the side of her husband, being the mother of ten children.

Her parents were Daniel and Pauline (Perkins) Drake, natives of Ohio, who, in 1847, joined the first Mormon colony on its pioneer way to the desert surrounding the great Salt Lake, where for a time they made their home, eventually removing to the locality, now Mill Creek, four miles north of Ogden, where they passed their remaining years, Daniel then holding office as one of the Seventies.

Mrs. Hammer has discharged the duties appertaining to motherhood in a manner that has been eminently satisfactory, and in connection with her earnest efforts she has manifested the qualities of estimable womanhood. She has been throughout all her life a useful member of society, generous to a fault, never withholding assistance from the suffering or the needy. In a wide range of acquaintance, she has the friendship of all, while during her whole life she has manifested those sterling qualities of character which have marked the great West and made it the abiding place of peace and prosperity.

#### JASPER HAMMER.

In the biographical sketch printed on other pages of this volume which gives the record of Austin and Sarah J. (Paine) Hammer is an epitomized account of the history and experience of the ancestors of Mr. Hammer, and it now devolves upon us to give due recognition to this younger member of the family, who has faithfully and energetically contributed his quota to the development of the section of the country where he now maintains his home, being a man of public character and a popular and useful citizen of the community.

Jasper Hammer was born on September 2, 1871, in Smithfield, Utah, being, as before indicated, a son of Austin and Sarah J. (Paine) Hammer. Until the age of eighteen years he was reared in the pleasant atmosphere of the

paternal home and then engaged in farming operations for himself, continuing these until 1891, when he joined the family emigration to the new lands of this part of Idaho, where he has since maintained his home, owning a pleasant and productive place of forty acres of excellent land, and being a man of useful activity, conducting not only diversified farming and stockraising, but taking an active part in all public affairs of a local nature and always concerned in different operations for the welfare of the community.

He is recognized as a distinctive factor in all matters pertaining to the development of this part of the land, and his influence has been valuable in this direction, while in the church of Latter Day Saints he is counted as a consistent and representative member, being the president of the Woodville Branch of Eagle Rock ward. In politics he takes active part in the campaigns of the Republican political party, but has no desire for attaining public position, and is no seeker for official honor or emoluments. His success has demonstrated that this new and progressive state offers superior advantages to an ambitious and industrious young man.

On September 18, 1890, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Hammer wedded Miss Sarah A. Bartlett, who was born in Wyoming on September 22, 1871, a daughter of William and Charlotte (Robinson) Bartlett, natives respectively of England and Scotland. Their children are William J., Arthur J. (deceased), Flora M., Louis U., Charlotte V., Harold H. and Vernal O. (deceased.) In conclusion we would say that Mr. Hammer is yet a comparatively young man, and his successes, his present prominence, his manly vigor, well-directed energy and broad stronghold in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens bespeak for him still more extended usefulness in the years to come.

## IRA CALL.

The world judges the character of a community by its representative citizens, and yields its admiration and respect to those whose works and actions constitute not only the prosperity and pride of every immediate locality and county but also of the state. Among the prominent men of Bannock county is Mr. Call, who has not only attained success in connection with the representative industrial activities of the section of his residence, but also in mercantile operations, in which he has manifested the qualities of a financier and business man, and who is everywhere honored for his ability and for his sterling integrity. He is a true son of the West, having been born in Bountiful, Utah, on March 23, 1861, and being a resident of the state of Idaho since he was twenty years of age, being one of its pioneer cattleraisers and for an extended period of time connected with that business and with the carpenter trade.

The Call family traces their lineage to an ancient English family, the American ancestors of this branch coming to Massachusetts Colony in 1636, and from that time its representatives have been prominent and active in many lines of the development of civilization in a wide range of country, and several places in the Rocky Mountain section bear their name, Call's Fort in Utah and Call's Landing in Arizona being the principal ones. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Call, Anson Call, was an early adherent to the Mormon faith and stood high in its councils and at his death, at the age of eighty-one years, he was first counsellor to the president of Davis stake.

The parents of Ira Call were Anson V. and Charlotte (Holbrook) Call, natives of Vermont, who came to Utah in 1848, the paternal

grandparents being Anson and Mary (Flint) Call, who were born, reared and married in the state of Vermont, where they were farmers until occurred their emigration. The paternal great-grandparents were Cyril and Nancy Call, lifelong residents of Vermont, the father of our subject being for many years a successful teacher, but dying at the early age of thirty-five years.

Coming of an ancestry so intelligent and distinguished, it will easily be seen that Ira Call gave diligent attention to the educational advantages he received at the schools of his native place, acquiring there the solid elements of an excellent practical education which has since been supplemented by observation and experience in dealing with men and affairs, and learning the trade of a carpenter, he became a resident of Chesterfield, Idaho, in 1881. He built the pioneer store of that place, opening it for trade on September 6, 1888, with a stock of general merchandise, then combining the vocations of carpentry and stockraising, and being prospered in his undertakings. In June, 1895, he went to Mobile, Ala., on mission work, laboring two months. He resided at Chesterfield until 1898, when he made his home at Bancroft, his first advent in this place, however, being in 1892, when he erected the pioneer store building of the town and became one of the founders and original proprietors of the place. He now owns 100 of the lots of the corporation, together with 140 acres of finely-located and valuable land, closely adjacent to the town, while the estate which is still his property in Chesterfield includes a fine stock farm of 360 acres.

In 1898 Mr. Call established himself in the mercantile business at Bancroft and has since devoted his personal attention, wise care and discrimination to the development of this business, which has attained scope and im-



IRA CALL.



portance and consists of a large stock of general merchandise and the numerous other articles necessary to meet the necessities and comforts of the inhabitants of this section. The sagacity, tact, winning personality and business acumen of Mr. Call has placed him among the representative merchants of southeastern Idaho. His financial enterprises are not confined to the operations already mentioned, but are various, extending throughout the country in manifold forms, and, as an evidence of his shrewdness and practical ability, we would note that in nearly every case his investments are bringing him ample returns.

It is but natural that a man of so marked intellectual vigor and executive ability should be solicited to accept public trusts of political importance, but, as his business has so largely occupied his time, he has never been anxious for political advancement, although once accepting the nomination by his party for county commissioner of this county. From his interest in education, however, he has served with great acceptability on the educational boards of Bancroft and Chesterfield for the last thirteen years; while fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, affiliating with the lodge at Soda Springs.

Mr. Call was married at Salt Lake City, Utah, on October 28, 1880, with Miss Emma J. Barlow, also a native of Utah and a daughter of Israel and Lucy (Heap) Barlow, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England, who were among the distinctively early pioneers of Utah, coming thither with a Mormon caravan in the early fifties. Mr. and Mrs. Call have had eleven children: Ira A., who returned from a church mission at Philadelphia, in January, 1903, and married with Miss Mary L. Hali on April 3d of the same year; Hyrum, who married Ethel Hofine and is associated with his father in business; Wil-

lard; Christian; Chloe J.; Mary M.; Joseph C.; Elizabeth; Myrtle; Lorin V.; Emma Louella. Mr. Call was again married on September 16, 1890, with Miss Fanny Loveland, also a native of Utah, being a daughter of Heber C. and Columbia F. (Call) Loveland, also early pioneers of Utah, and to this union have come six children: Charlotte; Heber, deceased; Elzina F., deceased; Hazel; Mora and Lamonia. One of the most prominent and useful citizens of his section of the county, Mr. Call has the entire esteem and confidence of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, while in his elegant brick residence himself and family dispense a true Western hospitality, as is fitting to a man of great geniality and unbounded public spirit.

#### J. R. HAMMER.

Another one of the enterprising and progressive natives of the West comes before us when we attempt to review the life and activities of Joseph R. Hammer, who is now engaged in diversified farming and in the raising of excellent herds of horses and cattle in Bingham county, Idaho, where his finely located and productive ranch is situated about nine miles from Idaho Falls, in close proximity to the Woodville postoffice. He was born in Smithfield, Utah, on December 3, 1866, being a son of Austin and Sarah J. (Payne) Hammer, natives of Illinois and Utah, and for further information concerning them or his family history, we will refer the reader to the sketch of Austin Hammer, which appears on other pages of this work. In 1891 Joseph R. Hammer accompanied his mother and family to Idaho and to this locality, having attained manhood and acquired his education in Utah and becoming well versed in all the requirements and methods necessary to the conducting of agricultural and stock-raising pursuits.

Immediately upon his arrival in Bingham

county he filed upon a homestead of 160 acres, and availed himself of the opportunities here presented in farming and stockraising. Like others of this section, he has developed his ranch from its primitive state, and is now the owner of a pleasant and valuable home, his estate comprising fifty acres of valuable land, and he was one of the originators of the Woodville Irrigation Canal, and was for three years president of the Mutual Association.

In many ways, and in many directions, Mr. Hammer is a typical representative of the men of his place and period, his business operations bringing him into contact with many people by whom he is highly esteemed, and he has, by his skill, industry and business ability, demonstrated every form of agricultural possibilities of his section. In doing this he has brought to bear superior intelligence, and his success is amply deserved, while the result of his labors should be a stimulus to aspiring young farmers, for he arrived in Idaho only a comparatively short time ago, but with his push and energy he has shown what is capable of being accomplished by any strong man of business ability.

On August 31, 1888, at Hooper, Utah, occurred the marriage ceremonies uniting Mr. Hammer and Miss Ina B. Wilson, a native of Utah and a daughter of Calvin C. and Emeline (Miller) Wilson, her parents being early pioneers to Utah and devoted adherents to the Mormon church. The family circle of Mr. Hammer includes eight children: Geneva, Emeline, Maud, Sarah, Ora, Glenn, Ray H. and Edith.

#### WILLIAM A. HAMMER.

This gentleman has the distinction of being one of the original settlers of Woodville, and also one of the first to engage in the construction of irrigation canals, without whose bene-

ficial influence this section of country would always have remained a desert, and he is prominent in this connection and has shown his active interest in every department of the community from the time he made his home in the state. He is well deserving of recognition in this work from his conspicuous ability, conscientious attention to duty and the serviceable regard for the interests of the community that have so highly distinguished him.

Mr. Hammer was born on January 11, 1863, in Ogden, Utah, being a son of Austin and Sarah J. (Paine) Hammer, a sketch of whose interesting careers are preserved on other pages of this volume. Diligently preparing himself for the duties of life by active service in the farming occupations of the parental home, and acquiring the fundamental principles of an education at the excellent public schools contiguous thereto, at the age of twenty-one years Mr. Hammer engaged in business for himself as an agriculturist at Hooper, Utah, making his home at his present residence in 1889. It was then surrounded by a wide expanse of sagebrush wilderness, in marked contrast to its civilized appearance of today, and here he is the owner of ninety acres of land, which, under his skillful manipulation, has been made to "blossom as the rose," and here he is prosperously occupied in the care of excellent herds of horses, cattle and hogs, being a man who is held in esteem throughout the extensive range of his acquaintance, and being further a consistent member of the Mormon church.

On March 31, 1884, Mr. Hammer was married at Hooper, Utah, with Miss Annie E. Meservy, who was born on February 17, 1866, at Franklin, Idaho, and a daughter of John and Mary J. (Whitaker) Meservy, early pioneers to Utah, their original home in that state being located at Hooper. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hammer consists of seven children, an-

other, Ethel, being deceased. The names of the survivors are: Laura, John, William, Austin, Annie, Clarence, Earl and Orville.

#### HANS L. HANSEN.

The Scandinavian element of our Western civilization is one of its most valuable constituents, as its representatives have brought, with them the hardy strength, the resolute purpose and the faithful and diligent industry so characteristic of their native land, and here they have, by their honesty and thrift, laid deeply the foundations of an almost universal success. This retrospect comes to our mind when considering the useful life and activities of Hans L. Hansen, a native of Denmark, but now a prosperous farmer of Bingham county, Idaho, where his carefully improved home is located five miles northeast of Idaho Falls, being under good cultivation and from which its owner secures large annual crops. Mr. Hansen was born on July 27, 1846, being a son of Hans Larsen and his wife, Catherine Yensen, the parents, industrious and hard-working farmers of Schleswig, passing their entire lives in their native land.

Their son, Hans L. Hansen, of this review, had little opportunity for other study or culture than that appertaining to the work of the farm, and at the early age of twelve years he started out to make his own way in the world by his own labors, and well has he accomplished the work. His first employment was in the service of the King of Denmark, in which he continued for some time and until he was married, on February 26, 1872, to Miss Maria Anderson, a daughter of Hans and Mettie (Christiansen) Anderson. About three years thereafter they emigrated with a Mormon contingent, coming to Cache Valley, Utah, where his wife's people had been resident from 1871, and where the father still resides, holding the position of high

priest of the Mormon church, of which he has been a most consistent member for many years, the faithful and loving wife and mother dying there in 1885.

After a residence of eleven years in the Cache Valley, the superior advantages to secure a home that were afforded in Bingham county, Idaho, induced Mr. Hansen to move thither, and he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land, eligibly and conveniently situated, five miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he is rapidly forging to the front in the ranks of the successful ranchers and stockraisers of the country. Democratic in politics, Mr. Hansen holds most intelligent and decided views in all matters of public policy, and he is greatly interested in all local events that have for their object the benefit of the people and the weal of the community.

That he is considered a man of ability as well as of deep religious principle will be seen when it is said that he holds office in his church as an elder. Secure in the friendship and in the estimation of the representative men of the county and enjoying a prosperity that is sure to be cumulative as the years pass on, Mr. Hansen has surely no reason to regret his far western travel over ocean, mountains and prairie. The children of the family are: Hans L., Charles, Mary C., Christian S., Ida E., Otto (deceased), Anna M. (deceased), Olivia (deceased), Amelia, Joseph A. (deceased), and Albert.

#### FREDERICK C. HANSEN.

F. C. Hansen, now the senior member of the solid commercial house of Hansen & Hughes, which is conducting a profitable merchandising business in the thriving young city of Montpelier, Idaho, is a native of the little kingdom of Denmark, where his birth occurred on November 28, 1856, he being a son of Hans Jorgesen and Mary E. (Christensen)

Jorgensen. His father, who is a representative of a family that has been long established in Denmark, was a cooper by trade and occupation, dying in 1856 and leaving his son an orphan at the age of twelve years. In consequence thereof the subject of this review received a very limited school education, having had to apply himself assiduously to labor after the death of his father. In 1879, at the age of twenty-three years, young Frederick emigrated to the United States, making his home first at Grand Island, Neb., being there engaged in the express or delivery business for one year and later in farming operations for the same period of time. He thereafter connected himself with railroading, and in this connection coming to Idaho in 1883 as a section foreman on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and continuing to be thus employed for sixteen busy years, thereafter engaging in trade at Montpelier and continuing in this branch of commercial endeavor until the present time. The business developed from a small and unpretentious affair to one of extent, keeping pace with the rapid progress of the growth of the city and the surrounding country, having a large patronage of intelligent and representative citizens, the stock consisting of furnishing goods, notions, groceries and all the necessary articles that concern the necessities or the pleasures of the people of this place and period.

Mr. Hansen is truly a progressive citizen in the best sense of the term, holding a high position in the esteem of his fellow citizens and in the local lodge of the Freemasons, of which he has been the efficient master, and also its delegate to the grand lodge of the state. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has "passed the chairs" in that order, being held in distinctively high esteem in both fraternal organizations, and exemplifying in his daily life their grand and beneficent principles.

• OLIVER C. HARMON.

Among the intelligent and representative young ranchmen, whose energy, industry and persevering efforts are rapidly transforming the original wilderness of Bingham county, Idaho, into a thickly settled civilized community of wealth and importance, must be mentioned Oliver C. Harmon, whose finely improved landed estate is located fourteen miles northeast of Idaho Falls. He was born on June 30, 1864, at Hoytsville, Utah, a son of Oliver and Sarah (Rhoodeback) Harmon, his father being a native of Pennsylvania, where he attained maturity and followed farming until he crossed the plains with the Mormon battalion, in that service continuing for about eighteen months, thence coming in 1859 to Utah and locating in Salt Lake City, where occurred his marriage. Shortly after that event he removed to Hoytsville and engaged in farming, pursuing that vocation until he came to Idaho, in 1894, and made his permanent home at Milo, Bingham county, where he died and was buried in 1900. He was a useful and conscientious member of the Mormon church, holding at the time of his death the office of patriarch.

Oliver C. Harmon received his education and was reared at Hoytsville in Summit county, Utah, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming for himself in that locality, where he was a successful farmer until 1890, when occurred his removal to Bingham county, Idaho, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, which is pleasantly and conveniently located fourteen miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and where he is now engaged in farming operations. He has been twice married: first, to Miss Lydia M. Newman, of Summit county, Utah, who died in 1891, at the age of twenty-six years, and was buried at the Willow Creek cemetery, her two children being Lydia and

Oliver. Again, on May 3, 1893, Mr. Harmon formed another matrimonial alliance, the bride being Mrs. John Cutler, formerly a Miss Huffacker, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Lewis A. Huffacker, and to this union have been born four children: Martha J., Mabel R., Ashel M. and Wendall Vernon. The former husband of Mrs. Harmon was a pioneer of Bingham county, coming here in 1886. They had five children: John W., Sheldon P., Lewis A., Eva L. and Susan M. (deceased).

Mr. Harmon is an intelligent observer of the progress and trend of events, having a marked and decided interest in the development of the section of the country where he has made his home, doing everything in his power and by his energy to develop the resources, capabilities and the population of the county. As a useful citizen he has made his influence felt in every department of the life of the community, and he and his estimable wife have a large circle of friends who earnestly wish them a still greater prosperity than they have already acquired.

#### BERNICE RAWLINS HARRIS.

Among the younger class of the representative and progressive citizens of Fremont county is Bernice R. Harris, himself a son of the West, since his birth occurred on March 6, 1867, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, where his parents, George H. A. and Sarah (Loader) Harris, were early residents. For further information concerning his parents the reader is referred to the sketch of the honored father of Mr. Harris appearing on other pages of this volume. Bernice R. Harris was an industrious member of his father's family until he started on an independent life for himself at thirteen years of age, when he engaged in logging operations until he came to Rexburg in 1884 with his father and brother. In 1898 he engaged

in a general merchandising business and at once at Salem took important standing in community affairs and in public matters of a local character, being connected with his father in mercantile operations until February, 1903, when he purchased the father's interest of the rapidly increasing business. He gained the popular esteem and good will of the entire community through his uniform courtesy, affability and correct understanding of the principles underlying the proper carrying out of mercantile undertakings. As a Republican he devotes himself with energy and assiduity to the propagation of the principles and policies of that political organization, being appointed postmaster of Salem postoffice on March 14, 1903.

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Mr. Harris is held in high esteem and he has rendered due and effective service in the ecclesiastical offices of teacher, elder, priest and high priest, and is now in the office as high counsellor of Fremont stake; also as first assistant to the stake superintendent of Sunday schools. In all of the varied relations of social, domestic, civil and official life Mr. Harris has ever been found "duly qualified," his prompt, effective, but winning personality dispatching business matters with rapidity, while at the same time those with whom he was associated became and remained his friends. He was united in matrimony at Logan Temple, Utah, on December 19, 1894, with Miss Martha Fogg, a native of Logan, daughter of James E. (born September 29, 1840) and Martha Ann (Woodard) Fogg. Her father was a prominent lumberman during his entire active life, dying on March 13, 1891, at the age of fifty years, while the mother passed from earth at Smithfield, Utah, in 1880, at the youthful age of thirty-two years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Harris consists of four winsome children: Bernice E., born on November 30, 1895; Martha L., born on September

24, 1897; Luella, born on November 19, 1899, and Emily L., born August 9, 1902.

The family stands foremost in everything tending to the advancement of the interests of the people, being ever in the lead of activities in social and society life, and in their attractive home a cordial hospitality is ever extended to their numerous friends, who find it a place of rare enjoyment, while Mr. Harris stands as a man of high character, unblemished reputation and one of the best types of the younger generation of the pioneers of Fremont county. Mrs. Harris is known throughout her entire range of acquaintances as a woman of gentle, winning personality, a "mother" in the truest sense, and as one who has endeared herself to her friends by the strongest bonds of love, as a member of the stake board of young ladies winning much honor. She is appreciated for her genuine worth and affectionate disposition, for with her to be known is to be loved, she rarely seeing faults in others.

#### C. R. J. HARRIS.

Accounts of pioneer life are always endowed with interest to all sorts and conditions of people, and many of the thrilling experiences of the pioneer settlers, when related by an honest and competent historian, read more like romance than serious accounts of real life, hence the lives of the early settlers of any land, and more especially of the regions of the Great West, are full of interest to all and much more so to their descendants. In the life C. R. J. Harris he have an exemplification of the truth of these statements, for in his experiences as a pioneer settler in the Snake River Valley there is much that should be handed down to posterity in order to show the rugged conditions under which the foundations of civilization were laid even in Fremont county, Idaho, in the latter days of

the Nineteenth Century. He was born on December 9, 1858, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, a son of G. H. A. and Annie A. (Burriston) Harris, natives of England, and early settlers of Utah, where the father was a farmer at Pleasant Grove, later, in 1890, coming to Salem, Fremont county, Idaho, where he erected and conducted the first store and was commissioned the first postmaster. The mother died at Pleasant Grove in 1861, leaving the subject of this review motherless at the tender age of three years.

Mr. Harris commenced life on his own account when but ten years old, working thereafter at farming, the herding of cattle and sheep and at mining until the age of twenty-one, acquiring a large fund of valuable knowledge. He "tended bar" in Salt Lake City for a period of thirty months, becoming so disgusted with the liquor business that, notwithstanding its large profits, he relinquished it and engaged in farming and mining. On December 13, 1883, he was one of the advance guard of the settlers of the Upper Snake River Valley, where he made a homestead claim of 160 acres of land at Salem, hauling the logs he used in building his house through snow from eighteen inches to two feet in depth, meanwhile living in his wagon-box, the wife often remaining over night alone with no one nearer than Rexburg, three miles away. He aided in making the first irrigating ditch, becoming later a director of the first water company, assisted in breaking up the first land filed for culture, and built the first fences of the town of Salem. He made his permanent home on his claim and at one time was out of flour. Going to Rexburg, he found that settlement contained only a limited supply of flour and, wishing to obtain fifty pounds, he could not purchase it himself, but had another man procure it for him.

He had neither team nor wagon, having to

hire one to do his work. The first fence he built was a leaning one and one day when a man was driving past it with a long stick of timber projecting from his wagon, the timber struck the fence, while making a turn, knocking out a few pieces, which set the whole in motion and left the entire eighty rods flat on the ground. Sowing a crop of alfalfa, after the grass had attained a few inches in height, it turned to a yellowish rust-color and ceased to grow, so he raised no hay for his stock. When he attempted to raise grain, ground squirrels or prairie dogs ate and destroyed the full crop, keeping up this destruction for five years. To exterminate the animals, the people poured water in their holes, and as they came out would knock them over with clubs.

Mr. Harris once had his team of horses stampede when the thermometer indicated thirty-five degrees below zero. Accompanied by a brother, he started to recover them on foot, following them nearly forty miles, and until he was completely exhausted, nearly freezing to death as the result of falling into deep snow, keeping on, however, until he had scarce strength enough to keep an upright position. At this junction, a friend on horseback came by, who caught the runaways, after going six miles for them, for which kind act Mr. Harris offered to pay him all the money he possessed, eight dollars, which the friend refused to take. Such were some of the typical, every-day experiences of those who were the forerunners of civilization, even in the Snake River Valley. Pioneer existence, even here, required patience, heroism and a vigor of physical health to combat the great privations experienced; but it also cultivated and developed brotherly kindness, toleration and a gentle and tender spirit of charity towards those who were in a worse condition.

In political, religious, and civil life Mr. Harris has had prominence. He was one of

the two voters of his precinct who were not carried away from the Republican party on the "free-silver" question, and he has most creditably served upon the board of county commissioners and also as a road supervisor. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has rendered long and conspicuous service, being the superintendent of the Salem Sunday school from 1886 to 1898 and a member of the eighty-fourth quorum of Seventies for the last fourteen years, while, in June, 1897, he was on mission work in the northwestern states for over eighteen months, during this period being the president of the Anaconda (Mont.) conference for over a year, when he was incessantly in the field, traveling hundreds of miles on foot, baptizing eight persons into the church, and being often in peril of death. On one occasion he was followed by a man with a revolver who contemplated injury to Mr. Harris, for under his teaching the man's wife and children had espoused the Mormon faith and were to be baptized into the church.

On December 2, 1881, was celebrated the marriage rites of Mr. Harris and Miss Mary C. Black, a native of Pleasant Grove, Utah, and a daughter of William G. and Mary (Bacon) Black, and of the thirteen children of her parents she is the eldest now living. Mr. and Mrs. Black are now residing in Bear Lake county, engaged in farming and stock-raising. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Harris: Annie Mary; Cyrus Irving; George William; Myrtle Celestia; Milton Chester; Clarence, deceased; Charles Henry; Zella Lorena.

#### HIRAM F. HASKINS.

A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., born there on March 10, 1851, a son of Hiram and Angeline (Smith) Haskins, Mr. Hiram F.

Haskins, after a life passed in persistent and energetic activities, is now profitably engaged in ranching and in stockraising, the center of his industries being at the home ranch of 240 acres, which is situated less than twelve miles northeast of Idaho Falls. His father was also a native of St. Lawrence county, and there he passed his life, being engaged in working at his trade of mill-wright. A first-class mechanic, his services were much in demand, and he was the builder of several large mills. He was born on October 21, 1826, and died on August 19, 1869, being a son of Jonathan Haskins, a life-long farmer of the state of New York, and a descendant of English ancestry. The mother of Hiram F. Haskins was also a native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where she was born on July 2, 1831, and died on April 18, 1868, being a daughter of Leonard and May (Fry) Smith, and of her four children Hiram F. was the eldest.

After a diligent attendance at the public schools of his native county, the subject of this sketch learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and followed it in various parts of the country until he made his home on his present ranch in 1882. Leaving New York in 1876, he came to the Black Hills of Dakota, there uniting prospecting with his present work, thence coming to Denver and thirty months later removing to Bingham county, Idaho, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, to which he has since added eighty acres by a desert claim. For one year thereafter he worked for the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a carpenter, then fully turned his attention to farming and stockraising, principally devoting his energies, however, to the raising and care of sheep, of which he now runs a fine band, the Cotswold being his favorite breed. He has been very much interested in irrigation in connection with the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Irrigation Companies.

On December 12, 1881, Mr. Haskins was united in marriage with Miss Jennie M. Beam, a native of Iowa and a daughter of Thomas M. and Martha E. (Way) Beam, her father being a native of Ohio but at present residing at Swan Valley, Wyoming. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins consisted of eleven children, five having died. Their names in order of birth are Ethel M., born on December 6, 1882; Charles F., born on January 24, 1884, died on February 26, 1892; Ada B. and Herbert H., born on August 18, 1885, of whom Herbert died on June 4, 1886, and Ada on November 17, 1888; Martha E., born on May 14, 1887; Nellie R., born on August 20, 1888; Sallie A., born on December 11, 1892; Harold, born on August 7, 1894; Flora I., born on November 14, 1898; Stella F., born on April 20, 1900, died on December 15, 1901.

Mr. Haskins is one of the number of bright, progressive citizens that it is well for any community to number among its active sons. He is greatly interested in all public matters of a local character and every good work which will benefit the community finds in him a hearty supporter, while in social circles he and his family are enjoying a fine reputation and have many friends. His success is a worthy one and it has been acquired by his own active talents and sterling ability.

#### JOHN P. PORTER.

Not only a pioneer of pioneers of Bingham county, Idaho, but also one who fully demonstrated his patriotism and loyalty to his country by serving faithfully as a soldier in the great Civil war, and who is now pleasantly and prosperously located near Blackfoot, Idaho, John P. Porter is certainly entitled to something more than a mere mention in any volume treating of the progressive and representative men of the state. He was born





J. P. PORTER.



MRS. J. P. PORTER.



on June 14, 1844, in the rough coal-mining county of Sullivan, Pa., being a son of Latney and Sophronia (Brown) Porter. The father, a son of William Porter, was born in 1806, in the state of New York, and in early life came to Sullivan county, Pa., then thickly covered with forest, and, being an energetic and public-spirited individual, he was not only engaged in extensive farming and lumbering operations, but was prominent in the Whig and Republican parties of his place and period. The mother of our subject was a native of Massachusetts, and she is still living in vigorous mental and physical health at the age of seventy-eight years, on the old Sullivan county homestead, being the mother of twelve children.

John P. Porter was reared amid the primitive scenes and occupations connected with the establishment of civilization in the county of his birth, and was but sixteen years of age when the President's message, calling for volunteers to aid in the great struggle of the Civil war, flashed over the wires of the country, and with patriotic fervor he at once enlisted, becoming a member of Company B, Fifty-eighth Infantry, serving three most momentous years in the historic Army of the Potomac, one year with the Eighteenth Army Corps, and being in many engagements and bloody battles, among them that historic one of Cold Harbor, and the bloody attack upon Petersburg, where his corps was the first in action and was also the first to plant the Union flag on Fort Harrison after its capture.

In this engagement Mr. Porter was in the greatest danger of his whole military life. On June 24th, just at the close of the two hours' time in which the artillery were shelling the works at Petersburg, and while the troops were lying on the ground waiting for the signal to advance, he heard a sound, and, looking up, saw that the Confederates had charged

in force and were within twenty feet of him. In the struggle which ensued two Confederates dropped dead at his head and one at his feet, but he escaped uninjured.

After his honorable muster-out of service at the close of the war, Mr. Porter returned to Pennsylvania and there conducted farming and lumbering operations until 1869, when he made the first step in his westward course by going to Iowa, thirty months thereafter proceeding to Minnesota, where he remained one winter and then returned to Pennsylvania. Three years later he emigrated to Nebraska for one year's residence, becoming a citizen of Saline for one year, and from that state went to Kansas and after two years started westward across the plains with an ox team and two cows, his destination being Washington Territory. Upon arriving at the beautiful Blackfoot River in Idaho in July, 1880, he was so pleased with the place and its surroundings, and the opportunities presented, that he here took up a homestead of 160 acres, engaged in farming and stockraising, being the pioneer agriculturist in several departments of that great industry, for he was the first to dig an irrigating ditch, the first to cultivate crops and he was among the very first to plant fruit trees on the west side of the Snake River.

From the very date of his arrival at this place Mr. Porter has been a forceful factor in everything that tends to the development of this section of the county and has been, as a consequence of his energetic and discriminating efforts, most highly prospered, also gaining and retaining the esteem and confidence of his associates and acquaintances. In the circles of the Republican party he is known as an energetic worker, and he is also prominently connected with the Grand Army of the Republic organization.

On September 2, 1867, Mr. Porter married

with Miss Martha J. Warburton, also a native of Sullivan county, Pa., and a daughter of John and Hannah (Mullen) Warburton, her father being a native of Liverpool, England, coming to Pennsylvania at the age of eleven years, there passing his entire subsequent life as an energetic business operator and an active Republican politician. Mr. and Mrs. Porter had seven children, of whom Lillian E. and Walter E. are living, and the following are deceased: Estella, who is buried in Pennsylvania; America, who died in Iowa; an infant who passed away in Pennsylvania; Minor, who died in Kansas; Lowell, who is buried at Blackfoot, Idaho.

This memoir will be, perhaps, best completed by giving a detailed account of some of the experiences in battle that were the lot of Mr. Porter during his service in the Civil war. They will speak most vividly to the people of the present generation of the perils encountered in the struggle to preserve the integrity of the Union and inculcate lessons of patriotism. The first two years of Mr. Porter's military life were passed in Virginia and North Carolina. His regiment then moved north and participated in many bloody battles and engagements, among them that of Cold Harbor, where they were encamped on the field. They landed at Fortress Monroe on the morning of the day when the Monitor and the Merrimac met in their historic encounter. Going to Norfolk, they assisted in the capture of that city. Then they were at Suffolk, where they were quartered for the most part of the winter of 1862-3. In the spring of 1863 they were sent to Newbern and on to Washington, N. C., in this latter place passing the winter of 1863-4. They were assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps in the spring of 1864, joined General Butler, and were participants in the attack on Richmond which, on account of the dense fog, failed of

success. On June 3, 1864, occurred the momentous battle of Cold Harbor, in which they took effective part and Mr. Porter was in great danger. On June 3d, behind the Rebels' breastworks, at break of day a charge was made, and, after being captured twice by the enemy and three times by Northern forces, Mr. Porter was struck twice by bullets, once on the arm and once on the leg, but not severely injured by either ball. He laid under fire behind the works among the dead from morning until night with his head resting against one dead man's legs, lying across another body, while another's head pressed against his side.

On the 14th of June he was again in Petersburg and on June 24th, while on picket duty, between Appomattox and the Waldon Railroad, the Rebel shells played on them for two hours and then the Confederates charged in force. Mr. Porter looking up from the trench discovered the Rebels within twenty feet of him. He fell back, fired his gun at them, and in the struggle that ensued one man dropped dead across his feet, two Rebels dropped over the breastwork close by the head of Mr. Porter, and fired several shots so close to him that he could have pushed his finger into the muzzle of their guns. Later, Mr. Porter was sent to gather up prisoners and was detailed as guard in front of the breastworks. In climbing over the breastworks in fulfillment of this duty, then a very dangerous undertaking, he first put his canteen and haversack over, and, stepping back a few paces, he made a running jump and landed safely on the other side, but at the spot where he went over many bullets struck. Landing in a field of grain, after lying for a few moments he crawled away through the grain and took up his outpost duty, which he safely carried out. On the last day of September, at Fort Harrison,

his brother, Miner F. Porter, was so severely injured by a shot that he died that evening. On October 17, 1864, Mr. Porter was mustered out and returned home. Two more brothers, Charles and Daniel, were in service, making four gallant soldiers for the Union from this one family.

#### GEORGE H. A. HARRIS.

The worthy gentleman whose name stands at the head of this review has had a diversified and an eventful career, but by honest toil, industry, economy and shrewd business sagacity, qualities which all must exercise in the present condition of society if they would win success, he is now in the possession of a reasonable competence. He has been essentially a producer of wealth by legitimate means, and such men as he are upbuilders of society and the sustainers of law, order and organized government, rather than the professional politicians who labor chiefly for their own advancement and the holding of official place. As the father of the promising and prosperous town of Salem, Mr. Harris has an undoubted right to a representation in this volume of the progressive men of this section of Idaho.

George Henry Abbott Harris was born in Devonshire, England, on December 7, 1830, the son of James and Eliza (Rawlins) Harris, natives of Cornwall, England, and numbered among the aggressive pioneers of Methodism in that section of the British Isles, the father, who was a carpenter by trade, being for many years, and until his death, a local preacher and a chaplain in the Wesleyan Methodist church, a man of deep religious strength of character and a sincere and convincing preacher. His death took place when he was forty-nine years of age, and his talented and deeply devoted wife died of a broken heart six months later, having attained the same age. Strength of

character was early manifested by Mr. Harris, since at the age of thirteen years he shipped as a sailor in the merchant marine service, sailing during the seven years he was on the ocean to nearly all of the commercial seaports of the world.

Closing his maritime life in 1852, he straightway made his way westward to Utah, crossing the plains with one of the inevitable ox team companies. On his arrival in Utah he devoted himself first to fishing for a livelihood, then to peddling fish, thereafter becoming an itinerant seller of notions for some years, then, locating at Pleasant Grove in Utah county, he established a general store and was also a deputy recorder under Lucius N. Scoville, taking his pay for services in all kinds of produce and "plunder," his mercantile stock being furnished by Mr. George A. Neal, the man whose driver he had been in the crossing of the plains. He also borrowed the money wherewith to purchase forty acres of land, and in these departments of activity Mr. Harris continued to operate with the aid of his sons until 1880, when the sons came to Salem, Idaho. Mr. Harris had been generous in making loans of money to supposedly honest people whom he considered friends, and he had great difficulty in securing any of it, much of it never having been repaid.

In 1888 he came to Salem and located 160 acres of land, of which two-thirds was laid out and plotted for the town of Salem, and here has since been his home. He soon commenced a mercantile business in an exceedingly small way in a building 8x10 feet in size, which soon developed into a large proportion and more ample quarters, and, with the needed assistance of his sons, it has attained great scope and importance, being one of the representative mercantile houses of Fremont county. Mr. Harris was vitally interested in and prominently connected with the establishment of schools and

also in irrigation, giving of his time and energies to the construction of the canals and ditches which bring the water to the thirsty fields of the county. Although a Democrat in political belief, on the establishment of Salem postoffice, in 1893, he was commissioned the first postmaster by President Harrison, and held the office with great acceptability for nine years, then resigning it in favor of his son Rolla, the present incumbent. And here we will mention that he was a member of the first militia company organized in Utah, holding the offices of adjutant under Major Vance and of post commissary.

Inheriting the religious nature of his parents, Mr. Harris has ever dwelt upon the important subjects connected with the problems of life, death and immortality, and now has in his possession a Bible which he purchased before he was twelve years old with money given to him for the purchase of candy. A man of original ideas and strong mentality, he has ever been strong in the support of what appealed to him as right, joining the Mormon church in 1849, and, to prove the truth of the Mormon doctrines, he compiled a compendium of the history of the church records on his arrival at Salem. He has held by ordination the offices of priest, elder and one of the Seventies.

By his first marriage with Miss Ann E. Burreston, at Pleasant Grove, Utah, came five children to Mr. Harris: Eliza J., George H. B., Cyrus R. J., John W., Marion Desdemona. Mrs. Harris died on September 13, 1861, and Mr. Harris again married at Pleasant Grove with Miss Sarah Loader, on May 30, 1862, her children being: James L., Sarah E. and Amy C. (twins), Bernice R. and Darwin Rolla. By his third marriage to Miss Mariah Loader, a sister of the second wife and a widow with three children, Alexander R. White, Emma, married Samuel Radmall, James (deceased,

killed by a falling rock), Mr. Harris is father to three children: Abner B., Carlos V. and Frank Loader. On the 11th day of February, 1904, the writer found the old gentleman of seventy-three years enjoying medium health and in possession of his old stamina and zeal, enjoying the climate of the Snake River Valley at his pleasant home at Salem.

### JOSHUA HARRIS.

Among the scions of Welsh ancestry who have aided materially in developing the great Northwest of the United States and pushing forward its progress and commercial, industrial and moral advancement, none is more worthy of regard for a useful and productive life than is Joshua Harris, of Preston, Oneida county, Idaho, whose name is as familiar as household words in all the sections of the country in which he has lived and labored for half a century. He was born on June 23, 1848, in Glamorganshire, Wales, the son of Isaac and Esther (Barnum) Harris, also natives of that country. The father was a gardener in his native land and pursued his cheering and artistic vocation there until his death.

In 1853 the mother, having become a convert to the doctrines of the Mormon church, and ardently desiring to live among her chosen people, with her five children came to the United States and crossed the plains with a train of emigrants to Salt Lake. Soon after her arrival she took up her residence at Kaysville, in Davis county, Utah, and there her son Joshua grew to manhood and received his education. He worked on the farm and freighted until he was nineteen years old, then bought land near Kaysville and engaged in farming until April, 1877. At that time he sold out and moved to Fairview, Idaho, five miles west of Preston, being one of the first settlers of the neighborhood, which was just

beginning to be invaded by the army of conquest and civilization.

He found the conditions promising and engaged in farming and stockraising, remaining there until 1899, then moving to the ranch, which he purchased in 1890, and he now occupies and cultivates, it lying within the limits of the townsite of Preston. He rose to prominence and influence in public and church affairs at Fairview, giving attention to all means of improving the community and developing its resources. At Preston he is occupied in farming and in the stock industry, as he was at Fairview, and is prosperous and successful here as he was there. He has built a fine brick dwelling on his ranch and made it a model home. In 1902 he sold his property at Fairview and now gives his attention wholly to the interests at Preston, and to the work of the church, to which he has devoted a considerable part of his time and energy throughout his mature life.

Mr. Harris was married on May 28, 1869, at Kaysville, Utah, to Miss Ann Whiteside, a native of Utah, a daughter of Lewis and Susan (Perkins) Whiteside, Pennsylvanians by nativity and members of old families of that state. Her parents came to Utah in the early fifties, being pioneers in the vicinity of Kaysville where they were among the first settlers. The father was a farmer and passed the rest of his days at Kaysville, where he died in March, 1899, and the mother still makes her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Harris have had thirteen children: Susan Ann, wife of William R. Taylor; Esther E., wife of Hans Monson; Lovica, who died on January 22, 1879, aged seven years and eleven months; Selina, wife of Alonzo Corebridge, who died on September 20, 1898, aged twenty-two years and ten months; William L.; Joshua, who died on April 22, 1895, aged fifteen years; James Al-

vin, Jabez M., Mary E., Ella, Myrtle, Laura B. and Edna. The living sons are all married and have ranches near Fairview:

#### MARTIN HARRIS.

Perhaps there is no one in the whole of the Snake River Valley who is more familiar with that great problem of the West, irrigation, than is the worthy subject of this sketch, Martin Harris, who for years has been connected with the building and operation of ditches and canals and as a representative citizen of Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho, this memoir of him is inserted in this work. Mr. Harris was born on January 28, 1838, at Kirtland, Ohio, a son of Martin (born in May, 1812, who was one of the three witnesses of The Book of Mormon) and Caroline (Young) Harris (a niece of President Young), born May 17, 1816, both natives of Saratoga county, N. Y., the father, when a young man, coming to Kirtland, where he married. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, after his residence in Ohio, in 1870, he came to Salt Lake City, three months later moving to the Cache Valley, and there, his health being poor, he did but little work, residing there, however, until his death at Clarkston, on July 10, 1875. The mother of Mr. Harris survived until 1888, when she died at Lewisville, Idaho, on January 16th of that year, aged seventy-two years.

Martin Harris engaged in business for himself at the age of twenty-one years as a rancher at Smithfield, Cache county, Utah. He was with Colonel Connor in 1863 at the Bear River fight, and hauled a load of wounded soldiers from the field and saw the Indian chief, Bear Hunter, shot. In 1881 and 1882 Mr. Harris was engaged in railroad construction work with A. S. Anderson, and, after various employments for some years, he came to Lewisville, Idaho, and, on April 7, 1885, filed on a

homestead claim of 160 acres of land, which he has since improved, irrigated and developed by his earnest and unremitting labor and industry. This property he has largely given to his children, now retaining but forty acres for his own residence. Mr. Harris is an enthusiastic admirer of the drama, for seventeen years in Cache county, Utah, being known as an actor of winning popularity, and was also a theatrical manager. He has appeared in different characters on the stage at Idaho Falls, and at other points in this section of Idaho, to the delight and satisfaction of the audiences.

In the irrigation movements of Fremont county Mr. Harris has been conspicuously active. He aided in the construction of the Parks and Lewisville Canal, the pioneer canal of this locality, taking the water for his fields from that for ten years, and serving as its watermaster for three years, being now connected with the Selk and Taylor Irrigation Canal Co., while he was formerly a director in the Poverty Flat Canal Co. He is now devoting his energies to the interests of the Globe Mercantile Co., of Chicago, Ill., having been their representative since November, 1902, and he has been advanced to be their traveling agent. A Republican in politics, he was nominated and elected coroner of the county in 1902, receiving the complimentary majority of 1,639 votes at the election. A lifelong member of the Mormon church, he has ever been a zealous worker for its interests, and has very efficiently held the office of a Seventy since 1860.

By his first wife, Nancy A. Homer, a native of Illinois, Mr. Harris had these children: Martin H. (deceased), Nancy H. (deceased), Benjamin (deceased), Franklin W. (deceased), Russell, Sariah, Rosetta (deceased), Ella F. (deceased). Russel and Sariah are living. By his second wife, Mary Corbett, a native of Iowa, there were William H., Almira C., Lyman, Daniel, Nellie M. and John (all de-

ceased); George B. (deceased); Samuel, Edward, Emily J., Lyman L., living; by his third marriage, to Mary Ann Morton, he has four children, Elizabeth, Ida, John and Martin A.

#### ARTHUR W. HART.

Arthur W. Hart, of Preston, is a native of Bloomington, Bear Lake county, Idaho, born on October 16, 1869, a son of James H. and Sabina (Scheib) Hart, natives of London, England. The parents became Mormons about the year 1850, and emigrated to America in 1852. In 1864 they moved to the Bear Lake country and located on land near Bloomington where the father started a farming industry and also at the same time began to establish himself in the practice of the law at Bloomington, that being his profession. He still resides on the homestead in Bear Lake county, being prominent and influential in church and political affairs in that section, and for further details and ancestral information the reader is referred to his personal sketch elsewhere in this volume. The son, Arthur W. Hart, was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the academies in Bear Lake county and at Logan, Utah, finishing with a complete academic course at the University of Utah where he was graduated in 1890. Before returning to his Idaho home, after leaving the university, he studied law in the office of his brother, Judge Charles H. Hart, of Logan, Utah, until he was called on a mission to Germany, where he remained two years and a half actively engaged in church work and serving most of the time as president of the Stuttgart conference. He also traveled during this period through Switzerland and England. On his return to America he resumed the study of law, and in 1898 was admitted to practice in Idaho. In that year he moved to Preston

where he soon rose to the first rank at the bar and has since that time easily maintained his position. In 1901 he was elected county attorney of Oneida county on the Democratic ticket and filled the office with great ability, giving general satisfaction to the people and winning high commendation for himself. His equipment for his professional duties is thorough and complete. He is well grounded in the principles of the law, extensively read in the decisions of the courts, has a wide fund of general information, and is fortified with special acquisitions in many lines of mental and mechanical facility which he has gained by his own efforts industriously and judiciously applied, being, in addition to other things, an expert stenographer. In politics he is an ardent and unwavering Democrat, and has held a leading place in the councils of his party in two states. In Utah he was secretary of the executive committee of the Cache county Democratic central committee, and has been a member of the state central committee of his party in Idaho for a number of years. He is interested in farming and owns about 500 acres of land lying in all directions out of Preston. He is also connected with a number of leading business enterprises in this state, particularly the work of several irrigation canal companies. In church relations he has been very zealous and useful, serving as one of the high counsellors of Oneida Stake as superintendent of its Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and as second assistant superintendent of its Religion Classes. On September 22, 1900, at Salt Lake City, he was married to Miss Ada D. Lowe, a native of Franklin in this state, the daughter of James G. and Eliza (Doney) Lowe, the father a native of Scotland and the mother of England. The domestic shrine he thus set up has been sanctified by the birth of two children, Arthur J.

and Halo M. He is one of the promising and talented young men of the county with every prospect of an exalted and honorable career in professional and public life.

#### HANS C. S. HEGSTED.

This industrious and prosperous citizen of Fremont county, Idaho, may be considered as one of the best representatives of the "self-made" man of his section, as from the early age of eleven years he has been the master of his own destiny and the supplier of his financial reinforcements. He was born on April 6, 1871, in Weber county, Utah, a son of Hans C. and Christina (Oleson) Hegsted, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah on November 8, 1865, and in the spring of 1866 he built a residence on a lot and purchased ten acres of land at Huntsville, Weber county, Utah, on which the father was engaged in farming until the spring of 1877, when, selling his property, he removed to Harrisville, where he purchased a farm of twenty-five acres and resided until 1892, when he sold the place and came to Salem, Fremont county, Idaho, where he purchased 160 acres, on forty of which Hans C. S. now resides and which he purchased of his father, and he is now residing with his wife on a farm of five acres, which is owned and carried on by their son, John.

As before stated, Hans C. S. Hegsted became the architect of his own fortune at the age of eleven years, at which time he engaged as a farm hand for a year at \$10 a month, thereafter for nine months being employed on a farm in Gentile Valley, Idaho, hence removing to Blackfoot, where he worked at ranch work, then engaging at Pocatello for the same man at dairy-ing, giving satisfaction by his industrious habits and understanding of the business. After a short visit to his parents he was employed vari-ously for four years; then coming to Lewisville,

Fremont county, he only remained two months before he returned to his parents' home, thereafter being employed by Barney White at Three Mile Creek in Box Elder county, Utah, until he married, on October 30, 1895, with Miss Mae Walker, a daughter of Daniel and Barbara (Thorn) Walker, who moved from their native state of Michigan to Utah in early life, there becoming acquainted, marrying and making their home until 1899, when they moved to St. Anthony and purchased a ranch of 160 acres, for which they paid \$3,500, and on which they now reside engaged in farming and in the prosperous raising of cattle.

Subsequently to his marriage, Mr. Hegsted removed to the Snake River Valley, purchased forty acres of land from his father and filed on a homestead of 160 acres in the same year, which land he developed and farmed for two years, thereafter becoming the foreman of the Martin Patrie ranch of 1,400 acres, supervising the labors of seven men in irrigation and the raising of hay for two years, hence coming to Rexburg, where he was employed by the Consolidated Implement Co., and in the service of that company and its successor, the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co.; he has since remained, being numbered among their valued and confidential employes.

In the Mormon church Mr. Hegsted holds the office of elder and, since 1893, he has been both teacher, assistant and superintendent of the Sunday school. He held the office of constable of Rexburg from 1896 to 1898, being elected as a Democrat. Two winsome children have joined the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hegsted, Mary W. and Lila. In the varied relations of social, domestic and neighborhood life the family is highly appreciated, and Mr. Hegsted is known as an active, intelligent and industrious citizen, standing well in the estimation of the entire community and doing his part to advance its welfare.

### CURTIS GALLOWAY.

An early pioneer of the West, since his birth occurred in California on August 9, 1859, and all of his life having been passed amid the early scenes of frontier existence in the land of the West, Curtis Galloway was long an estimable citizen and a representative agriculturist of near Shelley, Bingham county, Idaho, which county was his residence from 1889 until his death in 1902. The trials which the family had after coming to Idaho were many and their privations great.

Mr. Galloway was a son of Charles W. and Annie (Cutter) Galloway, natives of Pennsylvania, his grandfather, John Galloway, also a native of that state, being a descendant of early Scotch emigrants who for several generations from the early Colonial period were domiciled in that state. Charles W. Galloway became identified with the Mormon church and joined the migration to Utah in 1855, remaining there until 1859, when the family home was made in California. From thence returning in 1861 to Utah, he located as an agriculturist at Malad, where his death occurred in 1879, at the age of fifty-three years. He was a man held in high regard and a member of the Seventies of the Mormon church. His estimable wife long survived him, dying on the homestead at Malad on August 28, 1895, being the mother of ten children.

Mr. Curtis Galloway made good use of the limited advantages for education which came to him in his youth, his diligence and abilities enabling him to make good progress. Entering with zeal into the pursuits connected with agriculture in Utah, when he was twenty-nine years of age he commenced his individual life as a farmer. Faithful to all of the interests of life, he labored assiduously, husbanded his resources, and in



CURTIS GALLOWAY.



1889 came to Bingham county, Idaho, and filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres near Woodville, and with all the strength of his earnest nature engaged in its development. Previously to this, at Mantti, Utah, on November 7, 1888, he had taken to wife Miss Harriet Ann Rowley, a native of Utah, and a daughter of John and Jane (Paul) Rowley, early Mormon immigrants into Utah. In 1894, having an advantageous opportunity, Mr. Galloway disposed of his homestead and purchased the place of fifty-eight acres at Shelley, where he continued to be diligently employed in diversified farming until his death, and acquired a competency, being known amongst the people as possessing a sterling integrity, a most courteous kindness and a great consideration for others, combined with untiring energy, uncompromising honesty and religious devotion, and at the time of his death he was holding the position of counsellor to the bishop. He was also a great worker in the Sunday school, being a teacher therein for many years.

Mr. and Mrs. Galloway were parents of seven children, George C.; William; Anna M., deceased; Lehi and Nephi, twins; Hugh and Joseph M., deceased, and Charles Wesley. Mr. Galloway in politics was a sterling Republican, but not an officeseeker. In everything bearing upon the agriculture of his county he gave an intelligent consideration, being thoroughly versed in all the labors and operations which bring good results in all practical fields of endeavor. All in all, he was a gentleman of great personal popularity, a generous neighbor, a kind husband and a venerated and indulgent father. He passed away from earth on November 19, 1902. During his illness, which lasted six weeks, his thoughts were almost always of the Lord, and His workings. Realizing that death was near, he expressed his desire that the Lord's

will should be done, and passed to the great beyond, where his good works will continue.

#### HON. JAMES H. HART.

History does not always make just and adequate return to the souls which have helped to create it. It is often arbitrary, whimsical and partial, celebrating as heroes mere opportunists and letting the pioneers, the real crusaders, go by unclaimed, unhonored. It is the province of this compilation to leave the speculations of historical disquisitions and to preserve the biographical features of the life careers of those who have, by their able endeavors and progressive connection with the development of any line, civil, professional or industrial, of the advancement of the community of their residence, rendered themselves prominent, active, or beneficial. Most intimately connected with the history of Bear Lake county, Idaho, has been the gentleman whom we now have under consideration, Hon. James H. Hart, of Bloomington, who has most capably held the highly important office of probate judge of Bear Lake county, in which he rendered most satisfactory service by his erudition, dignity, courtesy and marked spirit of equity.

Judge James H. Hart was born in Abingford, Huntingtonshire, England, on June 29, 1825, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Marriott) Hart, descending from ancestors whose lineage runs back unbroken through many generations of active usefulness in his native land, his paternal grandfather, John Hart, being a native of the same county with himself and where his father was also born. Thomas Hart was the third in a family of eight children and engaged in the vocation of a builder for his life work, and, after performing most creditable labors in his chosen profession, and after attending with faithfulness to his duties

as parish clerk and sexton for over half a century, his remains now repose in the old-time cemetery at Abingford, side by side with the mother of Judge Hart, who long ago passed to the Great Beyond.

In this religious atmosphere Judge Hart attained maturity, acquiring the elements of a solid literary education in the parish schools and supplementing this instruction in the full course of stenography, following this as a profession for some time. A man beyond the ordinary in reasoning powers and mental endowment, James Hart was early convinced of the truthfulness of the religious doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and became a member of that body when he was twenty-two years old, later being called by the church to fill important missions in London, Birmingham, the Island of Jersey, Germany and in several departments of the church established in France, notable among them being St. Malo, Paris and Havre, his efforts receiving attention and securing large additions to the members of the faithful. From France he was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., in 1857, in which city he was prominent in church activities and most capably performed the onerous duties of managing editor of the newspaper publication entitled *St. Louis Luminary*, in addition to these duties diligently working at carpentry. From St. Louis in 1857 he was placed in charge of an ox train of Mormon emigrants en route for Salt Lake City, and brought them safely through to their destination, arriving there on October 9th of the same year.

Remaining in Salt Lake City and vicinity, engaged in various occupations until 1864, Judge Hart then made his home in the new town of Bloomington, Idaho, where he became a worker in wood, being a carpenter and also making all the doors and tables of the place. He was also commissioned as the

first postmaster of Bloomington, holding the position for seven years, was chosen and served as a popular justice of the peace, and in 1870 he was nominated and elected judge of probate of the county, discharging the important functions of the office with great acceptability for the term of four years and thereafter representing the people of his district in the lower house of the state Legislature for six consecutive years, and later, in 1900, being nominated again, as the candidate of the Democratic party, for his former judicial office, judge of probate, and receiving a flattering endorsement and election at the polls. This term of office expired on January 10, 1903. For the past twenty years Judge Hart has practiced the legal profession at Paris, and occupies a leading and prominent position among the members of the bench and bar, having many friends and being noted for his constancy to his clients, his comprehensive grasp and presentation of the merits of his cases before the courts, and the affable courtesy of his manner.

Always deeply devoted to the interests of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Judge Hart has from the first held official position therein, rendering also distinguished service for a long term of years as one of the stake presidency, being in this connection the superintendent and manager in the construction of the Fielding Academy of Paris.

Miss Emily Ellingham, a native of Hertfordshire, England, and Judge Hart were united in matrimony in the city of London in 1852. She was the daughter of Thomas and Ann Ellingham, and of this union there is but one surviving child, James Ellingham Hart, now serving in his second term of four years as auditor and recorder of Bear Lake county. By his second wife, Sabina Schieb, to whom he was united in 1862, he had nine children, of whom seven are now living. The oldest,

Charles H., is serving his second term as judge of the First judicial district of Utah. The others are Alice C., who married Anson Osmond, has seven children and lives in Bloomington; Eugene S., a popular teacher of Fremont county; Arthur W., an attorney at Preston, Idaho. Both of the last named have performed missionary service, the first in Missouri, the latter in Germany. Alfred A., of Bloomington, a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah, has recently performed a mission of two years in Wisconsin; Hermoine, a graduate of the Agricultural College of Utah, is a teacher at St. Charles; Rosina, now Mrs. Ivan Woodward, of Franklin, Idaho; the family includes also one adopted son, Henry J. Hart, a carpenter, of Montpelier, Idaho.

To sum up, there is no one individual throughout the whole extent of southern Idaho who has more completely lived up to the high standing of his ideals than has Judge Hart, and it stands in evidence, without an attempt at contradiction, that no man has filled important functions with greater fidelity, or ever discharged his duties as a citizen or church member with a clearer perception of their requirements or with a nobler result.

#### LORENZO L. HATCH.

Postmaster of the town of Franklin, bishop of the Franklin ward in the Mormon church, active and influential in all matters of general public interest, prosperous and progressive as a farmer and stockgrower, Lorenzo L. Hatch is one of the leading men of southern Idaho, and has earned his supremacy by a steadily continued and faithful service of his section of the state in almost every line of useful and productive energy. He is a native of Lehi, Utah, born on Christmas day, 1851, the son of Lorenzo H. and Sylvia (Eastman)

Hatch, both of whom were born and reared in Vermont.

The parents embraced the Mormon faith in their native state, going from there to Nauvoo, Ill., when that was the seat of central power in the church. From there the father was sent on a mission to the Eastern states, on which he was absent at the time of the assassination of the Prophet Joseph Smith. In 1846 they moved with the great body of the church to Council Bluffs and to Winter Quarters, where they wintered, and also lingered for a time after the first companies had started over the plains to the new dominion which was to be established in the farther West. The mother crossed over to Utah in 1848, and the father in 1850, and they were married at Salt Lake City in March, 1851.

Soon after they moved to Lehi and went to farming, the father also working at his trade as a carpenter. His mechanical skill was in great demand as the town was growing rapidly, and there was urgent need of dwellings for its increasing population. In 1863 he was called by President Brigham Young to preside as bishop over the Franklin ward of the church as a successor to Preston Thomas, and received an allotment of land at Franklin. In the spring of that year he made his residence in that settlement, and during the ensuing autumn he moved his family to this region, and here they all lived until 1877 and some of the children are still residing in the neighborhood.

Franklin was, at the time, like Lehi in Utah, "on the boom" and houses were in great demand. Bishop Hatch found it imperative, as well as profitable, to hire help to work his farm until his sons were able to take charge of it, that he might devote his energies to his trade, and thus he materially aided in building up the town and in making homes for its people. He held the position of bishop

until 1877, when he was called to assist in colonizing Arizona and New Mexico. He stopped for purposes of preparation at St. George, Utah, for a year and then went to his new field of operations with high hopes for the success of the enterprise. In these he was not disappointed. The president of the state established headquarters at Woodruff, Ariz., and called Mr. Hatch to be one of his counsellors. The organization was completed and the work was pushed with vigor and industry. He remained in the field until the spring of 1900, when he returned to Utah and took up his residence at Logan, where he is now living.

The son, Lorenzo L. Hatch, was twelve years old when the family moved to Franklin. At this place he reached man's estate and was educated, finishing his school education at the Logan, Utah, high school. He was employed on his father's farm for several years and under his father's instructions also learned the trade of carpenter. While he remained at home he worked at his trade in the winter and gave his attention in summer to farming.

When his father was called on the colonizing mission he became his successor as the bishop of Franklin ward, and also continued to manage the home farm. Since 1881 he has been farming for himself, having bought land some years before in this vicinity. He has a comfortable dwelling and all other needed buildings, a well-cultivated farm and all the appointments of a very desirable home, and, as this is located one block from the center of the town, he is very conveniently located in the midst of his ward. During the first year of his bishopric he was without counsellors, but he was ordained on May 2, 1878, and at once appointed counsellors, a very necessary proceeding, as the ward covers an area of four by six miles and contains a population of nearly 1,000 persons, 700 of

whom are communicants of the church. The ward meeting house was built as early as 1865, but it is yet a pleasing and imposing structure, built of stone and well furnished for its proper use. The most cherished memories of the pioneers of the region cluster around it and it is held in the most sacred regard by all its habitues. In 1884 he was called on a mission to England and during his absence of two years one of his counsellors presided over the ward.

Mr. Hatch has been as enterprising and progressive in business as he has been faithful in the work of the church. In 1897 he went into the sheep industry in partnership with two of his brothers and in this they are still actively engaged. He was a stockholder and director in the Franklin Cooperative store until it became the Oneida Mercantile Union, and he occupied the same relation to that enterprise until the business was sold. In politics he is an earnest Republican, very active in the service of his party. He has been the postmaster at Franklin since June, 1897, and has given its patrons excellent service.

On December 1, 1873, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Hatch was united in marriage with Miss Annie Scarborough, a native of England. They have had born to them ten children, Lorenzo F., Della S., Ina E., Arta B. (deceased), Blanche, Hezekiah J., Unita, Leah, Aura C. and Catherine C.

#### ALMA HAYES.

Numbered among the leading and prosperous agriculturists of southeastern Idaho, where his finely improved and valuable ranch of 420 acres is located in close proximity to the post-office of Georgetown in Bear Lake county, which is his address, Alma Hayes is now enjoying the prosperity and comfortable conditions

which the intermountain section of the Great West offers to all who seek them with the same faithfulness, attention and determinate industry which Mr. Hayes has devoted to that object. The constancy, patience and heroism of those who settled on the new lands of this part of the west in the early days, have never been surpassed in the settlement of any portion of the country, and it is a worthy act to record their experiences, so that coming generations may know something of those who labored that others might enjoy, who developed that their children might have an easier life than fell to their lot.

Mr. Hayes was born in Nauvoo, Ill., on January 15, 1846, a son of Thomas and Polly (Hess) Hayes, his parents both dying at Mt. Pisgah when Mr. Hayes was very young, their deaths occurring through the persecutions which the Mormon people received. Mr. Hayes came with strangers to Utah in one of the earliest battalions, with them locating in Farmington when it was in its first crude stages of settlement, and growing to manhood among the vicissitudes, trials and privations which were the common lot of the new adventurers in these strange lands. The progress of the years has changed all things, the sunlight of prosperity now shines where ill-omened hunger, savage beasts and hostile Indians were not infrequent visitors, and the trials of the past are held in memory as only a dark vision of the night.

Mr. Hayes well knows how the early pioneers persevered in their labors of founding a state under most unpromising conditions, and he came to manhood well fitted to contest with nature and to conquer in the fight. At an early age he was taught to work and was employed as a herder and as a laborer on the farm until he was eighteen years of age. Then came the troublous times of the Blackhawk war in 1865 and Mr. Hayes joined the ranks of the forces battling against the Indians. After the war

he turned his attention to ranching, and on November 9, 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Selina Thomas, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Robert and Catherine (Lewis) Thomas, who emigrated from England and made their permanent home at Farmington, where, after long lives of usefulness and piety they died, the father in 1896 and the mother in 1899.

After his marriage Mr. Hayes established his home in Morgan county, Utah, and there resided for about six years, when, in 1874, he came to his present location and was so pleased with the country that he determined that this should be his home, and he has since wrought well in the formation and building up of the prosperity everywhere visible on his large estate, which is under most excellent improvement, 100 acres being devoted to general farming, as it is under fine irrigation, the rest of the land being utilized as the grazing ground of a splendid band of superior cattle.

Surely he has no cause for regret in the choice of his location or in his financial success: he has been prominent in all public affairs, has served as watermaster for a long term of years, and has held many offices in the church, among them that of teacher of the ward and counsellor to the bishop. Eight of his children are living, Mary E., John R., Alma H., Catherine, Alice L., Margaret, Harriet A. and Esther. The ones who have been called from earth are Mary J., Edith, David and Robert.

#### NORMAN N. HAYES.

An historic character from the fact of his being the third child born in the township of Georgetown, Bear Lake county, Idaho, and a representative man of the people from the push and energy which have characterized his efforts, Norman Nephi Hayes, the progressive ranchman of Georgetown, well deserves a place

in this volume devoted to the progressive men of this section of the state. Mr. Hayes was born in the township where he now resides, on August 23, 1875, a son of Nephi and Eliza (Wright) Hayes. His father, who was a pioneer settler of Utah, was born in Pennsylvania on February 15, 1843, and, after many years of life in Utah, he became one of the first to make his residence in Georgetown, Idaho, devoting his time and energies to the development of the land he there chose for his home, being prospered in his undertakings and enjoying the reputation of being a skillful farmer and an excellent judge and raiser of stock.

Under the competent instruction of his father, Norman N. Hayes attained a full knowledge of the laws and methods comprising the secrets of success in conducting agricultural and stockraising operations in this portion of the intermountain region of the West, and early gave promise of becoming a successful operator in these fields. He acquired his literary education at the Davis Stake Academy, from which he was duly graduated, thereafter turning his attention to mercantile pursuits for a period of time, after which employment he returned to the paternal ranch and was associated with his father in the conducting of its affairs until 1900, when, with his brother, Wilford B. Hayes, he formed a business alliance, the brothers purchasing the home ranch consisting of 320 acres of finely located and fertile land, under a high state of improvement and having an effective supply of water. Since that time the brothers have been associated as farmers and as stock-growers, in this line making a specialty of sheep, of which they have produced a fine herd, now owning 2,000. Intelligence, care and discriminating industry are shown in their methods of business and everything connected with the ranch is up-to-date, modern and progressive. They have one of the most valuable estates of the section and are meeting with a prosperity

which is truly well deserved, and both enjoy a high degree of popularity.

On September 29, 1897, the subject of this review wedded with Miss Ada Hoff, a daughter of John and Magdalena (Bechtel) Hoff, natives of Pennsylvania and Germany respectively, who have maintained their home in Georgetown from the founding of the settlement, being considered among its most useful and valued people. Mrs. Hayes was born in Georgetown on October 16, 1875, being only about two months younger than her husband, their acquaintance dating from childhood, continuing as schoolmates and ultimately extending to matrimony. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have three winsome children, Leland Norman, born July 12, 1898, Virginia, born March 13, 1901, and Wesley Reed, born February 12, 1902. In the church, as in the community, Mr. Hayes stands high. He has given effective mission service for two years in the Eastern states and filled various church offices with ability.

#### W. ADOLPH HEATH.

Among the native sons of the West who are energetically engaged in various business activities connected with the development of Bingham county, Idaho, and this section of the state, we must not fail to mention Mr. W. Adolph Heath, whose labors are steadily contributing to the welfare of the community, as his life has been a busy and useful one, furnishing an example of honorable effort, steadfast purpose and business integrity. He was born in Davis county, Utah, on November 18, 1861, a son of John R. and Mrs. Caroline (Grove) Heath; and for details of the genealogy and family history we would refer the reader to the biographical sketch of his parents, which appears on other pages of this volume.

Mr. Heath remained at the parental home

until he had arrived at the age of eighteen years, when the natural advantages of Bingham county, Idaho, attracted his attention and he removed thither, filing a homestead claim on 160 acres eighteen miles east of Idaho Falls, where he has since been identified with farming, having made great improvements and developing a home that shows the care, taste and thrift of the owner, also engaging in stockraising, to which he has devoted quite a share of attention, also setting out and developing a fine orchard of superior varieties of fruit, which clearly demonstrate Idaho's capabilities of production in this line of her resources.

Mr. Heath was extremely fortunate in his location, as he has the finest building rock upon his land to be found in a wide extent of territory, and he has here developed a quarry, which is of large extent, capable of supplying all demands for rock for a long term of years, it being the best adapted for the various purposes for which it is required of any obtainable in this section. He is a sterling Democrat, and gives liberally of his time and services to the support of the candidates of his party in its various political campaigns. On September 14, 1884, occurred the marriage ceremonies uniting Miss Margaret A. Davies with Mr. Heath, she being the daughter of the venerable pioneer, Jonathan Davies, of whom a sketch appears on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Heath have six children, Grover D., Goldie, Beatrice, Melva, Albert and Hannah.

#### JOSIAH HENDRICKS.

Born on September 25, 1863, in Logan, Cache county, Utah, the son of Josiah and Sarah (Potts) Hendricks, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this review is descended from old-time and prominent

families of the Southern states, his father, who was a native of Kentucky, serving in the great Civil war as a private soldier of the Confederacy, and thereafter becoming a pioneer of Utah, coming to the state prior to his military service and marrying in 1860 at Salt Lake City. Returning to Utah after the close of the war, he made his home on the 200-acre ranch he had purchased from the government in the vicinity of Logan and there conducted farming operations until his death, at the age of seventy-four years, on January 1, 1894; the mother is still residing at Logan, having accomplished sixty-five years of life.

Early acquiring habits of industry and thrift, and becoming familiar with all departments of agriculture as conducted in Utah, at the age of twenty years Josiah Hendricks of this paper engaged in agriculture, and this, in connection with railroad construction work, fully occupied his time for twenty years in Utah. In 1882 he assisted Bishop Thomas E. Ricks in his work of moving settlers to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, supplying both horse and ox teams for this purpose, two years after his arrival at Rexburg taking up a homestead himself of 160 acres of land, where is now his home and which is the center of his diversified farming and cattleraising operations. In the development of this property he experienced all of the evil conditions which confronted the settlers, thick swarms of mosquitoes nearly rendering life unendurable, the necessity of immense labor in fetching water to the sage-brush and cactus-covered desert before fertility could be evolved therefrom, the pests of squirrels and rabbits, which devastated the first growing crops of the first year of culture.

These and other discouragements were fearlessly met and overcome, however, until now the land smiles under its burden of crops like the goddess of prosperity. Mr. Hendricks personally worked on all of the pioneer irri-

gating ditches and canals of his locality and is now a stockholder in the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co. In 1882 Mr. Hendricks was ordained a deacon in the Church of Latter Day Saints, holding the office for two years, and in 1896 he was appointed a counsellor of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Society and still retains this appointment, faithfully attending to its important duties, while in political action he has ever been allied with the Republican party, aiding loyally in its successive campaigns.

At Rexburg, Idaho, on July 28, 1884, Mr. Hendricks was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Neilson, a daughter of David and Harriet (Yates) Neilson, natives of Scotland and England, who came to the United States in 1861, in their slow journey with ox teams across the plains suffering not only great hardships and privations, but menaced danger from hostile Indians, arriving, however, ultimately at their destination at Salt Lake, and locating for one year in Tooele county, thereafter removing to the Cache Valley, where the mother now resides at sixty-nine years of age.

The names of the children of this marriage are as follows: Ellen, born August 8, 1885; William H. died December 12, 1886; David died August 31, 1887; Alice E., born August 12, 1888; Mabel, born February 5, 1891; Katie, born June 13, 1893; Harriet D., born April 17, 1896; Clara, born and died on May 22, 1898; Sarah, born September 30, 1899.

#### JOHN R. HEATH.

Among the sterling and honored pioneers of the great West who were prominently connected with enterprises attended with the perils and vicissitudes appertaining to an early life on the frontier, where the dangers attendant upon frequent encounters with wild beasts and wilder savages were only among

the slightest of the discomforts of existence, John R. Heath worthily filled his place in the great plan of life, being a pioneer of pioneers and one of the finest representatives of his class, whose hospitable residence ever gave generous entertainment and ever manifested the cardinal virtues of inflexible honesty, marked domesticity and indefatigable industry. His wife cordially indorsed his plans, endeavors and beneficences, continuing them in large measure after his death, proving the strength and nobility of her nature, and winning the love of a large number of friends and the reverence of her children, who may well "rise up and call her blessed." To her, as well as to her departed husband, is due a tribute in this publication.

The Heath family is one of the oldest ones of the Massachusetts colony, the emigrant ancestors coming from England at a very early date of the settlement. In the momentous events preceding and leading up to the war of the Revolution and in that conflict, as well as in the earlier French and Indian wars, various members of this family rendered valiant service in both military and civil life, while their blood has been shed for their country in every war in which it has contested from that time to the present. The paternal grandparents of the one of whom we now write were Harford and Mary Heath, lifelong residents of Massachusetts and Mississippi, and in Hinds county in the latter state, occurred the birth of their son, John W. Heath, the father of our pioneer.

John W. Heath passed his early life in Mississippi and in 1850, at the age of thirty years, he commenced his connection with the pioneer life of the West by crossing the plains with an ox train of emigrants, keeping his march steadily westward until he reached Los Angeles, Calif., returning from his activities there four years later and going to



J. R. HEATH.



Utah, where he first located at Farmington in Davis county, from there later removing to Weber Valley, where he was one of the first to engage in successful farming operations and continued to reside for fifteen years. From thence he migrated to Ogden Valley, and then two years afterward returning to Weber Valley, from which locality one year later, in 1875, he made his way to Idaho and located on Willow Creek, his being one of the first three families to form a residence within the limits of Bingham county.

From his advent in this region until the day of his death, in 1900, at the hale old age of seventy-six years, Mr. Heath was a conspicuous and a forceful factor in every element of the rapid growth and improvement of the community, developing, with the assistance of his industrious and most capable wife, one of the most attractive homes to be seen in a wide extent of territory, where she yet resides, secure in the affection and high regard of her descendants and a large number of friends who look upon her as a genuine mother in Israel, whose sterling worth and practical ability have done so much in many ways for the community. Her home has ever been the center of most generous hospitality, and her husband and family found here their greatest happiness. In the church Mr. Heath was highly valued, at the time of his death holding place as high council.

Mrs. Caroline (Grover) Heath, whose marriage occurred in June, 1856, is a daughter of Thomas and Caroline (Whiting) Grover, her father being a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and he became a member of the Mormon church in 1833, the year of its organization. He faithfully followed the fortunes of the church in all of its wanderings, migrating to Ohio, to Missouri, to Nauvoo, to Iowa and on to Utah in 1847. In 1850 he went east as a missionary of his religion and there con-

tinued for four years. His later life was passed in Utah, where he was made a high counsellor, and which he held for several years, and with conceded ability, during his residence in Iowa, the office of judge at Council City, now Council Bluffs. He also was dignified with the same office while a resident of Farmington, Utah. He was a son of Thomas Grover, a Scotchman, who early in life became a resident of New York, where he married Polly Spaulding, of English descent, and both passed there their remaining years.

Mrs. Caroline (Whiting) Grover was a daughter of Nathaniel Whiting, a representative of an old Dutch family early coming from Holland to New York. Mr. Whiting married a Miss Mercy Young, of Irish extraction, and their later years were passed in Illinois. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Heath consisted of seven children, of whom six are now living, namely: Georgiana, now Mrs. Albert Anderson, who has thirteen children; Jane T., Mrs. Sage Kelley, five children; William A. married Margaret Davis, six children; Hannah J. married Manuel Burnett, eleven children; Minard married Margaret Foss, seven children; Jane E., Mrs. Joseph Coles, six children, and Caroline, deceased.

#### VICTOR HERMAN.

There is one thing in which the long established civilized countries of Europe far excel the American nation and that thing is the preparation required to fit an individual for a technical or mechanical trade, and when we ascertain that a man is qualified to work at any of the vocations of the above character, it follows necessarily that he is a master of his trade, technically taught and practically expert, therefore men of that character are much sought for when they become residents of America, for

there is no detail in the trades they have learned but they are familiar with and no technical peculiarity of which they are not master. This fact must above all other matters be brought to mind in considering the useful activities of Victor Herman, the expert miller in charge of the mechanical department of the Rexburg Milling Co.'s manufacturing establishment, the excellent quality of its output being in no small measure due to the skilled capability and knowledge of Mr. Herman, and a brief review of his life seems very pertinent in connection with a proper mention of his work.

Mr. Herman was born on June 15, 1860, at Gothenburg, Sweden, a son of John and Mary (Christianson) Herman, both natives of Sweden, where his father was in business in Gothenburg as a mason until his death in 1877, the mother surviving his departure from life but three years. Victor was but thirteen years old when he was sent to Germany, and to one of the most complete milling establishments of that great country he was duly apprenticed for a term of seven years, they to be devoted to the acquisition of all the varied departments of the milling business, and here he faithfully served his time, becoming the full master of the trade, competent to build, equip and take charge of any mill, whatever might be its character or capacity. Reinforced by such a thorough and superior technical education, Mr. Herman was fully prepared and equipped for his prospective life's work, and, returning to his native land, he at once entered upon a practical demonstration of his ability, continuing to labor there until 1888, when, having connected himself with the Mormon church, he joined a company of the Swedish emigrants bound for Utah and came directly to Salt Lake City.

From his arrival in Utah to the present writing, he has given satisfactory evidence of his capability as a miller, having been almost continuously in charge of important mills, com-

ing to Rexburg in April, 1902, and taking full charge of the milling operations of the Rexburg Milling Co., in which he has continued to the full satisfaction of his employers, and by his winning personality, acquiring a large place in the hearts of the people. A well-read and thoughtful student of men and events, Mr. Herman has maintained an independent position in politics, allying himself with no clique or party, while in social relations he is known as an honest investigator of all questions of a local character and as giving liberal support to all objects which his judgment approves. In August, 1882, he was married in Sweden with Miss Ida Helberg, whose father died in her native country, the mother coming to America with Mr. and Mrs. Herman, and locating in Salt Lake City, where she now resides at seventy years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Herman have had the following children, Charles, Alma, died at the age of five years and six months; Carl, Arthur (deceased), Fred, Fritz and Ida.

#### DAVID W. HESS.

Among the men who hold assured position in the social, business and agricultural circles of Bear Lake county, Idaho, must be placed David W. Hess, as he is occupying an advanced place in the community, which he has won by his ability, his foresight, his resolute and tenacious purpose and his sagacity and tact, scoring a highly merited success, which has not come from chance, but has been brought about through his acumen, integrity and honorable dealing. He was born in Farmington, Utah, on January 31, 1859, a son of the marriage union of David and Mary A. (Wilson) Hess, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, the father being of German and the mother of Scotch ancestry. They were early located in Utah, the father being a man of good repute and prominence in the Mormon church, holding many ec-

clesiastical offices, while in temporal life he was an enterprising farmer. He still maintains his home in Farmington, the mother of our subject passing away from earth in 1896.

Passing his youth on his father's farm after the manner of farmers' sons of that place and period, interspersing his labor with attendance at the local schools, Mr. Hess early engaged in matrimony, wedding, on August 10, 1879, Miss Eliza J. Bacon, a native of Pleasant Grove, Utah, and a daughter of Francis and Jane (Loder) Bacon, the father being an American and the mother a native of England. Coming early to Utah their home was ever afterward retained at Pleasant Grove, where the mother died on December 7, 1860, the father thereafter coming to Georgetown, his present residence.

Engaging in ranching immediately subsequent to his marriage, the energetic efforts of Mr. Hess were prospered, and he rapidly forged to the front, becoming one of the prominent stockmen of his section and as a result of his judiciously applied industry and business qualities he is now possessed in fee simple of a fine ranch of 400 acres in a good state of improvement, eligibly located three miles southwest of Georgetown, while he is also the possessor of an elegant property of ninety acres at Georgetown, which he has extensively improved and developed, and where he now maintains his home, having erected suitable buildings, and being engaged in a mercantile business of scope and importance, carrying a well-selected stock of general merchandise.

Mr. Hess has always taken interest in public matters and has given of his time and means to forward any needed measure for the public benefit, but has never entered the realm of politics, only in a general way as any thoughtful voter should do, and never placed himself in nomination for any public station, believing that his private affairs demanded all of his time

and energy, accepting, however, an election to the office of justice of the peace in 1892. In church relations he has held it a duty to respond to every call and has held with fidelity and usefulness the offices of president of the Quorum of the Seventies and of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hess comprises the following named children: Mae, Edna, Clarence W., Loren G., deceased, Mabel, Ora, deceased, Melva, deceased, David Lawrence, Francis Deverl, Willard Roscoe and Russell Lee.

#### MORONI HESS.

While geographically we shall always have a frontier, the term in its old application is a thing of the past, for the old order of things has given place to the new and where once the savage Indian roamed the plains and tented beside the mountain streams, the typical cowboy now rides the open ranch and life is free and primitive, but the progress, development and advancement of civilization are on every hand; churches and schoolhouses appear in every valley and dot every plain. Many of the "old-timers" sigh for the days that are gone, and for the scenes that marked the early life of the frontier, yet they cannot but view with satisfaction the great transition which has occurred and which they have to so large an extent aided in bringing about.

Although not one of the oldest of the pioneers of Idaho, yet Mr. Moroni Hess, now a representative stockman of Bingham county, Idaho, has still had many experiences and witnessed many circumstances that may be truly considered as belonging to the pioneer era, and a brief review of his life and activities would seem most pertinent to any work that treats of the progressive men of Bingham county, where he maintains his business headquarters and his home. He was born in Davis county, Utah, on

December 30, 1855, a son of John W. and Emeline (Bigler) Hess, both of them natives of Pennsylvania, the father, a pioneer of pioneers, coming to Utah with the first Mormon immigration, having crossed the plains with a caravan in 1847, the very first year of the Mormon occupancy of the Salt Lake district. He rendered faithful and efficient service to his country in the war with Mexico, being called for when on the way to Utah, after the war returning to his adopted home, where he married and engaged in agricultural life at Farmington, Utah, where he now resides. His faithful and capable wife, the mother of his nine children, has passed from earth to those activities that know no weariness, both being people who stood high in the esteem of the community, for their numerous social qualities, religious devotion and sterling traits of character.

Moroni Hess attained his manhood in Utah in the transforming period of its life, when it was exchanging its savage wildness for a cultivated existence, and was early familiarized with everything that pertains to the life of the frontier, its pleasures as well as its hardships and privations, developing a strong and sturdy physical organization and active and energetic mental qualities that have since stood him in good stead in the struggle for existence. At the age of nineteen years he became his own master and started out in life as a farmer, for two years residing in the wilds of Arizona, thence returning to Utah and in 1880 coming to Cassia Creek, Idaho, and identifying himself with the life and activities of this new section of the country, in which he has been one of the factors in its progress towards civilization, and one of the developing forces that have aided in its transformation.

In 1886 he came to Bingham county, took up a homestead near Basalt, and engaged in farming and in stockraising, developing his place until 1901, when, having largely en-

hanced its value, he sold it and purchased the estate upon which he now resides and where he owns 160 acres of well-improved land. The homestead is in all essentials the product of his own skill, good taste and industry, and here he is engaged in conducting stockraising operations of a cumulative character, destined to become a business of importance, running at present a band of sixty head of cattle and also horses, being prospered in his undertakings, for his thrift and success are based upon his qualities of inherent strength and capacity and not on external aid or particularly favorable circumstances. A man of thought and intelligence, he stands in accord with the Socialist political party and zealously supports its candidates in its successive campaigns, while he is one of the Seventies in the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which religious body his father was a president of Davis stake and also a patriarch.

On January 4, 1876, in Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Hess married with Miss Emily A. Smith, a native of Davis county, Utah, and a daughter of Lot and Jane W. (Walker) Smith, her father also coming to Utah with the soldiers of the Mexican war, in which he gave distinctive service. Mrs. Hess died on May 5, 1901, being the mother of ten children, namely: Jane E., Oren, Lot, Jessie, Asel, Minnie, Alice, Quincy, Archie, deceased, and Gilbert.

#### GEORGE A. HIBBARD.

Born in Farmington, Utah, on July 18, 1857, a son of George and Hannah (Williams) Hibbard, the immediate subject of this biographical mention descends from sturdy English ancestors, accustomed to self-reliance, self-support and independence, and in his career he has shown that he has in a marked degree inherited these desirable traits of character, and it is eminently proper to state that he is a self-

made man, worthy of the confidence and esteem reposed in him by his business associates, his friends, and the public generally. In 1855 his parents emigrated from England, having the headquarters of the Mormon church as their objective point, and to reach this they had, like thousands upon thousands of others, to cross the plains, following the slow course of their oxen along the well-worn emigrant trail for hundreds and hundreds more of miles. In due time arriving at Salt Lake City, the father there engaged in shoemaking, at which he was employed for the long period of twenty years, thereafter removing to the Cache Valley of Utah, where he purchased the property now known as the Temple block and conducted gardening for a period of time, when he exchanged his real-estate for land in Logan, and this he subsequently sold to remove to Rexburg, Idaho, whither he came in 1888, taking up a homestead not far distant, but on which he did not live to "prove up," as his death occurred on October 29, 1891, surviving the mother of our subject, who died at Logan, Utah, in 1879.

Receiving the educational advantages of the excellent schools of Logan until he was twenty-one years old, George A. Hibbard engaged them in carpentry on the Union Pacific Railroad for two years, thence coming to the Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho, there taking up a homestead of 160 acres and becoming permanently identified with the agricultural and stockraising industries of Fremont county. He was from the first greatly interested in the vital subject of irrigation, helped to construct the first canals instituted for that purpose and from 1891 to 1901 was a director in the Consolidated Farmers' Irrigating Canal Co. In all of the various movements for the advancement and improvement of the community and of the county Mr. Hibbard has ever demonstrated a broad and generous spirit, liberally contributing of his time and means in

their behalf, and he has also been an earnest worker in the ranks of the Republican political party, supporting its principles and candidates in the successive campaigns and at the polls.

In the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he has been a sincere and useful member from childhood, he has been honored with important positions, holding those of teacher, priest and elder, while since June 9, 1895, he has been the acceptable and worthy bishop of Island ward. At the conference held in January, 1904, the name of the ward was changed to Hibbard, in his honor. Bishop Hibbard is a man of generous impulses, his hand and his purse ever being in readiness when any of his people are in need of assistance, and his cordial aid ever being given to the erection of churches, educational institutions and other public buildings, his whole life being an open book, wherein is seen that his successful and manly career is the exemplification of perseverance, industry and honest manhood, illustrating in a forcible manner what can be accomplished by pure motives and aspirations, high ideals and a persistent determination.

At Logan, Utah, on October 29, 1884, Mr. Hibbard was united in marriage with a most estimable lady, Miss Julia C. Lemmon, a daughter of Willis and Anna E. (Honeer) Lemmon, natives of Illinois, who made the perilous journey across the plains to Salt Lake City with ox carts about 1850, and after about ten years' residence in that metropolis, where the father was industriously engaged as a shoemaker, in 1860 they located in the Cache Valley, where the father took up land and improved and cultivated it for two years, thereafter being commissioned to return to the Missouri River to guide and assist incoming immigrants to the land of Zion, and, this mission of duty being accomplished, himself and wife have since peacefully lived on their attractive estate in the Cache Valley. To the home of Mr. and

Mrs. Hibbard has come the cheering presence of the following named children: Mabel; Georgia died on January 26, 1888; Nellie; Stella died on August 31, 1901; Willis; Alice; Rhoda; and Julia.

### GEORGE E. HILL.

There is no citizen of Fremont county, Idaho, who has held a more enviable position in civil life or in ecclesiastical circles than has the unostentatious gentleman whose name heads this article. Mr. Hill was born on August 29, 1838, at Peterboro, N. H., being the son of Leonard and Sarah (Forbes) Hill, the father's life work being that of a farmer and a skilled worker in wood, in which he was an expert. In the early part of the year 1840 the parents emigrated to Nauvoo, and after migrating from there to Iowa the father died. The mother only survived him a short time, dying at Council Bluffs, Iowa, in 1845. The subject of this memoir was a lad of ten years of age when he accompanied Elder Orson Hyde to Utah, and from that time to the present he has been a devoted disciple of the Mormon church, ardent and zealous in its good works.

Reaching Salt Lake City in 1852, his life was there passed in various occupations and activities until he came to Rigby in 1885. From that time he has been one of the potent influences for good in the building up of the community, ever standing as a representative of law and order, being the president also of the Rigby Irrigating Canal Co. for one year and a director for several years, while from 1897 to 1899 he was an effective and efficient justice of the peace, while in 1902 he received the appointment of United States mail carrier.

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints he has filled important offices in the spirit of true religion, among them being those of teacher, elder, then a member of the Seventies,

and his qualification in reference to executive ability and other requisite functions were such that he was made the president of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Quorum, which office he held for seven years and until 1899, when he asked to be excused on the reorganization of the Quorum.

Mr. Hill has been three times married. By his first wife, Frances Louisa Van Tassell, he had two children, Amelia, who died at two years of age, and George E., born October 10, 1868. By the second wife, Ellen Nelson, he had seven children, Cyrus E., deceased; Charles F., born September 14, 1874; Henry, born on June 3, 1877; Joseph, deceased; Gertrude, born on October 29, 1880; Fanny L., deceased; Edwin D., born on April 6, 1887; and to his third marriage, with Eliza Haws, solemnized on August 5, 1895, at Idaho Falls, she being a daughter of James and Mary A. (Walwork) Haws, there have come three children, Rose May, born May 5, 1896; Walter Francis, born May 3, 1898. and William A., born on December 3, 1901.

### JOSEPH W. HIGHAM.

Another of the adopted sons of Idaho Falls, and one who represents that sturdy element which under the most discouraging circumstances has gained for this section of the country its wonderful prestige as an agricultural section, conserving its industries and resources through individual interposition and effort, and witnessing her rapid development and the progress of the state of Idaho to a position of importance in the great sisterhood of the Union, Mr. Higham was born on April 23, 1859, at Ogden, Utah, a son of Charles and Jane (Thompson) Higham, Mormon immigrants, who came to Utah from England in 1856 and located at Salt Lake City, thereafter making their home at Ogden, Utah, for about ten years, thence removing to Soda Springs, Idaho, and,

after a brief residence there, making their home at Blackfoot, where the father died at the age of sixty-seven years in 1891, the mother surviving him and dying at the age of seventy in 1894, being the mother of seven children, of whom Joseph was the youngest in order of birth.

Joseph W. Higham passed his early years in Utah, coming with his parents to Idaho, and remaining with them until he became of sufficient age to engage in the activities of life for himself, then working on the homestead ranch with his brother from the age of twenty years to the age of twenty-six. On July 27, 1885, occurred his marriage with Margaret Jones, a daughter of William and Ann (Haddock) Jones, natives of Wales, who crossed the plains on their way to Utah with ox teams in 1855, and located in Farmington, Utah, afterwards making their home in Ogden until 1861, thence removing to the northern part of Davis county, where the father is still engaged in farming operations at the age of seventy-seven. He enjoys the marked esteem of the community. His wife was also a native of Wales, who died at South Weber, Utah, at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1901. She was the mother of nine children, and the daughter of William Haddock, who was for many years a soldier of the British army.

After his marriage Mr. Higham took the entire charge of his father's estate, there devoting his attention to grain and cattleraising until he located upon his present place, in 1897. Mr. Higham is now very pleasantly situated, his ranch being outfitted with suitable buildings and the necessary facilities for successful stockraising operations, his home being located less than six miles northeast of Idaho Falls. He is here not only conducting diversified farming, but also is running large herds of superior cattle of a high grade, and among the favorites to which he is giving especial atten-

tion are the Shorthorn, Durham and Hereford breeds.

Politically Mr. Higham gives his support to the Republican party, with whose principles and policies he is in strong accord. Mr. and Mrs. Higham have two living children, Anna May and Joseph L., while two others, Flora and Pearl, twins, have died. Mr. Higham is a man of character, will-power and energy, and one of the best representatives of the stockmen of this section of the state, while his wife has ever been an efficient helpmeet to him. Their pleasant home is a hospitable rendezvous for their numerous friends. Fraternally he is a popular member of the Woodmen of the World, and with his wife is affiliated with the Women of Woodcraft, an auxiliary society.

#### NELS N. HOLM.

An industrious and successful farmer and stockman, now owning 120 acres of nicely improved land in the vicinity of Shelley, Bingham county, Idaho, Nels N. Holm is a native of Denmark, his birth having there occurred on October 26, 1851, as a son of Nels P. and Annie O. (Nelson) Holm, who were natives of the same fair land. He attained manhood in his native country, giving specific attention to the technical instruction of agriculture at the National Agricultural College and also passed an apprenticeship at both civil engineering and the machinist's trade, becoming fully qualified in the technique of these vocations as a master workman.

Mr. Holm combined working at his trades and at farming in his native land until 1878, when he came to America, making his first location at Fremont, Neb., where until 1886 he was prosperously engaged as a contractor; thereafter he removed to Seattle, Wash., thence in 1894 he came to Bingham county and located his present ranch as a homestead, and

from that time he has been diligently engaged in its development and in farming and stock-raising, now owning 120 acres of productive land, also running a fine band of cattle and an excellent strain of thoroughbred Belgian horses which have the distinction of taking two premiums at the Bingham county fair. Mr. Holm takes an intelligent and active position in public affairs of a local nature, and in 1892 was the nominee of the Democratic party for the position of county surveyor, for the duties of which office he is eminently qualified. He is also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being affiliated with the lodge at Shelley.

On May 23, 1877, while still a resident of Denmark, he was married with Miss Annie Poulsen, also a native of Denmark, and their family consists of two children: Annie, now the wife of A. Olsen, of Custer, Idaho, and Lena. The success which has attended the efforts of Mr. Holm in his adopted country has been due to his progressive methods, to his marked capacity in an executive way and to his personal attention and supervision of all enterprises in which he has been interested. His acumen and his energy are certain to make his career one of cumulative success. His genial personality has gained for him a host of friends wherever he has made his home.

#### J. H. DENNING.

Among the pioneers of this section of the Great West, few have lived more closely to the strenuous life of the frontier than has Mr. Denning, who was one of the first pioneers of the community, now residing at Sand Creek, Bingham county, Idaho, where he maintains his home and residence of 320 acres of land, which is pleasantly situated seven miles northeast of Idaho Falls. In any work purporting to accord recognition to the rep-

resentative men of this section, specific mention must be made of Mr. J. H. Denning. He was born on January 25, 1853, in Monmouthshire, England, being the eldest son of James and Sarah (Merrifield) Denning, the father being a native of Somersetshire, England, and dying in Malad, Idaho, on June 2, 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years, and his body now lies in the cemetery at St. John awaiting the resurrection. He was a son of Henry D. Denning, who was a collier in Somersetshire, England, and there passed his entire life.

It was to secure freedom of thought and relief from persecution in the enjoyment of their religious faith of Mormonism, that induced the emigration of this family from England, and the long and wearisome journey was cheerfully taken that they might accomplish the results of their endeavors under suns of the West. The family, from its arrival in the West, has always been one of the advanced guard of civilization of the frontier. The father becoming a farmer near Salt Lake City, after crossing the plains in one of the ox-team caravans, and one of the pioneers of the Cache Valley and afterward of Bear Lake Valley. Up to the time of his death he was one of the honored members of the Mormon church. His faithful and devoted wife survived her husband, dying at the age of sixty-nine years, in 1900, being buried at Malad City, the mother of thirteen children. She was held in affectionate regard and filial reverence by her offspring and the people of the various communities where she so long resided.

James H. Denning was but three weeks old when he left England with his father's family. His early life was passed and his education wholly acquired in Utah, where he gave diligent service in the family labors until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in freighting operations which, attaining scope and importance, extended through



J. H. DENNING.



Utah, Idaho and Montana, to which he gave his attention with satisfactory results for a period of about fourteen years, thereafter, in 1884, locating as a pioneer on Sand Creek in Bingham county, Idaho. Indefatigably, and with earnestness of purpose, he has applied himself with diligence to the development of his ranch and other temporal interests, being splendidly endowed with those fine practical and substantial qualities which enter into successful leadership and favorable financial results. As a citizen he is popular with all classes, believing that religion is a matter of conscience and therefore not to be interfered with; that politics is a matter of principle upon which the wisest may differ, holding firmly to his own political belief as an unswerving Democrat, and being a valued member of his political party. A consistent member of the Mormon church, he ranks in its circles as a high priest, and is one of the high counsellors of Bingham stake.

The marriage of Mr. Denning and Miss Rosanna W. Williams, a native of Utah, and a daughter of John J. Williams, an early pioneer of Malad Valley, Utah, occurred on December 23, 1875. For more extended information concerning her father and his family, the reader is referred to a separate sketch to be found elsewhere in this volume. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Denning includes these children: James, Mary, Walter, Sarah, Rosanna, Effie, Martha, George and Oliver. At the pleasant attractive home of Mr. Denning, a courteous hospitality is ever in evidence and here the many friends of the family are hospitably entertained.

#### ARZA ERASTUS HINCKLEY.

The sentiment which would perpetuate the memory of our friends should be strengthened by every rational appeal to the reasoning pow-

ers and the imagination of man, and fond affection should thereto give its loving sympathy, but the perpetuation should be given a direction most consistent with substantial and beneficial results to the human race. No man's memory is as safe in chiseled marble as it is on the pages of history, for he must be measured by the character of the life he lived and weighed in the scales of a just analysis of the acts he has done, the deeds he has performed. The true monument, sacred to the memory of man, should be builded in the life and purposes of the one commemorated, and his acts, standing out on the pages of history, should forever remain the safeguard of his memory among the people. Especially true is this statement in reference to the life and activities of the late Arza Erastus Hinckley, whose deeds were good and not evil all the days of his life.

Mr. Hinckley was born at Leeds, Ontario, on August 15, 1826, and died at Rexburg, Idaho, on February 18, 1901, being the son of Nathaniel and Lois (Judd) Hinckley, natives of what is now the province of Ontario, Canada, but then called Upper Canada. His early life was passed, like others of his place and period, in a careful attention to industry and the imperative necessity of attending promptly to the calls of duty was early instilled into his mind through the effective teachings of his pious parents. Becoming a convert to the Mormon faith while yet a youth, he joined the Nauvoo settlement, and, in 1846, became a member of that historic Mormon battalion that entered the service of the United States against the Mexicans, which he accompanied in its perilous march across the country to California, and, that the reader may know that this journey was not a holiday trip, we quote from Bancroft's History of Utah as follows:

"Much of the route lay through a trackless desert, at few points could food be obtained in sufficient quantities for man or beast, and some-

times even water failed. Before leaving Santa Fe rations were reduced, and soon afterward further reduced to one-half and finally to one-quarter allowance, the meat issued to the troops being the flesh of such horses and other animals as were unable to proceed further, and their hides and entrails were eagerly devoured, being gulped down with drafts of water, when water could be had. While suffering these hardships, the men were compelled to carry their knapsacks, muskets and also extra ammunition, and sometimes were called on to push their wagons through heavy sand, or to help to drag them over mountain ranges. When passing through a New Mexican pueblo on the 24th of October, some of the men were almost as naked as on the day of their birth, except for a breech clout, or, as their colonel termed it, a ‘center-clothing,’ tied about the loins.”

In the endurance of these sufferings did the “despised” Mormons vindicate their loyalty to the American Union. In this dreadful march, from eating the seed buds of the wild rose bushes, and other equally as injurious substances, in order to allay his inordinate hunger, Mr. Hinckley utterly destroyed the proper action of his stomach, and never recovered his health in consequence thereof. From the muster-out in California, Mr. Hinckley came back to Utah, thence returning east to bring his family across the plains in an ox team company, which being accomplished, he became officially connected in the duties of the tithing office with Daniel H. Wells, and, during the first twenty-five years of his married life, the family moved twenty-five times to various places in Utah, finally locating at Coalville, where he was elected probate judge of the county, serving with pronounced ability in this station for four years, thereafter transferring the family home to Cove Creek fort, they residing there for six years and then moving to Logan. He, soon after locating at Logan, was called to mission work of

eighteen months among the Indian tribes of Arizona, which being successfully performed, he removed to Rexburg in 1885, there finding that most of the land which had been previously taken up for the “saints” had been “jumped,” but there still remained the 160 acres on which his son now resides. Here he established his home and devoted his attention to the starting of a nursery, which after great expense, proved a failure on account of the excessively cold weather of this high altitude. He was active and prominent in local affairs, although his health was ever poor, for a number of years was an efficient road supervisor, and took much personal interest in the building of irrigating canals. He was deservedly held in great and universal esteem in his church, holding here first the office of elder and at the time of his death that of patriarch.

On February 18, 1857, he formed his second marriage, a most happy one, with Miss Temperance Ricks, a daughter of Joel and Eleanor (Martin) Ricks, who, natives of Kentucky, crossed the plains with ox teams in the early immigration days, Temperance, although a young girl, driving a team the greater portion of the entire distance. The parents made their permanent home at Logan, Utah, becoming valuable and highly prized citizens of the community, until they were called from earth, the mother in 1882 and the father in 1888. A brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley follows: Lois A., deceased, buried at Salt Lake City; Joel, killed at Franklin, Idaho, on October 28, 1881, when he was twenty-one years of age, by robbers who attacked the telegraph office where he was an operator; Eleanor; Lewis died at Salt Lake City; Ella C. (Mrs. Thos. B. Gordon); Rhoda A., now Mrs. James Mason; Silas; Arthur S.; Minnie M. (Mrs. C. F. Bowen); Nathan Roy. Mrs. Hinckley is now passing the evening twilight of a more than ordinarily busy life in her cheer-

ful home in Rexburg, surrounded by children and children's children who delight to do her honor, and is held in reverent esteem by a host of old-time friends, who honor her for the integrity of her life, her kindness of heart and the good she has accomplished. Among the many works of public benefit and church charity her willing hands have diligently performed are those important ones of president of the Stake Relief Society of her church, in which high position she performed valuable and highly acceptable and appreciative service for seventeen years and until she tendered her resignation on account of failing health in 1903.

#### RUSSELL K. HOMER.

No man has been a more diligent worker in the public and private interests with which he has been connected in Fremont county than has the honored gentleman whose very useful career we have now under consideration, Mr. Russell K. Homer, of Poplar, Bingham county, Idaho, and he belongs to that class of representative Americans who are promoting the public good even while securing their own advancement and success. He was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 6, 1859, the youngest of the eleven children of Russell K. and Eliza (Williamson) Homer, the father being a native of New York and the mother of Michigan, and it came to pass that in 1858 they left their Iowa home and with the regulation ox teams, so characteristic of that period of Western immigration, they crossed the plains with a large company of Latter Day Saints who were en route for Utah, and located in the Second ward of Salt Lake City, the father in 1859 returning to Iowa for the purpose of disposing of his property there, which done he again traveled the wearisome miles of the long emigrant's trail, thus crossing the plains for the third time. After some years' residence in Salt Lake City

the family home was transferred to Clarkston, where the father was occupied with the two correlative branches of husbandry, farming and stockraising, until his death at Clarkston on February 14, 1891. The mother is now passing the closing years of a busy, eventful and truly religious existence at the home of her son Russell, having accomplished eighty-six years of life, and seven of her large family of children are now living, the subject of this memoir and two sisters being all who reside in Idaho.

Mr. Homer received the greater portion of his scholastic education in the school at Three-mile Creek, Salt Lake City, thereafter being connected in an energetic manner with the active operations of his father's home and ranges, until he had passed the years of his minority, when he commenced the same branches of agriculture which he had so successfully conducted on the paternal estate, for himself in the same locality, being thus prosperously occupied for ten years, when the advantages of a practically unlimited amount of government land lying on the upper valley of the Snake River of Idaho, which was available for homesteading and free range, induced him to make a new home in that desirable section of country, and so, in September, 1888, he came to Rigby, took up a homestead of 160 acres, and, with his accustomed vigor and energy, at once became a positive force in the process of developing the capabilities of the country, clearing off the sagebrush, taking hold of irrigation matters by assisting in the building of the early canals, becoming a shareholder and a director for several terms in the Rigby Canal Co., and engaging in the limited farming operations of the early period, which under his faithful endeavors soon resulted in productive harvests and bounteous crops.

In August, 1901, he sold his Rigby property, which he had developed into one of the

finest farms of that section, and purchased 160 acres of land on Birch Creek, which he is rapidly bringing into the same high state of improvement which marked his Rigby land, having the control of the water from Birch Creek and running seventy-five head of superior Shorthorns and Hereford cattle and conducting diversified farming, while he has the nucleus of one of the finest orchards of the upper valley, 135 thrifty fruit trees being now in bearing. Of sterling Democratic principles, Mr. Homer has efficiently served as a school trustee for some years, and in 1896 was nominated by his party as its candidate for county commissioner. A devoted and consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, he has been honored by dignified and important offices, which he has filled to his credit and to the interests of the church, notably among them being those of deacon, teacher, elder, priest, high priest, and of this last office he is the present incumbent, while in November, 1891, he was ordained as first counsellor of Bishop Cordon of Rigby ward, which position he worthily filled for ten years.

Mr. Homer was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor M. Atkinson on January 20, 1881, a daughter of Alfred and Ann (Botting) Atkinson, natives of England, who located in the Cache Valley of Utah in the early days of its settlement and where occurred the birth of Mrs. Homer, who is not only a congenial and effective coadjutor of her husband, but also a lady of deep religious sentiments and active in church labor, being the second counsellor of the Relief Society in Rigby ward until 1901. For the ancestral history of Mrs. Homer see the sketch of John Soyer elsewhere in this volume. To this marriage have been born the following named children: Russell K., on August 25, 1881; Alfred R., on March 20, 1883; George A., on March 6, 1885; Brigham E., on November 4, 1887; Eleanor A., on December 23,

1889; William H., on November 5, 1892; Edmund E., born on January 18, 1894; John M., born on February 14, 1896; Eliza L., born on July 4, 1898. The family occupy a high niche in the regards of the public and are numbered among the worthy and reliable residents of the county.

#### HEBER HUBAND.

One of the prosperous and progressive farmers and stockgrowers in the vicinity of Shelley, Bingham county, Idaho, the genial nature and straightforward business methods and the honest frankness of Mr. Huband have won him a large circle of friends in this section of the state. Although born in England, on October 11, 1860, a son of William P. and Anna (Jeffries) Huband, his memory recalls but little connected with his native land, as at the early age of nine years he accompanied his parents, who, having become believers in the Mormon faith, sought the New World and the new land of Utah that they might be there unrestricted in the enjoyment of their religion. The family home was made as pioneers of Logan, where the father engaged in labors as a carpenter and builder, until on September 24, 1872, he was killed by a fall from a building in the process of construction. The widowed mother and family of seven children thereafter struggled with the circumstances surrounding them, she displaying a wonderful ability and physical endurance, in the rearing and care of her children, manifesting rare qualities of mental and spiritual character and a wisdom beyond the ordinary. She is at present residing in Bingham county.

Mr. Huband attained manhood in Utah, and in 1885, in the early days of the development of this section of Idaho, he came to the new lands of Bingham county and there located upon a homestead and for five years he was busily engaged in securing proper irriga-

tion through the building of a canal. Then, having fully supplied his tract with water, he engaged in farming, and has been prospered in his undertakings, now owning 117 acres of finely irrigated and productive soil, located less than two miles southwest of Shelley, which is his postoffice address, by his care and discriminating efforts having propagated a fine young orchard and erected a convenient residence and suitable farm buildings. A Republican in political belief, as he is also an elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints and served as home missionary for a time.

Mr. Huband was married on November 6, 1890, at Logan, Utah, with Miss Hattie Cheney, a native of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and a daughter of Joseph T. and Louisa (Austin) Cheney, natives respectively of New York and Connecticut. Of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. Huband only two are living, Blanche and Edward; Lola, Nina and Montice having passed away from earth. Mr. Huband is decidedly one of the progressive men of Idaho, and it is his good fortune to have here secured a valuable home that will never fail to be cumulative in value, while he, being an indefatigable worker in any cause which enlists his interest, is now surrounded with all the conveniences for the successful prosecution of the business in which he has achieved such a suitable prosperity and in which he delights.

#### WELBY HUFFAKER.

Tracing his ancestry back through a Southern lineage commencing in Virginia and continuing through several generations in Kentucky, Mr. Huffaker himself was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on June 3, 1862, a son of Simpson and Elizabeth (Richardson) Huffaker, the father leaving his birthplace in Kentucky when he was seventeen years of age for Illinois, where he was in business for some

years, from 1829 to 1834, during this time becoming acquainted with and a convert to the doctrines of the Mormon faith, thereafter joining the Mormon population of Nauvoo and there remaining until the spring of 1847 when he became a member of the first Mormon expedition leaving Nauvoo for the new land of Utah, they crossing the plains and reaching the Salt Lake Valley on October 6, 1847. Two years later he journeyed to California and in 1851 he returned to Utah, and, locating in South Cottonwood, conducted agriculture there until his death in 1872, at the age of seventy-nine years. He possessed many amiable qualities that won the friendship of his associates, and his deeply religious nature gave him high standing in the church, holding the office of councilman in Salt Lake City on his first coming to Utah, and at the time of his death being a high priest. He was a son of Michael Huffaker, whose wife, Catherine (Cakeley) Huffaker, died in her native land of Germany before he came to the United States, early in the Nineteenth century. The mother of Welby Huffaker was a native of New Hampshire and her marriage with Mr. Huffaker occurred at Nauvoo, Ill., in 1846. She was born on May 28, 1829, and after a long life of useful activity and pioneer experiences she is passing the closing years of her earthly existence at Cottonwood, Utah, having been the mother of fifteen children.

Mr. Huffaker has been engaged in various branches of agriculture from the days of his childhood, at the age of twenty-two years beginning life for himself as a farmer in Salt Lake county, where his earnest industry was prospered for the two years of his residence. Desirous of developing a home of his own, in 1886 he came to Idaho and took up a pre-emption claim five miles above his present location, but soon thereafter making his residence on his present homestead of 120 acres,

which is located very conveniently for his operations, on Willow Creek, about eleven miles northeast of Idaho Falls. His patient energy and earnest industry united with painstaking and discriminating care have wrought great changes on this place, and the improvements are marked and of a distinctively valuable character, the estate being under fine irrigation and productive of excellent crops, while the promising young orchard now in growth is an especially attractive feature. As a citizen Mr. Huffaker is considered one of the best, being ever in accord with those public matters of local interest that make for the well-being of the community, while his political relations are outlined when we state that he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. In church relations his aid is freely given, and his counsel is regarded as wise, just and conservative. His first marriage was in 1884 when he wedded with Miss Martha Winn, a native of Cache county, Utah, and the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Nelson) Winn, who came from their native state of Pennsylvania to Utah in early days of the settlement and there resided until their deaths. By this marriage were born the following children to Mr. Huffaker: Welby W., Melvina, Maud, David, Nellie and Martha, deceased. He was married in 1896 to Miss Julia Allen, a daughter of Ira and Cynthia (Benson) Allen, who has been the mother of five children, James, Allen, Elam, Delilah and Ira.

#### ROBERT M. HULL.

The late Robert M. Hull, of Whitney, Oneida county, in this state, who with his nephew, William Hull, was shot to death by a drunken Indian on April 13, 1891, at a time when all the savages were supposed to be friendly, and when he was but fifty-five years old, and whose untimely and

tragic death was a shock to the whole community wherein his life had been a benefaction and an inspiration, was a native of the Emerald Isle, whose brave sons and fair daughters have been so often the theme of song and story, and have so enriched the world with talent and enterprise, female grace and lofty manhood, in every department of human endeavor. Coming to this country at the age of five years and being reared and educated on its soil, he absorbed the spirit of American institutions and became thoroughly identified with the aspirations, the purposes and the interests of the American people.

Making his home at the first blush of his young manhood on our Western frontier, and harkening at once to its call for courage and endurance, breadth of view and determined energy, he took his place among its force of heroic workers and with patience and fidelity met every duty, with fortitude and self-reliance confronted every danger, with resourcefulness and skill performed every service involved in his situation. And when his end came, in the full maturity and vigor of his powers, after years of brave endurance and fruitful labor, with privation ever present, toil ever trying and the shadow of death often imminent, and when, too, triumph was finally won and lasting comfort was assured, he met his fate, tragical as it was, and brutal and cowardly as were the means, with the same serene and lofty courage, the same readiness and manliness, the same gentleness and benignity, that he had shown in all of life's crises.

Robert M. Hull was born in Ireland on June 10, 1839, the son of Thomas and Mary (Benson) Hull, who were English and Scotch by nativity. Soon after his birth they moved to Scotland and while living in that country they were converted to the Mormon faith, and in 1844 they emigrated, going to America and located at Pittsburg, Pa., where the father

worked in the mines. There Robert reached the age of nineteen and acquired a good common-school education. In 1858 the whole family started to Utah, and, after halting for a time at Council Bluffs, proceeded across the plains to their destination. They remained at Salt Lake until the spring of 1860, he and his father being there employed on the construction of the temple.

In 1860 they came to Franklin among the first settlers of that region, and settled on the father's allotment of land and began farming. Robert afterward took up land for himself and thus enlarged their farming operations. In 1871 the parents moved to Hoopersville, where the mother died in 1874, and a few years later the father took up his residence with one of his daughters at Weston, where he passed away in 1887. Their son, Robert, was married at Franklin, Idaho, on June 1, 1863, to Miss Mary A. Chadwick, a native of England, a sister of James Chadwick, deceased, more particular mention of whom will be found on another page.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hull, of this writing, settled at Franklin and were occupied in farming in that neighborhood until 1873, when they moved to the Upper Cache Valley, in what is now Whitney precinct. The country was entirely unsettled and the land was unsurveyed. He located a tract, and when the surveys were made the next year he moved within the proper lines and homesteaded his place. When the Northern Pacific Railroad first came to the country he took contracts in construction work and followed the road through to completion. They continued to live at Franklin until 1875, Mr. Hull going up to Whitney to farm and improve his land. In the year last named he built a house and moved his family to the ranch, and there was the family home during the remainder of his life.

On April 13, 1891, while he and his

nephew, William Hull, were in the vicinity of Blackfoot on their way to Idaho Falls, they were killed by a drunken Indian, as has been stated. At this time all of the Indians were considered friendly and he feared no danger. A newspaper account published immediately after the terrible tragedy gives these details: "The unfortunate men had started for the Snake River country just one week before the caskets containing their bodies were sent to their former home. They were going north to work on some land that Robert M. Hull had taken up in the Snake River Valley, and where camped for dinner at the railroad tank, just outside of the village of Blackfoot. William Hull had washed and was cutting some meat to cook for their meal. Robert Hull was washing, when he was struck by a bullet in the head, back of the ear, the ball ranging upward, and the one that killed the nephew struck him in the side. The elder gentleman's death was instantaneous, and William died before help could reach him. The Indian murderer had been drinking and was a bad character, only three weeks before this sad event selling his wife for a pony. After committing this double murder he committed suicide by shooting himself in the stomach."

On previous occasions Mr. Hull had passed through many thrilling and soul-harrowing experiences with the Indians, and when on his guard was ready for almost any emergency. In 1865, when a number of them were camping near Franklin, a drunken one tried to run his horse over a defenseless woman at work in her yard, and Benjamin Chadwick, Mrs. Hull's brother, seized a gun from another man and to save the woman shot the Indian. The other Indians gave a warwhoop, and Mr. Hull coming out of a field where he was at work, to learn what the trouble was, fell into their hands and they determined to take his life in revenge for the death of their comrade. They bound

him in their camp and each one of the squaws passed him, in order to strike him with a tomahawk or knife, thus giving him many wounds, the scars of which he carried to his grave. The next morning Bishop Maughan interceded for Mr. Hull with his savage tormentors, and prevailed on them to release him.

This was only one of the many incidents and hair-breadth escapes occurring in his eventful life. He was a leading man in the community, filled with the spirit of progress and holding the most enlightened views on all subjects in which the welfare of his people was involved, and he was ever ready with the proper energy and force to put his views into action. He was also a constant and effective worker for the church and was president of the council of elders at the time of his death. In politics he was a firm and steadfast Republican, being in the service of his party always active and influential. In his business as a ranchman and farmer he was enterprising and successful. In the public life of the community, outside of political and church interests, he was an active working force for good in every particular. His ranch lies in the very center of Whitney precinct, is well located and highly improved and has been since his death, as it was before, a popular resort for the countless friends of the family, and a point of radiance for all that is elevating and admirable in social life and influence. The widow is still living on it, and her oldest living son, Robert M. Hull, manages its interests and operations under her direction.

He is one of the progressive young men of the precinct, conducting his farming and stock-raising operations with wisdom and success, and exemplifying in his daily life the same qualities of manliness and good citizenship for which his father was distinguished. He is a graduate of Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, and has done excellent work for his church, going on a mission to Kentucky in

1897, and on one to Oregon in 1898. He was married at Logan on September 24, 1902, to Miss Virtue Dalley, a native of Utah, daughter of John E. Dalley, of that state, a sketch of whom appears on another page. The family of the elder Robert Hull consisted of ten children, Joseph T. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Robert M., Margaretta (Mrs. Rallison), Lela E. (Mrs. Beckstead), Martha E. (Mrs. Dunkley), William (deceased), Alvin and LeRoy. Mary Ann Hull was the first one to receive a certificate to teach school in the precinct of Whitney, being then only eighteen years of age. She had very efficiently taught one full term and a portion of another when she was taken ill and died on September 14, 1887.

#### ORVILLE BUCK.

The intense intellectual and industrial energy and restlessness of New England, after subduing its own region to fruitfulness, has been for generations seeking new worlds to conquer, and in this way has been of immense advantage in settling, developing and building up the vast territorial domain of our country, and there is scarcely any portion of the North and West that has not been quickened by Yankee thrift and Yankee ingenuity. Although born in the far-distant state of Maine, Mr. Buck has long been identified with the interests of eastern Idaho, where he was one of the early pioneers of the present county of Bingham, being the first individual to make a permanent home in the beautiful Willow Creek Valley, and also being the first person to take out an irrigating ditch for real agricultural purposes in the Upper Snake River Valley, while from the pioneer epoch he has ever shown himself possessed of those sturdy qualities which win success, even from unpropitious surroundings and environment,





Orville Brush



Helen M. Back.



being one who may rightly be classed with those who have so solidly laid the foundations of the present prosperity of this great state, of which he is one of the founders and builders, and also one of the honored pioneers and prominent citizens of Bingham county.

Orville Buck, now a leading stockman of the county of his residence, was born on August 7, 1828, at Buckfield, Me., the same quiet rural town that gave birth to the recent United States secretary of the navy, Hon. John D. Long, his parents being Elisha and Caroline (Bridgman) Buck, the father having been born in the same county of Oxford, where the grandfather, Nathaniel Buck, was one of the original settlers in the deep pine forests, where it was necessary to go forty miles to mill, his early ownership of land and his settlement therein giving his name to the town when it was organized. The father, born in 1792, was a veteran of the war of 1812 and an unswerving Democrat in political creed. He lived an eminently useful life in his native county until his death, in 1854, while the mother, born in 1796, died at the remarkable age of ninety-nine years, and three of her twelve children are now alive.

The early years of the venerated subject of this article were passed in the healthful and invigorating atmosphere of a true New England home and he remained on the paternal homestead for some years after the death of his father, thereafter passing fourteen busy years in Connecticut as the superintendent of the fine estate of a Mr. Arnold, in 1873 coming to the locality of his present home and being the first man to locate a residence on Willow Creek, only one other man locating at this time in this whole county, a Mr. George Heath. On Willow Creek Mr. Buck availed himself of his rights of citizenship and filed upon and came into possession of a splendid

property for stockraising purposes, situated fourteen miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where, by his enterprising efforts, his wise and discriminating judgment and persistent and unceasing labors, he has developed one of the best arranged and suitably improved places for carrying on the special branch of husbandry which he has taken in hand, and is now in possession of a country estate of 160 acres, which is both valuable and productive. Here his occupation has been the raising of fine herds of cattle of a superior breed, Shorthorns being his favorite stock, and of which he is the owner of some extremely valuable specimens. Mr. Buck has ever taken a great interest in the principles and the policies for which the Democratic party stands sponsor, and has given valiant service in its various campaigns, never, however, accepting a nomination for an election to office, or an appointment to any distinctive office of trust, his time and energies being given freely as a loyal citizen for the success of the cause he deems best adapted to rightly conduct the ship of state in the whirlpool of events.

Mr. Buck married, on March 31, 1854, with Miss Helen M. Heald, a native of Maine and a daughter of Israel and Jane (Standish) Heald, the father having been born in Maine, a son of Benjamin Heald, a native of Massachusetts, while the mother was a daughter of Miles and Rebecca (Bradford) Standish, of Plymouth origin and lineal descendants of the historic Miles Standish of Mayflower fame. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have seven children, Alice, Winthrop, James A., John H., Ellis, George A. and Helen. Mr. Buck has watched the onward march of progress until the once wilderness places now re-echo with the tramp of civilized people, homes and communities growing under his eyes in richness and prosperity, while the on-moving years

have brought wealth and comfort to himself and family, while the reverence of a vast number of people is bestowed upon him. In or before 1880 Mr. Buck was the leading spirit in the erection of the little log school in the Willow Creek district, the first structure for educational purposes constructed within the territory now embraced in Bingham and Fremont counties, which was built by subscription under Mr. Buck's supervision and forever after bore the name of the Buck schoolhouse.

#### JOHN P. HUTCHISON.

We have often had occasion to remark in the review of prominent and distinguished people that no country in the whole of Europe has furnished better material for the upbuilding of civilization in the new lands of the Great West than has that rugged and mountainous country, Scotland. The sons she has given to America have been mostly men of strong minds and strong bodies, industrious, hard-working, law-abiding and useful citizens, and in mentioning the fact that Mr. Hutchison was born in Scotland, it is unnecessary to further state the reason of his universal popularity and the uniform esteem and confidence in which he is held by his friends and business associates.

For many years and for many generations has the Hutchison family been residents of Scotland, and there, at Kilwinin, occurred the birth of John P. Hutchison on February 5, 1862, he being a son of William and Jane (Penman) Hutchison, his father having been identified with coalmining operations in Scotland until the family emigration to the United States, his long journey across the Atlantic and the broad expanse of the American continent to the ultimate location in Utah in 1866 being caused by his devotion to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with

which the family had cast in their fortunes and become identified. In Utah the family home was made in Coalville, Summit county, where he maintained his home until his death, his abilities and religious fervor causing his elevation to the position of high priest of his church. He long survived his wife, who died on the plains of Wyoming in 1864, when her son John P., the youngest of her nine children, was but two years of age, and where, in Carbon county, she now lies awaiting the resurrection.

John P. Hutchison shared the fortunes of his father's family until after the death of his parents, first engaging in labor on his own account at Cottonwood Common, Utah, where he engaged in timber operations for about two years, thence removing to Salt Lake City and six years later, then being only seventeen years of age, to Idaho, locating in Cassia county, then a part of Oneida, where he remained for three years in the successful prosecution of cattleherding, at the end of that period of time transferring his headquarters and his interests to the Snake River country, where he purchased a ranch of 160 acres and located in 1890. The land was in the state of nature and the present improvements so indicative of taste and business applicability of its proprietor are entirely his own work, and here his property is rapidly attaining large proportions, and he is running a select herd of sixty-eight thoroughbred Durham cattle.

Mr. Hutchison is a public-spirited person, earnest and energetic in forwarding and carrying out to completion all matters of a social or general nature which tend to the elevation and advancement of the people of his community, his county or his state. He is known as an active, vigorous man of great force of character and strong individuality, and is one of the solid men on whom the prosperity of

the county largely depends. It was on November 24, 1887, that his marriage occurred with Miss Mary K. Dolson, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Alpheus and Mary (Cherry) Dolson, her father having been born in January, 1823, in Indiana, and after sixty-four years of useful activity dying on June 16, 1887, at Butte, Mont. Her mother, who was a native of Illinois, was born on September 30, 1836, and died on June 28, 1873, at Clinton, Iowa, and she was the mother of eleven children.

Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison have had these children: John W., Edwin N., Carl P., Frank C., Jessie M. and Alva A. who died on March 28, 1897, at the age of one year and seven days, and was buried at Riverside cemetery. In all national, state and political questions Mr. Hutchison follows the leadership and principles of the Democratic party, but is contented to leave the struggle for office and political positions to others, preferring to devote his time to its entirety to the management of his own personal affairs. As a citizen and as a man Mr. Hutchison occupies a high position in the regard of his associates and friends, his family being one of the representative ones of his section of the county.

#### BISHOP ANDREW INGELSTROM.

Incessant motion and activity are characteristic of life in every department of the universe; one generation of people comes upon the stage of action, performs its part in the economy of nature and passes away; one by one they must retire from the field of action and leave the work to other hands, and in the coming afterward of others to take their place will be demonstrated the truth that institutions apparently of man's creation are really of Divine origin, and far greater than the men, to whose thought and care they apparently owe their be-

ginning and their aftergrowth. Men may come and men may go, but the work they do lives after them, and the institutions they plant or aid in establishing live after they are gathered to their fathers.

Here and there, however, will be found in every community exceptions to the common rule, men whose natural force of character and whose distinctive energy cause them to be most forceful factors in holding and forming the community in which they may reside, their influence, whether for good or evil, being most marked, not only in their own generation but upon the characters of those who will follow them. These considerations come to us when considering the life and activities of Bishop Andrew O. Ingelstrom, whose home is located at Basalt, Bingham county, Idaho, where in temporal matters he is conducting general merchandising, having a fine line of all the departments of goods demanded by and applicable to this section of the country where he maintains his residence, meeting with a large and rapidly extending patronage as from year to year the population of the section is growing larger and larger.

Bishop Ingelstrom is now a resident far from the land of his birth, for, although of German ancestry, he was born in the little kingdom of Sweden, on October 10, 1853, being a son of Ole and Ilgena (Anderson) Ingelstrom, his father being a native of Sweden, of German descent. Bishop Ingelstrom attained maturity in Sweden, where he acquired his preliminary educational training in the excellent national schools, and, being a man of more than ordinary thought, studying often over the problems of existence and the life to come, he was in a fitting mood to receive the advice of one of the sterling missionaries of the Mormon faith, and, in becoming acquainted with the doctrines of which that faith stands sponsor, he found himself in hearty accord

therewith, and in 1876 united with that church. He was soon ordained an elder of that faith and was engaged in missionary work for two years, thereafter, in 1879, coming to Salt Lake, Utah.

In 1885 he was made a presiding elder over Cedar Point branch, the same year he came to Basalt, where he availed himself of the generous opportunities afforded by the government and secured a homestead right of sixty-seven acres, and at once engaged in the development of the land and in farming operations, his estate now being well-improved and productive, and of which he still retains the ownership. In 1897, seeing the need of a merchandising establishment at Basalt, he devoted his energies to the establishing of a store, in the conducting of which he has since been engaged, showing a thorough understanding and appreciation of the principles underlying correct commercial life, and being prospered in this, as in his other secular undertakings, his stock increasing from year to year as the growth of the section demands.

On August 19, 1888, Mr. Ingelstrom was made the bishop of Basalt ward and of this high office he is the present incumbent, being held in high esteem and exercising a great influence for good in the community. In political relations he holds with the Democratic party, and is thoroughly alive and awake to everything that tends to the advancement and prosperity and moral gain of the community, and, notwithstanding the high position which he occupies, there is not one of the humblest people of the county who is more affable, unpretentious or more accessible. On January 1, 1880, occurred the marriage of Bishop Ingelstrom and Miss Mary E. Jacobson, a native of Sweden, who came to Utah in 1879, and they are parents of nine children: Anna, now Mrs. D. R. Johnson, Ilgena, Elizabeth, Hilma, Abraham (deceased), Emma, Sarah, Charles and Eli.

Bishop Ingelstrom is noted for his breadth of view, his hospitality and his charity, and there are many who would gratefully testify to his ready help, his consistent sympathy, his warm affection and his unfailing friendship. In everything, whether in social, business, political or religious life, he follows the dictates of his judgment and his conscience. This is not the language of eulogy, but of simple truth, for there is no man in the county who stands in higher esteem than does this worthy bishop of Basalt ward.

#### SAMUEL HUMPHREYS.

The good motherland of England was the birthplace of this popular, conscientious and useful citizen of Bear Lake county, Idaho, where, after years of diligent labor successfully conducted in the intermountain region of the Great West, he is now residing in the pleasant town of Dingle, retired from the active duties of physical labors, but devoting himself to the beneficent enterprises of his church and of the people, and attending to the duties appertaining to the office of justice of the peace, of which he has recently been made the incumbent.

Mr. Humphreys was born in Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, England, on January 21, 1846, a son of Thomas and Mary (Sudbury) Humphreys, and as a child he accompanied his parents on their emigration from England in 1853, they coming to St. Louis, Mo., where in November of the same year he was orphaned by the death of his father. The widowed mother and family continued their journey to Salt Lake City, the mother from there removing to Ogden, later to Springville and later still to Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, where, on May 20, 1876, she closed her eyes in her last long sleep.

Mr. Humphreys early began life for him-

self as a ranch hand, in which capacity he continued to be engaged until he was thirty years of age, when, having acquired a comfortable financial reinforcement, he became the proprietor of a dairy farm, which he profitably conducted for fourteen years, thereafter coming to Dingle, Idaho, about the first of January, 1876, and locating on a ranch, which he most diligently cultivated and improved until it was in a high and profitable state of culture. This property he has recently sold and now his residence is in the town of Dingle, where he has an attractive residence. He has ever been an earnest watcher of the course of public and local matters, like a good citizen contributing his full quota to all matters of public improvement, and he maintains a high standing in the community for the disinterested character of his charitable and beneficent endeavors, his church receiving a full share of his time, and in turn honoring him with responsible office, calling him to fill the bishop's chair, which he has worthily done for sixteen years, to be a member of the High Council of the Stake, and to act in many and varying minor ecclesiastical offices.

On October 7, 1876, Bishop Humpherys wedded with Miss Mary M. Clifton, a daughter of John and Hannah (Pettinger) Clifton, the father emigrating from England and coming to America in 1859, the mother and family coming in 1860. They resided at Hunter's Point, N. Y., for one year, then, as they were members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, they came to Willard, Box Elder county, Utah, in 1863 making their permanent home at Paris, Idaho, where the father now resides, the mother dying on May 20, 1876. Seven children have blessed the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Humpherys, namely: Samuel G., born March 5, 1878; Mary E., born October 29, 1880; Emma S., born January 27, 1883; Jessie, born December

12, 1888, deceased; Viny, born February 7, 1890; Phoebe M., born September 28, 1895; Iva M., born October 17, 1898.

#### JAMES IRWIN.

Some of the brightest pages of history tell of the devotion, the courage and the indomitable intrepidity of the people of the northern part of Ireland, who, as Scotch-Irish, have been held in high esteem and veneration on account of their courageous resistance to religious persecution, their many virtues and their labor-loving character. To this class belongs James Irwin, now a prominent and intelligent farmer of Bingham county, Idaho, where he is maintaining his home and extensive agricultural operations on a productive ranch located seven miles northeast of Idaho Falls. His paternal ancestors originally came from Scotland, the family deriving its name from the river Irwin, but the birthplace of James Irwin was in County Antrim, Ireland, where he was born on November 13, 1839, as a son of Robert and Margaret (Robinson) Irwin. His father was also a native of County Antrim, who, reared a farmer, in early manhood engaged in business operations at Belfast, which he prosperously conducted until his death on January 23, 1884, at the age of sixty-seven years. His father, Robert, was also a native of County Antrim, where he died in 1868, at the advanced age of over eighty years. The mother of the subject of this writing was born in the same county of Ireland, a daughter of James Robinson. He was both a tailor and a farmer, and, dying at the age of forty-seven years, was long survived by his widow, Margaret (Huston) Robinson, who died in her native country of Ireland in 1862 at the remarkable age of ninety-seven years.

James Irwin received the best educational advantages of the city of Belfast, Ireland, and,

being his father's only son, he assisted in his business operations until the death of the father. Thereafter, in 1884, he came to Utah and located for a year at Coalville, thence removing to Bingham county, Idaho, and securing the nucleus of his present highly improved ranch by homesteading, in 1886, 160 acres of government land, to which he has since added until his landed estate now consists of 320 acres in a highly improved state of cultivation, being peculiarly favored with irrigation and possessing a fine orchard of thrifty fruit trees. Mr. Irwin has given close and personal attention to all departments of his business, and is prominently connected with various irrigation companies, and his herds of cattle contain some beautiful specimens of finely bred animals. A public-spirited citizen, he has performed the duties of a school trustee in his school district with conceded ability, and is a member of the Democratic political party, laboring earnestly for the success of its candidates and principles.

On February 28, 1865, in Glasgow, Scotland, the rites of holy matrimony were celebrated which united Mr. Irwin and Miss Margaret McCarthy, she being also a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Charles and Jane (Robinson) McCarthy. Her paternal grandfather, Charles McCarthy, was prepared for and entered college, but when sixteen years of age he ran away from home and was never heard of again, and no subsequent knowledge of him was obtained. Her father, also Charles McCarthy, emigrated from his native land of Ireland to the United States in 1884, and made his home in Coalville, Utah, but his residence there was short, for three years later, in 1887, he was called away by death at the age of sixty-seven years, being survived by his wife, who died at Salt Lake City at the age of seventy-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin are the parents of the following children: Robert,

Margaret, James, Charles, Sarah, John, Thomas L., Edward and Mary. In all the relations of life Mr. and Mrs. Irwin retain a most exemplary relation and the number of their friends extends as far as the range of their acquaintance.

#### HIRAM S. JACOBS.

Hiram S. Jacobs was born on March 6, 1860, at Lehi City, Utah, the son of Simon and Sarah (Hopkins) Jacobs, and for twenty years he has been a resident of Idaho, having come to this state in 1883. He took up a homestead in Cache county, near Newton, Utah, and owned it until 1898, when he sold it and started the business of building canals for irrigation by contract. He now has a number of important contracts in Montana and more in Idaho. For this work he organized the first canal construction company in the state and became its first president, and under his direction the first canal line in Idaho was surveyed. He was also the first dealer in imported hogs in the state and sold his product all over its territory, Berkshire hogs being his favorite breed. He takes a warm interest and a prominent part in local politics as a Republican, and has served his people well as a school trustee and in various other local offices. He has been closely identified with the cause of public education in every way, giving his time and influence freely to its advancement, aiding materially in building up public sentiment in its favor and providing schoolhouses and other proper appliances for its work.

Mr. Jacobs was also deputy sheriff in the early days, when Fremont county was still a part of Bingham, and when peace and order were matters of compulsion rather than choice with a large number of the people. In religious belief he is an ardent Mormon and is an elder in the church. He descended from an old

Norwegian family, his father having come from Norway to Chicago with his parents at the age of four years. From there he crossed the plains to California in 1848, and after two years of hard and unremunerative labor in the gold fields of that then new Eldorado, he removed to near Lehi, Utah, and engaged in farming until 1883, when he came to Idaho and took up a homestead, on which he died in 1890, at the age of sixty-three years. His widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Hopkins, and who was a native of Ohio, is still living at the age of sixty-eight, and makes her home at Salem.

On October 30, 1879, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Jacobs married with Miss Caroline Nelson, who was born at Lehi, in that state, the daughter of James and Karn (Benson) Nelson, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah in 1858, crossing the plains with ox teams, and settling near Lehi. Her father died at Newton, Utah, in 1874, aged eighty years, and nine years later the mother came with her family to Idaho, where she died in 1890, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Hiram Wallace, born April 23, 1882; Ada K., born May 3, 1884; Sarah Maud, born December 2, 1886; Pollie Lillian, born February 22, 1889; Swen Howard, born May 27, 1891; Hazel Jane, born April 13, 1894, and Vera May, born May 11, 1901. Caroline, Florence and Roland James are deceased.

Mr. Jacobs was the discoverer of the Kemmerer coal, and on the land where he first found it in Wyoming there is now a large and profitable mine. He made the discovery in 1881, and two years later sold the property after making some improvements and an effort at developing the mine. He was defrauded out of his claim, however, and turned his attention to quartz mining, in which he has interests in Fremont county, Idaho, where he now resides

near Salem. He is highly esteemed, both as a citizen and as a business man, and has a potent influence among his fellows of all classes.

#### ANDREW JACOBSEN.

Andrew Jacobsen, of Bloomington, Bear Lake county, a prominent worker in the Church of the Latter Day Saints, is a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1831, a son of Jacob and Maren (Larson) Andersen, also Danes by nativity, and descendants of old Danish families. Their lives were passed in their native country, and in the faithful and unostentatious discharge of the daily duties which came before them. After reaching years of maturity and working for a time in various capacities in Denmark, Mr. Jacobsen came to the United States in 1863, and making his way to Utah, located in Cache Valley for a few months. In the spring of 1864 he removed to Montpelier, Idaho, where he lived three years, and then moved to Bloomington, where he has since resided.

For some years before he left the old country he was identified with the work of the church in an active and leading manner, and he then felt impelled by its interests and his convictions to emigrate and make his home in Utah, for the purpose of being in closer touch with the central government and of the church that he might be more effective in his labors. Before he came, however, he had been ordained a priest and had served well in that capacity. For three years after his arrival he served as deacon at Montpelier, and then came to Bloomington, where he passed seven years as a teacher.

Mr. Jacobsen was ordained as high priest in the year that Brigham Young died, and held the position of a member of the high council for twenty-one years. At the end of that time he was released, and set apart to

travel among the Scandinavians, and he still occupies that relation to the church work. While not an active partisan, he leans to the Republican faith in politics, and gives his party a loyal but judicious support. He was sent to Detroit, Mich., in 1886, as a representative of the church in reference to the subject of plural marriage.

In 1869 he went to Salt Lake City and was there married with Johanna Christensen, a native of Denmark. She died in 1885, leaving six children. He contracted a second marriage in 1872, being then united with Christina Christensen, a native of Denmark, where she was born on December 21, 1857, the daughter of Jens and Marie (Dorothea) Christensen. She left her native country on account of her devotion to the Mormon faith in 1871, and came to Cache Valley, Utah, and in 1873, the next year after her marriage, she came to Bear Lake county, Idaho, with her husband and has been living at their Bloomington home ever since. They have nine living children, Mary C., James C., Andrew M., Nels A., Lorenzo W., Carlos L., Arthur L., Joseph C., and Louvernia. Three others, Andrew, Mina and Abraham, are deceased and are buried at Bloomington.

Mr. Jacobsen has been blessed and prospered in his religious work, and has seen the fruits of it in the advancement of the church interests and, in the improvement of his people. He has won something of even an earthly reward also, in securing, through his zeal and fidelity, a high and enviable place in the confidence and esteem of those among whom he has lived and labored with such constancy and diligence.

#### JOSEPH DICK.

One of the progressive farmers of his section of the state is Joseph Dick, whose highly

improved and productive homestead of 560 acres of land is located three miles northeast of Idaho Falls. He was born on August 25, 1858, in the kingdom of Hungary, Europe, being a son of Louis and Fannie (Stanger) Dick. Louis Dick, a representative of an old line of Hungarian families, was a son of Morro Dick, and, like him, conducted farming and stockraising on the magnificent prairies of his native land, dying there after a useful activity in 1891, at the age of seventy-one years. His mother, a practical woman of superior business abilities, is still living in her native land, being the mother of seven children, of whom four are dead, and Joseph is the only son of the family.

After thoroughly acquiring the methods of farming and stockraising upon his father's estate, at the age of twenty-three years, Joseph Dick emigrated from Hungary to the United States, landing in the city of New York in the spring of 1882. After one year's residence there he came direct to Utah, where, after a stop in Salt Lake City of somewhat over a year, he came to Bingham county, Idaho, here establishing his permanent home and field of operations by homesteading 160 acres of government land, to which he has since added, until now he has a productive and valuable estate of 560 acres, to which he has given great attention. By wise care and discriminating efforts he has made valuable improvements each year for the successful operations of the various branches of agriculture he is here profitably conducting, which consists of general farming, the raising of cattle, horses and hogs, and, since 1893, a profitable dairy business.

Mr. Dick is thoroughly competent to conduct any or all of these industries, and can show a herd of thoroughbred Durham and Hereford cattle that would excite admiration anywhere. Fraternally he is a member of the



JOSEPH DICK.



Modern Woodmen of the World. In the fall of 1882 Mr. Dick was married, at New York City, with Miss Anna Gyurkovics, also a native of Hungary and a daughter of Emeri and Evan (Terry) Gyurkovics; the father still resides in their native land, while the mother died in 1896. Their family consists of the following children: Elliott, Fanny, Mora, Samuel, Sarah, Simpson, and Rose and Pearl, deceased, who are buried at Idaho Falls. In this connection we would incidentally remark that Mr. Dick has surely no reason to regret the great change he has made in coming from the beautiful and fertile Hungary to the new lands of the new world and his friends in his new residence are unnumbered, as are his acquaintances.

On August 12, 1903, while fording the Snake River near Conant, Idaho, he was drowned. With his son, Elliott, while trying to locate a range, they were obliged to ford the river. The son had crossed in safety when the horse he rode broke loose and recrossed the stream. The father, in attempting to again get the horse over, was caught by the swift and treacherous current and drowned, his body floating about three and a half miles down the river before it was rescued, nine and a half days afterward. The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, held an insurance policy of \$1,000 on his life.

#### A. H. JACKSON.

The Jackson family has ever been a family of pioneers, and in this volume, intended to preserve for future generations something of the people who have developed and are developing the Idaho of today, it is of importance to state something of the ancestral history of those of whom we write, that the conditions surrounding their birth, their childhood and their youth, may be properly understood in the

consideration of their lives. For several generations the parental ancestors of Mr. Jackson have made their home in new lands and undeveloped countries, creating homes for themselves and others out of the wild and dangerous surroundings and preparing the way for others to follow in serenity and peace.

A. H. Jackson, now a prosperous resident of Bingham county, Idaho, was born on September 26, 1840, in Toronto, Canada, a son of Isaac and Eleanor (Eckert) Jackson, his father being a native of New York, who, when a youth of eighteen years, settled in the heavy forests of Prince Edward Island, where, by long years of diligent and persevering activity, he developed a fine farm and a pleasant home. He was one of the first axes to resound in the dense woods of that section and all of the deprivations and hardships of a pioneer life were experienced by himself and family, and here he died in 1860, at the age of seventy-six years, an honest and revered citizen of the township of Howell. His second wife, the mother of the one of whom we are writing, was the daughter of Tunis Eckert, a Canadian farmer in the German concession, who bore her husband eleven children, surviving him ten years, and dying at the age of seventy-six years.

A. H. Jackson passed his early years in the new country of his father's Canadian home, giving faithful labor in the paternal service until he was of age, his father dying about that time, and he thereafter continued at labor in Canada until April, 1864, when his pioneering spirit led him to cross the continent and make his home in the West. Locating at Granger Station, in the present state of Wyoming, in May, 1864, he at once entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co. for one year, then conducted merchandising in association with LaFayette Granger at a trading post in Porter until 1870, when, removing to Rush Valley, Utah, he there engaged in mining

operations for four years, when the flattering reports of gold discoveries in South America drew him thither for a short period. Upon his return, he was engaged in varying employments until 1879, the year of his coming to the present Idaho, he then removing to that portion of Oneida county since segregated and organized into Fremont county, two years thereafter making his home in Bingham county, in 1881 filing upon a homestead of 160 acres on Willow Creek, eleven miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he has since maintained his home, showing marked taste and great industry in the development of his place and running a fine herd of cattle.

His farming operations are conducted with skill and discrimination, and one of the excellent features of the ranch is the thrifty young orchard, which is a splendid manifestation of the horticultural knowledge of its owner, and gives promise of exceeding productiveness. In political relations Mr. Jackson finds himself in harmony with the Socialist party, he believing that its principles, if carried into full operation, would result in a greatly improved condition of the people of the entire country.

The marriage of Mr. Jackson with his capable wife, then Miss Helena Andrus, occurred on September 17, 1875, at Big Cottonwood, Utah, where she was born, being the daughter of Milo and Emma E. (Covert) Andrus, who came to Utah as early Mormon pioneers, there passing the remainder of their lives, winning the esteem of the community by their well-ordered lives. The family of this worthy couple consists of the following named children: Theodore, Lafayette, Bertha, Edna, Claude and Ray.

#### DAVID JENSEN.

A pioneer of 1866 in Oneida county, and of 1875 in the neighborhood of Preston, and one

of the very earliest settlers at each place, his first location in the county being at Franklin, David Jensen has had good opportunity to aid in the development of this portion of the state and has used it wisely. He is a native of Norway, born on April 15, 1835, as the son of Jens and Galena (Olson) Jensen, also Norwegians. They were farmers in their native land and there remained until their death, that of the father occurring in 1839, and that of the mother in 1865. Their son, David, was reared and educated in Norway, and after his school days he was engaged in farming until he was twenty-seven years old, when he embraced the Mormon religion, and in the spring of 1863 emigrated, coming to America, and crossing the plains with ox teams, arriving at Salt Lake City on December 24th of the same year. From there he went directly to Lehi, where he took up land and was occupied in farming until 1866. He was an early settler of Franklin, Idaho, where his allotment of land was about twenty-six acres. He farmed this land until 1875, when he came to Preston and located on the ranch which is now his home, about three and one-half miles northwest of the town. Here he has since resided and been diligent and faithful in farming operations, aiding also in the development and improvement of the country round about him. Under his persistent and well-applied industry his land has improved in condition and increased in value until it is one of the best in this part of the county, and his flocks and herds have multiplied in numbers and been raised in standard until they are among the most valuable within a wide range of country.

Mr. Jensen has always had a deep interest in public affairs, although he has never taken an active part in conducting them. But in church matters he has been both interested and active. Mr. Jensen is one of the representative citizens of the section of the county in which

he lives, and is highly respected by all classes of the people there, and elsewhere wherever he is known. He was counsellor for the first bishop of this ward, Bishop Porter, and was also the first superintendent of its Sunday school. He was married in June, 1861, in Norway, to Miss Bertha Serang Peterson, like himself a native of that country. They had eight children, Sarah, Hiram H., Oscar, Nora, Antoine, C. Frederick, Joseph W. and N. Richard. Their mother died in 1884, and on November 2, 1897, he was married to a second wife, Miss Leonora Finlan, who died on June 10, 1903.

#### ALPHA L. JAQUES.

In the days of the future, when the Great West shall have become a densely populated country, the descendants of those heroic pioneers, who in search of freedom in which to worship God according to the conscience dared the countless perils of the long journey over a thousand miles of desert wilderness, beset with hostile Indians, coming with slow moving ox teams, or, more dangerous still, drawing their handcarts over the same roads, will tell with reverence and permissible pride the story of their sufferings, and the world will look upon their achievements as we of today look upon the landing at Plymouth Rock and the settling of Massachusetts by the devoted Pilgrims. Only the sufferings of the Pilgrims were not so severe, and they had not to encompass the miles on miles of weary, footsore travel that fell to the lot of the Mormon immigrants. The descendants of Alpha L. Jaques, now a resident of Salem ward, Fremont county, Idaho, will be of that honored company, since his parents were members of one of these historic and heroic bands, and his birth on August 27, 1856, near Florence, Neb., occurred while they were on their journey, his parents, John and Zilpha (Loder) Jaques, being members of

one of the handcart companies of 1856 that suffered severe privations on the way. In Utah they made their home at Salt Lake City, where the father first engaged in carpentry and was later on the editorial staff of the *Desert News* for a period of twenty years, his death occurring in 1900 at seventy-four years of age, the mother still maintaining her residence in Salt Lake City.

Receiving the excellent educational advantages of the Salt Lake City schools until he was twenty years of age, Alpha L. Jaques then became his own master, and learning of the manifold advantages of the Upper Snake River Valley for a man of energy and industry, he came hither in 1885, while it was yet a widespread wilderness, with a few crude cabins and small patches of cleared land to indicate the few first footprints of civilization. From that time he has been a worker in the grand service of transformation which has here been wrought, a public-spirited citizen whose hand and purse have ever been ready to respond to the calls of public necessity of private need. Locating at Salem, he purchased eighty acres of favorably located land, engaged in farming operations here and conducted and established himself in a cumulative and remunerative sheepraising industry. He was an earnest laborer in the attempts to bring water to the parched land through irrigation, aiding in the building of the Rexburg and the Salem canals, and for several years was both a director and the president of the Salem Canal Co. Viewing political and national matters from the viewpoint of the Republican party, he has given time and attention to the furtherance of its principles in its campaigns and at the polls, and has accepted and held with conceded ability the office of school trustee.

His marriage with Amy Ricks, a daughter of Thomas E. and Amy (Loder) Ricks, oc-

curred on November 1, 1874, and for her proud ancestral record we refer the reader to the sketch of her distinguished father elsewhere in this volume. A family of eight winsome children has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, Alpha R., Zilpha, Amy, John, Flora, Thomas, Minnie and Leslie. In social, society and church circles the family holds a representative place, the best qualities of their revered ancestors demonstrating their fitness for any position Fortune may have in store for them, numerous friends enjoying the warm and cordial hospitality so freely dispensed at their attractive home.

#### JOSEPH JENSEN.

In making a record touching the careers of those representative citizens of the state of Idaho who are conspicuously identified with her industrial life and who have served in positions of public trust and responsibility, there is signal propriety in offering a review of the life history of Mr. Joseph Jensen, who is at the present time a popular county commissioner of Bingham county, whose productive home is located in the Goshen district, two miles from that place, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Jensen is one of the native sons of the West whose intelligence, enterprise, integrity and industry have done so much toward developing the resources that have lain dormant, and for so many years undeveloped, in the new lands of the country of their birth. He was born at Hyrum, Utah, on September 19, 1866, a son of Jens and Hannah (Hansen) Jensen, natives of Denmark, who became acquainted with the doctrines of Mormonism through the zealous missionaries of that faith that were engaged as missionaries in propagating its doctrines in their native land, and, in 1857 accompanied the Mormon contingent who then crossed the Atlantic with the pur-

pose of making their home in the land of Deseret, which has since been developed into the great prosperous and wealthy state of Utah, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1892, when the father died, and the mother is still residing on the homestead where they had so long made their residence. They were the parents of nine children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fifth in order of birth.

Joseph Jensen grew to manhood in Utah, leaving the activities of the paternal home at the early age of fourteen years, and being employed for a number of years on the farms of various citizens. In 1894, having so thoroughly mastered the farming industry as to consider that he could acquire an independent home and prosperity by engaging in agriculture for himself, he wended his way to Idaho and to Bingham county, where he availed himself of his right of homesteading, filing on 160 acres and also purchasing contiguous land until his estate now consists of 240 acres, which, by industry, care and the exercise of his natural taste, he has transformed from a wild and unproductive waste into fertile fields and a productive estate. He is decidedly progressive and enterprising and his achievements of the past are but indicative of greater results to be obtained in the future.

His sagacity, industry and keen perception are shown in all matters of business and public policy, together with a genial and pleasant manner in social life, while from his long life on the plains he has become self-reliant, possessing nerve and quickness to grapple with any emergency. In politics he is a Republican of the most unswerving character, his capability for efficiently holding public trusts and positions being recognized by his party in 1900 by his nomination to the important office of county commissioner, to which he was triumphantly elected, and as an incum-

bent of this distinguished position he gave such excellent and appreciated service that in 1892 he was again nominated and elected to the same office.

Possessing high moral character, unwavering integrity and deeply religious principles, Mr. Jensen is a highly valued member of the Mormon church. His marriage occurred in Logan, Utah, on April 25, 1888, the bride being Miss Mary Christensen, a native of Cache Valley, Utah, and a daughter of Nels and Christiana (Larsen) Christensen, natives of Denmark, and for an extended notice of the family and its ancestral relations we would call the readers attention to the sketch of Ezra Christensen, which appears on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have a winsome daughter, Ethel Christiana.

#### ANDREW JOHNSON.

In the work of changing the Great West from a wild, barbaric and unproductive land, many nationalities have had their share, and among them all there have been no more industrious, sturdy, persistent workers than the sons and daughters of the little kingdom of Sweden, and well has their work and nobly have their achievements filled in the grand total of the gigantic progress and prosperity acquired in the coming to the mountains and plains of the civilization which the united labors of the grand army of pioneers have brought. Among the number of this gallant company we must number Andrew Johnson, who, although now residing at Rexburg, Idaho, in an impaired state of bodily health, has for thirty-six years been a part and parcel of the working force in the ranks of the development of the intermountain section of the Great West.

He was born on October 18, 1819, at Assarby Berga, Sweden, a son of Jonas and

Christiana (Anderson) Johnson. The father died in 1837, the mother being eighty-one years of age when Andrew emigrated. It was in 1865 that Mr. Johnson first crossed the plains, coming to Utah in one of the typical ox trains of that period, and locating at Brigham City, where for five years he was engaged in the manufacturing of furniture, then removing to Weston for a four-years residence, and later taking up land at Malad, Idaho, where he conducted farming operations until he was stricken with a partial paralysis, and came to Rexburg among the pioneer settlers.

At Ogden, Utah, on October 16, 1866, Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with Miss Anna Marie Kallgren, a daughter of Los and Helena (Danielson) Kallgren, natives of Sweden, who emigrated to America in 1864, coming to Utah where the father was drowned while crossing the Weber River, his body not being recovered for several months, and the mother surviving his loss but a short time. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been born the following named children: Helena Christina, born August 12, 1867; Andrew, born August 2, 1870; Lorenzo, born October 6, 1873; Joseph, born June 5, 1876; Mary Ann, born March 8, 1879; Selma Amelia, born January 26, 1881.

In 1860 Mr. Johnson joined the missionary workers of the Latter Day Saints, and in 1861 he was ordained an elder and sent to Sweden where he accomplished fine results in the five years of his missionary labors, after his return becoming a counsellor to the bishop of the St. John ward of the Oneida stake, later being a high priest, also serving some years as a home missionary, the duties of these several positions being ably and conscientiously discharged. Since making his home in Rexburg, his health has incapacitated him from the performance of either religious or civil trusts, as he has been confined to his house the

greater part of the time. He is surrounded with all the care that a loving wife and affectionate children can bestow. He enjoys also the esteem and sympathy of his former company, and the public in general for his kindly nature and genuine worth, while the family occupy a standing of cordial friendship in community and church circles and has numerous stanch and loyal friends.

#### R. N. JEPPESEN.

Conspicuously standing among the early emigrants from Utah to the Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho, having been connected with every movement of the reclamation and development of Fremont county from its wild, inhospitable condition of broad-spreading plains of sagebrush, cactus and wild roses, and now, after years of incessant and well-planned labor, maintaining his pleasant and productive home on Teton Island, on the highly improved and productive estate his diligent endeavors have given to him, occupying a residence both commodious and attractive, Rasmus N. Jeppesen well deserves the pen of the annalist. He was born on April 11, 1863, at Brigham City, Utah, a son of Rasmus Nelson and Emma E. (Bravandt) Jeppesen, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah in company with one of the earliest handcart migrations, upon their arrival locating in Box Elder county, where the father located on government land, began its cultivation and was also the proprietor of an adobe yard. These possessions were soon sold and the family home transferred to Mantua, in Box Elder county, where a farm was purchased, and, in that then primitive section, the father, who was born on July 8, 1820, was a most useful citizen, becoming the counsellor to Bishop Pete C. Jensen, and aiding in locating and the laying out of the first roads and irrigation ditches, and he also assisted in laying out the

townsite of Mantua. He resided in the new home until his death, on June 9, 1896, his faithful wife, the mother of the immediate subject of this review, whose birth occurred on April 25, 1837, having passed to her eternal reward on July 20, 1874, her remains being deposited in the little cemetery at Brigham City. The children of this couple were John P., born on February 13, 1859; Emma E., born on February 10, 1861; Rasmus N.; Mary C., born on August 16, 1865; Annie M., born on August 6, 1867; Joseph B., born on August 31, 1869; Conrad N., born on December 29, 1871; Caroline S., born on March 4, 1874, died on August 23, 1879.

R. N. Jeppesen, of this writing, gave diligent attention and labors to the material interests of his parents during the years of his minority, thereafter, in 1884, coming as a pioneer to Rexburg, Idaho, with two yokes of oxen, and, at an early date, he secured 160 acres of government land by homestead and this he has so changed as to almost make its identity unrecognizable, for the then barren plain land, with its covering of unprofitable sagebrush, has now become well-watered and highly productive fields, giving to the generous owner annual yields of bountiful crops as the result of his untiring energy, persistent labors and patient and persevering industry. Diversified farming operations are here conducted, embracing not only the successful cultivation of hay, grain, vegetables and small fruits, but also the profitable and extensive raising of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.

For a year after their arrival the family lived in a log house of one room, having a dirt roof, which building was enlarged by the construction of another room of the same character during the second season, and this was the family home until 1899, when a commodious, comfortable and attractive residence of modern design and equipment was erected,

one of the finest houses on the island, and here the family is now enjoying life. Purchasing thirteen acres of land in Rexburg, after disposing of one house and lot, he still has a valuable realty which is constantly improving in value.

Mr. Jeppesen has been actively identified with all pioneer movements, was active in work on all the irrigation canals, and he now holds the office of a director in the Teton Island Canal Co. From the first he has aided generously in all public matters of community and local interest, viewing national and state matters from the standpoint of the Democratic party, whose tickets and candidates he has always supported. In the Mormon church, of which he has been a member from early life, he has worthily held various offices, having been an active and popular teacher in the first ward of Rexburg since 1884 and an elder since 1890, while, previous to his coming to Fremont county, he sustained the dignities connected with the priesthood. On October 9, 1890, Mr. Jeppesen was united in holy matrimony with Miss Eleanor C. Ricks, a daughter of Josiah and Lucy (Merrill) Ricks, who are now residing at Teton Basin, Idaho. Five children constitute the family, namely: Lawrence, born on July 27, 1891; Joseph, born on June 28, 1893; Vernon, born on March 10, 1896; Lorenzo R., born on January 17, 1898, and Emma D., born on September 15, 1901.

#### EDWARD BURGOYNE.

When, on March 20, 1902, the sable-winged messenger of Death bore over the Great Divide the spirit of the subject of this review, southeastern Idaho lost one of its most conspicuous business operators, and it is a matter of profound regret to the people of the entire Bear Lake county that a life so efficiently equipped for usefulness to that portion of the state should have been thus cut short, for it

was gemmed with rare acquirements, manly virtues and beneficent deeds. This life accomplished much of value, much of success, manifesting ever in all departments of endeavor a fidelity that never broke its word, never forgot a promise or overlooked a favor. Such successful lives, independent of years, command the universal homage of mankind. Bear Lake county is richer, more radiant with sunshine of contentment, because Edward Burgoyne gave to its business enterprises for so many years his untiring, wise and sagacious energies.

Born in the south of Wales, on February 22, 1835, of sturdy Welsh ancestry that for unnumbered generations had usefully lived and pionisly died in the rugged land of their nativity, many members thereof reflecting honor upon the family by feats of valor on the tented field, wise councils in the halls of legislation and sagacious activities in the peaceful industrial vocations of the land, General Burgoyne, whose unfortunate connection with the American Revolution is of historic record, being perhaps the most noted of them all, Edward Burgoyne, so long the leading merchant of Montpelier, was the son of a prosperous worker in iron, Thomas Burgoyne, who, with his estimable wife, Sarah (Strong) Burgoyne, was of local prominence, both being loyal to the crown and cherished members of the established church. They were not long spared after the birth of their son, who was bereft of both parents by death before he was ten years old.

Receiving a practical and solid education in the schools of Wales, Mr. Burgoyne learned the weaver's trade, in which he acquired much proficiency and at which he wrought during his residence in Wales. He was content in his labors, had laid the foundation for a pleasant home by a highly suitable marriage union with a Miss Mary Eynon, and was steadily occupied with this home and his daily round of labor,

until, through faithful missionaries, himself and wife were brought into the knowledge of the faith of the Mormon church and became converts to its doctrines. Zealous in his new belief, he started forth in the missionary field and did much valuable work in bringing souls to the truth. Always prompt to act along the lines of every duty, Mr. Burgoyne obeyed the call of his superiors and in 1861 made the long voyage that intervened between the abrupt shores of Wales and the sage-brush-covered country surrounding the Great Salt Lake, where, in the Cache Valley of Utah, he set up and operated the first carding mill and loom in that district of the territory, laboring there at woolcarding in the summer seasons and in winter devoting himself to the manufacture of cloth, linsey for women's apparel and kersey for the clothing of men.

In these industrious and profitable vocations his time was occupied until 1864, when President Brigham Young called for volunteers to settle in and take possession of the Bear Lake Valley in the name of the church. This was no child's play. Only vigorous, alert and God-fearing men could aid in bringing that cold, primitive land, occupied by beasts of prey and the hunting-ground of bloodthirsty savages, into civilized and peaceful communities, dominated by the beneficent influence of religion. Mr. Burgoyne was one of the fifteen volunteers who, for this exalted purpose, established themselves and their families, in 1864, with the blessing of the church, upon the plain where now may be seen the stately city of Montpelier. Commencing his life there by erecting a fragile willow shanty for his family's first residence, he threw himself into the arduous duties appertaining to the very unpropitious and unpromising frontier life with all the ardor of an unconquerable native, patiently submitting to the inevitable trials and discomforts, and being heartily seconded and sustained

in his untiring labors by his excellent wife, who proved herself a highly valuable assistant to his plans. Years came and went. Industry conquered all obstacles. Their diligent efforts received the blessing of the Lord. The ownership of much land in farms, in business and resident lots in the townsite of the infant city of Montpelier came to Mr. Burgoyne. He became a large dealer in town property and erected many buildings, becoming one of the largest real-estate owners of the city.

The needs of the community and of the large agricultural settlements that had steadily grown to magnitude and importance in the valley induced Mr. Burgoyne, in 1880, to engage in a mercantile business, which from its establishment rapidly grew in scope and importance until it far surpassed anything of its character for miles around. Modest in its beginnings, his unpretentious stock being amply housed in a room sixteen feet square, by close attention to the demands of the public, by shrewdly forecasting the character of the future harvests, and by a winning, courteous, liberal and strictly honest manner of procedure, he won a host of friends and patrons, until the Burgoyne Mercantile Co. became a gigantic commercial entity, distributing goods, at both wholesale and retail, over a broad extent of territory and occupying buildings of metropolitan size and character. This branch of Mr. Burgoyne's activities has been ably sustained and managed since his death by his son-in-law, Milford Williams, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume.

From his first arrival at Montpelier Mr. Burgoyne gave earnest aid in all things tending to develop or build up the temporal or spiritual interests of the community, liberally contributing to causes of charity or of public improvement, becoming a high tower of strength to the various departments of the activities of his church and being rewarded not only with a

great financial success, but with the distinct approval and endorsement of the officers of the whole Mormon church and the esteem and the high regard of the people of the whole Bear Lake region. When he laid down his earthly existence for those activities on the other side of the Death River, the passing of Edward Burgoyne was mourned by the entire community and hushed voices and bated breaths testified to the sincerity of their words of grief. Forever and a day, no one can fill his place in the hearts of the people.

Mrs. Burgoyne is highly beloved by all who know her, and with their three children, Edward L., Mrs. Milford Williams and Mrs. Fred Cruikshank, fills well her part in community and church circles, still maintaining her residence in Montpelier in the midst of the hallowed and hallowing memories of the past, being held in reverence and loyal affection by all of the people.

#### CLIFFORD BATES JOHNSON.

The mission of such compilations as the present volume is most amply maintained when it records for unnumbered future generations the noble traits of character of distinguished ancestors long identified with and molding forces of the progress of the country, and in the present case we have an unusual combination, for the earliest families of New England Colonial life and the best blood of the South are united in the lineage of the gentleman whose name heads this review, while he himself is a typical son of the West and a truly self-made man, his present prosperity being entirely the results of his own earnest endeavors.

On the paternal side, Mr. Johnson descends from ancestors who, as a portion of the Quaker colony of William Penn, were in 1675 already established in New Jersey, where, in the good town of Salem, was born Samuel Johnson, the

great-grandfather of C. B. Johnson. He was prominent as a speaker in the Friends Society in Salem, and, removing to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1829, was one of the leaders in his religious society, residing on his farm nine miles from the city until his death. His son, Rev. Thomas H. Johnson, was born in Salem, N. J., in 1809 and in 1827 walked across the Alleghanies to the Ohio River, thence traveled on a flatboat to Cincinnati, where he became prominent as the pioneer shoe manufacturer of the city and as the most famous Universalist clergyman of the Middle West, acquiring wealth and at one time owning a large tract of land and a magnificent residence in the present heart of Cincinnati. He died on March 12, 1900, aged ninety-one years. His wife, Elizabeth Reily, was born in Campbell county, Ky., a daughter of Robert and Esther (Stevens) Reily and a granddaughter of John Reily, a descendant of Colonial Virginians who enlisted in the Revolutionary army from Westmoreland county, Pa., in August, 1776, in Capt. Samuel Miller's company of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, after the battle of Trenton being transferred to Daniel Morgan's Rifles, later returning to the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, serving under Captain Clark until discharged at Pittsburg on August 11, 1779, and aiding in the capture of General Burgoyne. He died in Rush county, Ind., on December 22, 1845.

Capt. James R. Johnson, son of Rev. T. H. Johnson, was born and educated in Cincinnati, where he was in trade at the breaking out of the Civil war, when he raised a company of soldiers for the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, of which he was commissioned captain and with whom he served for three years in some of the most momentous campaigns and hotly-contested battles of the Army of the Cumberland, at Bridgeport, Tenn., receiving a severe accident which resulted in a paralysis of the right leg

and arm, from which he is yet afflicted. His home is now in Huntsville, Ala. His military life was marked by patriotic gallantry and his civil life by business ability, unassuming modesty and refined courtesy, winning many and strong friends. He married Laura Bates, a lineal descendant of Clement Bates, one of the residents of the town of Weymouth, Mass., in 1638, the family being prominent in Massachusetts to the present writing. Her grandfather, Clark Bates, emigrated to Cincinnati in 1796, purchased 640 acres of land, now largely included in the suburbs of that city, married Rachel Marshall, of Kentucky, (a member of that noted Virginia and Kentucky family which produced the famous Chief-Judge John Marshall and the brilliant orator, Col. "Tom" Marshall), and participated with great credit in the Indian troubles of the period of his Ohio life.

Clifford B. Johnson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on February 24, 1869, a son of Capt. James R. and Laura (Bates) Johnson, and received his education in the schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and of Denver, Colo., whither he came in 1880, supplementing this by attendance at the Chickering Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio. Thereafter he engaged in various occupations, first becoming identified with the raising and selling of horses in Denver, and later being connected with railroading and agricultural operations until 1889, when he came to Pocatello, Idaho, where he was employed on the Oregon Short Line Railroad for seven years, then perceiving an opportunity for a prosperous business, he established himself as a liveryman in Pocatello, and has since been engaged in supervising his extensive operations. He has just completed one of the finest structures of the kind in the state in the shape of a new and large brick barn, which is admirably adapted for his trade, being located on Arthur avenue, north about two blocks from Center street. His success has been eminently satisfactory, and is

certain to be cumulative, for his affairs are conducted with careful discrimination and progressive methods.

Mr. Johnson enjoys the confidence and regard of the people, being recognized as a man of business acumen and watchful devotion to the interests of the community, and he has held several city and county offices with credit to himself and to the advantage of the public.

At Logan, Utah, on March 22, 1893, occurred the marriage of Mr. Johnson and Miss Nellie Apperly, a native of Logan, Utah, and a daughter of William H. and Amelia (Mangum) Apperly, natives of England and South Carolina, they being numbered among the early pioneers of Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Laura M. and Lee. The whole family is greatly esteemed by a large circle of friends and held in the highest respect by all classes of people.

#### OSCAR JOHNSON.

It is a far cry from the far-off land of Sweden, with its small farms and minute industries, to the wide plains and ranches of Idaho, yet that long distance must be covered when we treat of the ancestry and the birthplace of the subject of this review, Oscar Johnson, who is now prosperously engaged in ranching operations in Bingham county, having his home and business headquarters on his ranch, which is pleasantly located but two miles east of Idaho Falls, where he is conducting, not only prosperous farming and stockraising operations, but, also, from the excellent quality of clay which he has discovered on his ranch, manufacturing an excellent article of brick, and also filling contracts for plastering in Idaho Falls and vicinity for the last six years. Mr. Johnson's birth occurred at Guttenburg, Sweden, on April 12, 1863, and he is a son of Carl and Johanna Johnson, his father, who died in

1892, at the age of eighty-six years, being for many years an owner and captain of vessels engaged in the Swedish merchant marine service. His mother, also a native of Sweden, died in 1879, at the age of fifty-one years, being the mother of nine children, of whom two are now living.

Oscar Johnson at the early age of thirteen years crossed the great ocean for America, coming to Colorado, where he remained engaged in various occupations, working in railroad shops and following agricultural pursuits and cattleraising, until 1884, and he also owned a farm in Jefferson county during the latter part of his residence there. From Colorado he removed to California and later to Oregon, in both places conducting agriculture, and, in 1886, making his permanent home in Bingham county, occupying himself in running ranches for a few years, then acquiring a homestead right, his present property of 160 acres. From that time to the present he has been diligently employed in various successful pursuits, being considered one of the representative citizens of that section of the county, and, by his conduct and deportment, reflecting honor upon the land which gave him birth, and proving himself to be a loyal and law-abiding citizen of his adopted country.

On June 4, 1886, Mr. Johnson attained the importance of married life, then wedding Miss Christy Lindgren, also a native of Sweden, and a daughter of Peter and Martha (Larson) Lindgren, her birth occurring at Ugglarp, where her father was a lifelong farmer and died in 1884, at the age of eighty-three years, his wife, Martha, surviving him, her death occurring in 1892, at the age of seventy years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have an interesting family, and we record their names, as follows: Oscar, Emma, Hulda, Ella and Alice.

By his own energy, industry and force of character Mr. Johnson has raised himself from

the condition of a poor boy to comfortable circumstances and an honorable position in the community of his chosen home, and his life affords an object lesson of eminent value to struggling lads who are striving in the battle of life for some field of opportunity where they may win and acquire homes of comfort and prosperity, and it is very evident that Mr. Johnson sees no reason to regret either his departure from his native land, or the conditions which have surrounded him in this new land of promise and plenty in the West.

#### JOSEPH JOHNSON.

Among the civilizing forces that have aided most materially in redeeming from barbarism and reducing to productiveness and value the long reaches of mountain and plain in the great Rocky Mountain section of the United States, few, if any, have been more active, more persistent or more effective than the Church of Latter Day Saints. It keeps its missionaries zealously at work in all quarters of the globe, and the results of their labors are impressively felt in the rapidly increasing population of this section and in the ever-expanding power and volume of its commercial and industrial life. The labors of the missionaries of this church have been potential in Denmark, bringing thousands of ardent toilers into the field of its spiritual activities, and as well into the domain of its material progress and supremacy.

Among the number of their converts who have added new force to the conquering hosts that are building up the mighty states of the Rocky Mountain region from this trans-Atlantic country of historic renown, James and Mary (Nelson) Johnson, late of the Cache Valley of Utah, must be mentioned with credit and high respect. They were converted to the Mormon faith in this native land, and,

in 1856, came to America, desiring to live in the midst of the people of their communion and near the sacred altars of their church. After their arrival in this country they remained a year in Illinois, then, in 1857, crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, and, after a short residence at that place, became pioneers and first settlers of the locality where Brigham City now stands. They located on their allotment of land and began to make it habitable and productive by diligent and skillful husbandry. The father worked also at his trade as a shoemaker, in which capacity his services were in great demand, as skilled mechanics are never too plentiful on the frontier.

When the Indian troubles of 1861 and 1862 broke out, the family of Mr. Johnson with others went to the southern part of Utah until peace and safety were restored, then returned to Brigham City, where they continued to make their home until the spring of 1872, when they moved to Hyde Park in Cache Valley. Here the parents passed the rest of their lives, the mother dying in 1885 and the father in 1890. Their son Joseph was born at Brigham City, Utah, on July 19, 1865, and removed with the family to Hyde Park in 1872. The facilities for education in this region were few and crude in those days, but, such as they were, he enjoyed them for a short time and made good use of them.

When fourteen years of age Joseph Johnson engaged in construction work on the Utah & Northern Railroad, continuing in the employ of the company until the spring of 1880. At that time he entered the service of the Northern Pacific, which was then building through Montana, and remained so occupied for two years. In 1882 he returned to Hyde Park, and in the spring of 1883 arrived at Preston, in this state, where, soon after his arrival, he entered into a partnership association with his brother, James William Hawkes

and Joseph B. Roper, under the firm name of James Johnson & Co., for the purpose of carrying on a general farming industry and conducting other business extensively. The copartnership still exists and the company is engaged in sawmilling and farming operations.

From the time of his arrival here Mr. Johnson has been diligent and energetic, not only in business, but also in public affairs and church interests. In politics he is a Democrat and is an earnest advocate of the principles of his party. In the church organization he has been a member of the stake high council four years after many years of zealous and effective service in other capacities.

The marriage of Mr. Johnson occurred on October 29, 1884, at Logan, Utah, when Miss Olive Lamb, a native of Utah and daughter of Suel and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Lamb, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania, became his wife. Both parents came to Utah with their parents, the father being among the first that crossed the plains with a private company from Nauvoo in 1847, and losing his father by death on the way. His mother and her children were among the first settlers of Lehi, Utah, and he helped to build the fort at that place. In 1866 he moved to Hyde Park where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have seven children, George, Willard, Leonard, Wallace, Leslie, Jesse and Ina.

#### OTTO E. JOHNSON.

To the conquering and civilizing forces which have made the Northwest of the United States in a large measure a garden instead of a wilderness, and the home of happy, prosperous and progressive people, instead of the hunting grounds of the savage, Denmark has contributed a goodly share of help and in-

spiration, and among her contributions to the work no man is more entitled to public respect and honorable mention than Otto E. Johnson, of Preston, Idaho, whose services to the section in which he lives in useful citizenship and in productive church work stand prominently to his credit in the knowledge of the people who have witnessed them. He was born on June 4, 1855, in Denmark, and was reared to the age of twelve years in that country:

In 1868, boy though he was, he braved the heaving ocean for the larger hopes and opportunities held out to diligence and thrift in this country, and turning away from the friends and associations of his childhood and youth, he came to the United States, reached the Mississippi and soon thereafter crossed the plains to Utah in a train under the command and guidance of Captain Loveland, of Brigham City. He stopped for a time at Salt Lake City and worked at various occupations, then took up his residence successively in Tooele and Box Elder counties, where he labored on farms most of the time. In 1873, when he was eighteen, he began to learn cabinetmaking, later working at it in Brigham City for three years.

On February 15, 1875, he was married at Salt Lake to Miss Annie Jensen, a native of Denmark, and daughter of Jens Peterson and Peteronella Peterson, his wife. In 1878 with his family he moved to Snowville in Box Elder county, where they were among the first settlers, and where they engaged in farming on land which he homesteaded. He remained there until 1883, and then removed to Cache county, Utah, where he was employed as a millwright, a trade of which he was also master. He made his home in this county until December 1, then came to Idaho, and settled at Preston, in Oneida county, taking up land three miles north of the village, where he started a farming enterprise, which his sons

were qualified by age and experience to conduct, leaving him free to work at his trade as a millwright, his services in this line being in great demand all over Oneida and adjoining counties in this and the bordering states. He followed this occupation busily for twelve years and has since been engaged as a commercial traveler for a music establishment at Logan, being a musician of repute and understanding the construction of all musical instruments as well as having the name of being a good organist.

His musical talents have frequently been invoked in the service of the church, being the chorister at Preston for ten years at the time when it was all one ward under Bishop William C. Parkinson. He held numerous other positions in its work as a musician and was also the director and leader of numerous orchestras and glee clubs at the various places of his residence. He has been very successful in the business as a salesman, his mechanical and musical skill being of great service to him. In September, 1889, he bought the ranch one mile and a half north of Preston, on which he now lives, and this has since then been his home. In 1897 he enlarged and modernized his residence, improving it into a fine, attractive and completely equipped dwelling. His sons have been diligent and skillful in their farming operations and have made the place one of the most desirable and valuable in this part of the county.

Mr. Johnson is an earnest and active advocate of all progressive methods and has given and gives inspiration and substantial help to every commendable enterprise for the improvement of the community, being a Republican in politics, zealous and energetic in the service of his party. He has also been very serviceable in church work, filling home missions and doing much in other lines of its religious activity. His sons, of whom he has

nine, are following in his footsteps, being energetic business men and earnest church workers. Albert went on a two-years mission to Denmark, but was obliged to relinquish it and return home on account of his health. The fourth son, Nephi, is on a mission in the Northwestern states. The oldest son, Otto, and the second, Herman, are ranching on Snake River near Marysville, Fremont county, Idaho. Ernest, Lawrence, Alma, Harvey and Arnold, and the three daughters, Lunetta C., Emma and Lulu, are diligent and useful members of the paternal home.

The parents of Mr. Johnson, Neilo and Anna C. (Granlund) Johnson, were natives of Denmark and farmers. They became members of the church of Latter Day Saints, and in 1870 came to the United States and when they reached Utah settled as farmers in Tooele county, where their son was living at the time. Two years later they moved to Salt Lake City where they lived two years. In 1874 they took up their residence at Brigham City, and in 1876 moved to Clarkston, in Cache county, where they remained until the death of the father in 1880. After that sad event the mother made her home with her children in different parts of the state, and was living with a daughter in Salt Lake City at the time of her death in 1892.

#### SMITH JOHNSON.

A son of one of the early Mormon emigrants who endured the trials and privations incident to the crossing of the Great American Desert with ox teams in the early days of the settlement of Utah, when the way was infested with wild beasts and wilder savages, and men took their lives in their hands when they attempted the dangerous journey, and being himself a native of the state which that brave and heroic civilization founded in the desert plains

surrounding the great Salt Lake, Smith Johnson now maintains his home and center of activities in close proximity to Taylor postoffice, in Bingham county, Idaho, where he has resided since making his home in this state in 1885.

Mr. Johnson was born on December 8, 1854, at Salt Lake City, Utah, being a son of Thomas S. and Mary (Harrison) Johnson, the father being born in New York in 1818 and crossing the plains and locating in Salt Lake City as an early pioneer, becoming one of the Seventies of the church, and laboring industriously at farming until the close of his life at the hale old age of seventy-eight years, leaving a family of nine children. Smith Johnson was reared and educated in Salt Lake City, and at an early age assumed the responsibilities of life for himself, and with keen business sagacity he discerned a profitable opening, and at once engaged in freighting operations which he conducted to various portions of the Western states, until coming to Bingham county in 1885, when he located on the land which he has since developed into one of the pleasant homes of this section. His estate consists of 160 acres of land on which he has since resided, improving his property and making it most desirable in attractiveness and comfort, as well as in productiveness, its improvements ranging fully up to the high standard of the homes of this locality. On his ranch he produces excellent crops, an abundant yield of hay and always has a good-sized herd of stock. He has been prominently interested and is now connected with the system of irrigation canals that furnish water to this section, and his lands and those of his friends have quickly responded to the presence of that valuable element and by his labors it has been brought within their reach.

On July 6, 1880, occurred the marriage of Miss Eliza Higley, a native of Utah, with Mr.

Johnson, she being a daughter of George and Nancy (Wadsworth) Higley, the family tradition tracing her father's ancestry to the famous Mayflower passengers, and in their pleasant home Mr. and Mrs. Johnson maintain an unrestricted and genial hospitality. In their attractive family circle are nine children: Thomas S., Warren, George E., Roy, Maud, Lola, Della, Lillie and Willie. As one of the industrious citizens of his section of the state, Mr. Johnson has contributed his full share to its development and material prosperity and is living an eminently pure and active life.

#### CHRIS J. JOHNSON.

Upon the list of citizens whose personal sketches, giving varying nationalities, early environments, individual advantages and accomplishments of those represented as the founders and builders of the commonwealth of Idaho, would appear in this volume, is found the name of Chris J. Johnson, a native of Denmark, where he was born on October 7, 1855, a son of Chris J. and Marie (Christensen) Johnson, also natives of Denmark and representatives of ancient families of that sturdy little kingdom.

It was in April, 1872, that Mr. Johnson carried into execution his oft contemplated plan of emigration, he then crossing the wide Atlantic and proceeding at once to Nevada, where he engaged in a mining enterprise for a time, thence going to California, where he was occupied with profitable farming. In 1884 he went to Kittitas county, Wash., there passing ten years industriously engaged in various kinds of labor, thence coming, in 1894, to Bingham county, Idaho, where he has since been actively engaged in the development of his homestead and his property, of which he had 120 acres under a high state of improvement, until he sold his landed estate on No-

vember 1, 1902, for the purpose of engaging in merchandising at Shelley. For about five years he was also engaged in mining at Bay Horse, Custer county. A prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for years, he was a charter member of the lodge created at Shelley, and is now holding the office of its financial secretary. His membership in the order dates from his initiation into its mysteries at Redwood, Calif., in 1877, from where he was transferred to Ellensburg, Wash., thence to Shelley, Idaho. As a prominent member of the Democratic party, Mr. Johnson exercises influence in its cause and loyally supports its candidates at the polls, always taking an active interest in public affairs of a local character and being considered a man of industry and a profitable citizen of his adopted country.

#### BENJAMIN JONES.

The men who stand in the foremost ranks of the world's activities today are those who hold the distinctively honorable title of self-made men, men, who by their ability, their persistent endeavors, their intuitive knowledge of the principles and laws underlying financial operations forge rapidly to the front in whatever line or lines of commercial or industrial endeavor with which they may connect themselves and from small beginnings attain an important station in life and acquire financial as well as social success. It is of such a man as this that we must write when we review the life and activities of Mr. Benjamin Jones, the enterprising founder of the brisk little town of Victor, Idaho, for his undoubted success in business life has been entirely the result of his own efforts. He was born on February 2, 1862, in the city of St. Louis, Mo., being a son of Benjamin and Hannah (Ringrose) Jones.

His ancestors for many generations trace back in the rugged little country of Wales,

where his father was born. Coming to St. Louis, however, in his youth, the father was for many years identified with river navigation, rising by strength of his native talent to the captainship of a steamer. He was not spared, however, to show his full powers of execution, as his death occurred in 1871 at a comparatively early age, leaving his son, Benjamin, fatherless at the age of seven years. The mother was born in England, but her marriage with Mr. Jones occurred in St. Louis. Shortly after the father's death the widowed mother crossed the plains to Utah with her children, and made the family home at Morgan City, where she contracted another matrimonial alliance, her second husband being Mr. Charles Turner, a lime burner and brick manufacturer of that city, where she now resides, being the mother of thirteen children.

The subject of this review at an early age began to assist his stepfather in his business, showing such capability that he was employed by him until he attained his majority, at which time he went to Arizona, there remaining for two years, thence returning to Morgan City, where he was occupied for two more years of active industry, thereafter, in 1888, coming to Idaho and settling in Teton Basin, where he filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres, about two miles west of the town of Victor, and entered into the raising of cattle, which branch of agricultural operations he is still connected with in a highly prosperous manner.

Perceiving the opportunity for and the necessity of a center of business in this then sparsely settled and almost wilderness country, in 1896 Mr. Jones secured the land of his present location and laid out the town of Victor, establishing there a hotel, a livery and feed stable and the first mercantile house of this section of the county, also engaging in extensive lumbering operations. His enterprise and business abilities have been most amply re-

warded, and he has had not only a gratifying financial success, but, better far, by his integrity, honorable business methods and fair dealing he has won and retained the good will of the people and in all the diversified lines of his commercial activity he has a large and increasing patronage. In every public improvement Mr. Jones takes active interest, while in the Mormon church he enjoys most pleasant relations as the high priest of Victor ward.

On October 27, 1883, the marriage of Mr. Jones with Miss Louisa Tonks was solemnized at Salt Lake City, where she was born on February 28, 1863, being a daughter of William and Martha Tonks, early pioneers of Utah and valued citizens of Salt Lake City and their later residence, Morgan City, Utah, where they still maintain their home. Seven children have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, namely: Louisa, Benjamin, Myrtle, May, Marie, Reta and Erna, and among the families of the whole valley none stands in higher regard than does this one, while under the roof rests ever an abiding hospitality, which is extended, not only to their numerous friends and acquaintances, but also to "the stranger within the gates."

#### EPHRAIM S. EMPEY.

The advantages afforded in Idaho to those who will put forth earnest and honest endeavor have been frequently exemplified in connection with many of her resources, and in none more satisfactorily than in that of stockraising. In this line of endeavor Mr. Empey has gained a notable success. From being early in the employ of others and rendering the best of service, he has attained an independent and enviable position, and now stands acknowledged as one of the prosperous ranchmen and leading citizens of his section of the state, being genial, popular, pro-

gressive and wide-aware in his methods, conducting his business with excellent discretion and unmistakable success.

Mr. Empey is a native of England, where he was born on May 27, 1852, a son of Shadrach and Anna (Atthis) Empey, his father's birth occurring in 1822, in England, where he also attained manhood, and, in 1857, left his native land, emigrating directly to Utah, crossing the plains with ox teams and locating at Lehi, thereafter engaging in farming until his death, on October 26, 1896, at seventy-three years of age, becoming prominent in the Mormon faith as one of the Seventies. He was a son of William and Elizabeth (Kempson) Empey, representative families holding residence in England from time immemorial. The mother of Mr. Empey was born in England on November 25, 1826, being a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Prior) Atthis, her marriage occurring in England on October 12, 1845. They were the parents of fourteen children, four of whom, Ephraim S., Joseph, Alfred and John, are at present residing in Bingham county, Idaho, where the mother also is passing the evening of her life.

Ephraim S. Empey accompanied the family emigration to Utah when he was but seven months of age and there he attained manhood, early becoming familiarized with farming and stockraising as conducted in the West. In 1888, coming to Bingham county, he wisely located the place where he now resides, and where his persistent industry and discriminating efforts have developed a beautiful home, and where he has conducted the stockraising business with excellent discrimination and unmistakable success. His 160 acres of land are the headquarters of his ranching operations, and from this headquarters he is running several thousand head of sheep, being also interested as a member of the Ammon Mercantile Co., and prominently

identified as one of the builders of the Progress irrigating canal. Deeply interested in everything that concerns the improvement and development of the community, he is a prominent member of the Mormon church, serving acceptably for two years as a missionary of that belief, and being now one of the Seventies.

Mr. Empey was united in matrimony with Miss Sarah A. Rhodes in Salt Lake City, Utah, on April 19, 1875, she being a native of Lehi, Utah, and a daughter of Alonzo and Sarah (Bushman) Rhodes. Her father was born in Ohio, a son of Erie Rhodes, and came to Utah at an early date, where the father died in Lehi in 1895. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Empey was Martin Bushman, a prominent citizen of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Empey have eleven children, their names, dates of birth, etc., being as follows: Sarah A., born April 14, 1876, married with Perry Molen on February 21, 1895; Elias, born February 25, 1878, married October 22, 1899, Jane Powell, died April 22, 1903; Ernest, born March 28, 1880; Elsie, born May 6, 1882, married, September 21, 1901, Richard Tracy; Burton, August 5, 1884; Martin, March 6, 1886; Alva M., April 29, 1889; Pearl, October 9, 1892; Ray, December 20, 1894; Homer, May 28, 1896; Edna, March 25, 1901. Mr. Empey is an intelligent and well-educated man, well-versed in public matters and general affairs, broad-minded and progressive in his views and in sympathy with the Republican political party.

#### HON. THOMAS A. JOHNSTON.

An honest, capable and fearless judiciary is the last bulwark of liberty among a free people; and without this their doom is sealed. There may be great commercial enterprise, vast industrial activity, voluminous agricul-

tural production, with social splendor, artistic adornment and intellectual power, but in a free, able and untrammeled judicial system liberty rests for protection and both individual right and the general weal find their best and their ultimate security. The states of the great Northwest realized this early in their history. When they were new and uncivilized the lawless element was disposed to run riot and defy authority, but heroic measures were taken to clear the atmosphere, and then the forms of law and the channels of its administration were firmly fixed within definite metes and bounds. Once put in motion, her forces have worked harmoniously, and the succession to her scepter has been kept in proper hands. Among those who have capably held official place, administering justice freely, without price, speedily without delay and fully without denial, must be mentioned Hon. Thomas A. Johnston, probate judge of Bannock county in this state. He was born in Canada in 1848, the son of James and Fannie (McElroy) Johnston, natives of Ireland who came to the United States soon after their marriage, and after living for a time in New York, settled in the province of Ontario, and there engaged in farming until his death in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight. His widow died in 1882 at the age of sixty-seven. Of their eleven children the Judge was the sixth in order of birth. His life has been one touching both extremes of fortune, and almost every form of trial in toil and struggle. His school days were passed in his native country, but his education was obtained mainly from subsequent reading and from contact with the world. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a shoemaker to learn the trade, and worked at it for fully twenty years, conducting for two years of the time a shoe store at Bradford, Pa. He then passed six years at Central City, Neb., and six at Rawlins,

Wyo. From that place he came to Pocatello, Idaho, working for the railroad company until 1884, when he opened a shoe store in Rawlins which he carried on until 1889, thence returning to Pocatello, where for two years thereafter he conducted a cigar and tobacco business, and for six or seven did carpenter work. He was then elected police judge of Pocatello, and at the end of his term of six years, in 1901, was elected probate judge of Bannock county on the Republican ticket. Since his tenure of this office began he has won praise from all classes of the people for his manifest fairness, independence and ability in the discharge of his official duties, and has kept the standard of his office high and its atmosphere clean and pure.

In fraternal relations Judge Johnston is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was married in 1873 to Miss Ella B. Doolittle, a daughter of Leland and Virna (Rosson) Doolittle, natives of New York. Her father was a prominent physician and surgeon, and during the Civil war served in that capacity in a New York regiment. Mrs. Johnston was born in Indiana and her marriage occurred in Nebraska.

#### JOHN F. JONES.

For many generations have the industrious ancestors of Mr. Jones wrought faithfully in the iron works and on the small but fertile farms in the south part of the little kingdom of Wales, manifesting the thrift, integrity and independence so characteristic of the honest yeomanry of that rugged land. His father, David D. Jones, who was a son of John Jones, came with his wife Ann and family of six children to America and to Utah in the first emigration of July, 1869, and locating at South Weber, east of Ogden, in July of that year engaging in farming and railroad

construction work in Weber county, in 1875 following mining in Bingham Canyon, Utah, thereafter passing the time in mining until 1885 on the Little and Big Cottonwood Rivers and he is now residing at Basalt in Bingham county, Idaho, having survived his wife, whose death occurred in Weber county, Utah, in 1898, at the age of sixty-five years, and seven of their children are now living.

John F. Jones, the eldest member of his father's family, was born on June 23, 1854, in the southern part of Wales, being fifteen years old when he accompanied the family emigration from his native Traforest, Wales. He became connected with mining operations in Utah and participated in the activities of many camps from 1870 until 1883, then working one winter in the coal mines of Rock Springs, Wyo., thereafter coming to Bingham county, Idaho, having located his homestead the year previous in 1884.

To more fully trace the movements of Mr. Jones we will state that from 1870 he was engaged in mining in Bingham Canyon, Utah, until 1875, when he changed his base of operations to Alta, where he remained more than six months, thence going to Jacobs City and East Canyon. In the mining camps of the state of Utah he remained until 1884, then coming to Idaho he located his present homestead on Fall Creek, four miles southeast of Lyons postoffice. Returning again to Utah he then went to Rock Springs, Wyo., where, during the winter of 1884, he worked in the coal mines. In the spring of 1885 he moved his family to Fall Creek, which has since been his residence and seat of operations, moving, however, to Rigby during the winters to secure the school advantages.

Since his location as an agriculturalist in Idaho Mr. Jones has been an active and successful operator in stockraising, and to the duties connected therewith he is still devoted,

prospered in this industry and running a fine raising stock of a superior quality, being herd of horses and cattle. At the time of his settlement here he was the farthest settler located on the South Fork of the Snake River, the whole district being infested with lawless outlaws, horse and cattle thieves. Now where they roamed all the available land is settled and herds of cattle peacefully graze on the mountains. In the Mormon church he worthily holds the office of elder and is known as one of the valuable and progressive citizens of the county, while in political creed he is in touch with the Democratic party and a diligent worker in its ranks.

On December 20, 1875, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Jones) Alford, the widow of David Alford and daughter of William and Ann (Haddock) Jones, her father being a well-known and prominent citizen of Utah, her birth occurring in Nebraska while her parents were en route on the trail on August 8, 1855. The first five children of Mr. Jones were born at Riverdale, Utah, and the names of all follow: Rosalia, born January 13, 1878, died on February 18, 1878; Marietta, born June 18, 1879, married Arthur Saxton, and resides at Rigby; Zelia, born on March 16, 1881; Reuben, born January 8, 1883; Dora, born on September 22, 1884; Benjamin, born May 2, 1886, at Rexburg, Idaho, died on June 26, 1886; Joseph, born on October 8, 1887, at Fall Creek, Idaho; Gwendaline, born on February 20, 1889, also at Fall Creek; Martha, born on June 24, 1891, at Fall Creek, died on February 15, 1894; Rachel, born on March 24, 1893, at Fall Creek, died on April 3, 1893; Ruth, born on May 24, 1894. Mrs. Jones has a daughter by her first husband, Elizabeth Ann Jones, born September 1, 1871, who married Jabus Peek, and now resides at Basalt, Idaho.

William Jones, the father of Mrs. John F. Jones was a member of the Morrisite church from its organization for fourteen months, then withdrawing with his goods, he and his wife were chased and captured and, with their companions, two Danish men, they were made prisoners and were confined in chains. By digging down from their prison and hiding the dirt under the bed one of the Danes managed to get away and reported at Farmington that Mr. Jones was to be executed. A company was immediately organized which raged war against the Morrisites until Mr. Jones was released. Some time afterward at a round-up Mr. Jones met his old jailor who was severely punished by him in payment for the great abuse given while Mr. Jones and wife were prisoners. For a full and interesting history of Mr. William Jones, the reader is referred to *The Juvenile Instructor*.

At his own expense he brought twenty-one souls from Wales to Utah and all have progressed very satisfactorily.

#### JOSEPH W. JONES.

Those who were born in Utah at an early period of its settlement are well entitled to the name of pioneers, since from childhood they were intimately associated with the toils, the privations, the deprivations and the hardships inseparably connected with the rude life and conditions experienced by those who were the prime movers in the task of subjugating the wilderness, and among this number a truly representative one appears in Joseph W. Jones, now a prosperous citizen of Lewisville, Idaho, since from an early age he has been thrown into the very front rank of the pioneer laborers for the settlement and development of the country.

Mr. Jones was born on August 27, 1864, at Wilson's Lane, near Ogden, Utah, a son of

Thomas E. and Jane (Nelson) Jones, who, natives of England, were numbered as members of a company of Mormon immigrants into Utah in 1848, when everything was in a state of pristine newness and the whole country was almost an untouched stretch of sagebrush plains. The father located in the little central village of Salt Lake City, and engaged for a time in soapmaking, thereafter removing to Kaysville, where he was a farmer. In 1863 the home was transferred to the neighborhood of Ogden and later to Hooper, where, in 1884, the father died after an industrious and profitable life, at the age of seventy-five years; the mother, after a long life of usefulness, is still residing at Hooper at eighty years of age. She was one of those heroic women who drew hand-carts across the plains, and on the journey she lost every one of her relatives, who, worn out by the hardships they experienced, died and were buried on the incoming trail.

Thomas E. Jones was early handicapped in the race of life by the loss of one of his legs, which was amputated on account of a white swelling, the operation being a painful one, as no anaesthetics were used. When Joseph was about seventeen years of age he engaged in railroad construction work on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in which connection, and in other employments, he continued until 1884, when he came to the Upper Snake River Valley, and took up a homestead of 160 acres near Lewisville, where he still maintains his home, by his industry, energy and thrift making many valuable improvements on the land, and having now a highly-improved and productive estate, finely irrigated and with substantial and convenient buildings. Everything in the valley at that time was primitive, and it indicates how early a pioneer he was, when we know that he was one of the first eleven individuals to originate and form the Parks and Lewisville Canal Co., and that his was the first name recorded

for a water right. To secure provisions in the early days, Mr. Jones used to cut and haul firewood to Idaho Falls, and from the proceeds of its sale he purchased the necessary supplies for his home. He has traveled up and down both sides of the Platte River, and the ruts cast up by the wheels of the old-time emigrant wagons were plainly seen by him. He has been too busy with the culture and improvement of his land and with other still more important duties, to devote much time to the discussion of political affairs, but he is in full accord with the principles of the Republican political party. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has rendered acceptable service, being a faithful missionary in Nebraska for about two years, while on November 5, 1896, he was ordained as a member of the Seventies.

On December 9, 1887, Mr. Jones and Miss Harriet A. Robinson were wedded. She was born at Hooper, Utah, on October 1, 1872, the daughter of Joseph L. and Mary (Taylor) Robinson, long-time residents of Hooper, Utah, the mother, however, dying in 1889 at Willow Creek, Utah, at sixty-six years, the death of the father occurring at Uinta, in the same state, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, while on a visit to his daughter. The names of the children who have come to the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Jones are: Joseph Thomas, Emma J. (died in infancy), Mary Elizabeth, Mabel (died aged sixteen months), Ada E. (died at three months of age), Lee Albert, Sadie (died in infancy), and Clarence W. The family stands high in the esteem of their many friends, and Mr. Jones is considered as one of the best citizens of the community, public-spirited, generous, and a man of strong social traits.

#### REESE JONES.

Within the confines of Idaho, as well as the numerous states of the Great West, can be

found many young men of intelligence, ability and inflexible integrity of purpose, who have won success by their own efforts in the productive industries which have made this commonwealth one of so marked importance, and such a one is Reese Jones, a successful and prosperous merchant of Basalt, who, being essentially the architect of his own fortunes, is not only a prominent business man, but a citizen valued, respected and honored. He was born in Wales, on May 18, 1868, a son of David and Ann Jones, and accompanied his parents to Utah with one of the Mormon companies in 1870, where the family home was made at South Weber, the mother there dying, and the father, in 1900, removing to Basalt, where he now maintains his residence.

Reese Jones attained his manhood in Utah, there receiving the educational advantages of the excellent schools and becoming thoroughly identified with all methods of conducting successful farming and stockraising, in 1890 coming to Basalt and engaging in the development of a ranch, which he there homesteaded and still owns. In 1900 Mr. Jones became a member of the Basalt Mercantile Co., whose store and center of business operations is maintained at Basalt, where is displayed for trade a fine and well-selected stock of general merchandise, containing everything suitable for and adapted to the needs of the people of this section, and in this merchandising he is still connected. He is also a member of the Mormon church in good standing and of deep religious principles.

Mr. Jones has been twice married; first, on May 29, 1888, in Utah, to Miss Clara Winks, a native of that state, by whom he had five children: Maud, Lester, Robert, Mary and Clara. His second marriage was in Bingham county on March 12, 1898, to Miss Catharine Crofts, a native of Utah, and a daughter of John and Ellen (Smith) Crofts, residents of Bingham county, and three children grace their

family circle: Nellie, Ruth and Elmer. Mr. Jones has demonstrated himself to be a progressive man who sees with clear vision his opportunities for advancement, and he is alert and resolute in seizing and using them. His skill and industry as a ranchman, apprehensive grasp of the principles underlying the success of commercial operations, his intelligent aid in all matters of public interest in the community, and his engaging social qualities give him a strong hold on the confidence and regard of his fellows and also a well-justified influence among the people.

#### THOMAS R. JONES.

The family of which the worthy gentleman whose name heads this review is a representative member has been noted for its connection with the early pioneer life of widely varying sections of the country and also for its sterling patriotism and gallant military service, while he himself has taken prominent part, not only in the pioneer life of the new sections of the land where he has from time to time made his residence, but also in the commercial and society circles of the same localities. A successful, shrewd and courteous man of business, he is a factor of consequence in the community where he maintains his home.

Thomas R. Jones, now a resident of the near vicinity of Blackfoot, Idaho, is a son of Watkin H. and Anna (Reese) Jones, early residents and pioneer workers in the development of the great state of Minnesota, where, on September 8, 1867, at Le Seuer, occurred his birth. His maternal grandfather was one of the earliest and most prominent of the pioneer settlers of Mankato, and his father came to Le Seuer so early that the settlers in that new country could be numbered upon the fingers of a man's hand. In 1864 he enlisted as

a Union soldier in the Eleventh Minnesota Regiment, and conducted himself with bravery and unflinching honor during the whole time of his service, being honorably discharged from military duty at the close of the Civil war, and, in recognition of that fact he is now receiving a pension. He married Anna Reese, a daughter of John Reese, in 1866, and by her had a family of four children, the subject of this review being the eldest. After a diligent and useful life of activity and kindness Mrs. Jones passed into the Silent Land in September, 1902, at the age of fifty-six years.

After some years passed in farm life near the place of his birth Watkin H. Jones became in 1873 one of the first settlers of Cottonwood county, Minn., where he has since maintained his residence and developed a fine farm out of the tract of government land he there acquired as a homestead. This valuable property he sold in 1898 and engaged in merchandising operations at Windom, in which he is now actively engaged, having accomplished fifty-nine years of life.

Thomas R. Jones attained a vigorous physique and an excellent knowledge of pioneer husbandry on the paternal acres in Cottonwood county, Minn. The pioneer conditions presented slight advantages in the matter of schooling, but, such as they were, and as opportunity afforded during the slack periods of farm labor, they were diligently improved. Attaining here his majority, he then purchased a 160-acre farm at Westbrook, in his native state, and, on June 26, 1889, united his fortunes for life with Miss Mary E. Morgan, of Austin, Minn., whose parents, Thomas and Felicia (Lowery) Morgan, were among the earliest pioneer settlers of Moore county of that state, her father being still a resident on the homestead he there took up.

The early years of the wedded life of Mr. Jones were passed in wholesome farm life on

his Minnesota farm, and he then took a westward flight, for, on April 5, 1890, he moved to Helena, Mont., where for nine months he resided, then came to Dubois, Idaho, and engaged in the raising of hay, but it not proving a financial success, after giving it diligent and earnest labor for eighteen months he moved to Pocatello, where he was employed in the shops of the Oregon Short Line Railroad for a time, thereafter being connected with the operations of the water-works of Pocatello until June, 1897, when he rented a farm north of Blackfoot, the beautiful capital of Bingham county, where he successfully conducted stock and hayraising operations for four busy years.

In 1901 Mr. Jones purchased his present home, a beautiful estate of eighty acres, situated one-half mile southeast of the village of Blackfoot, it being considered the finest located ranch in all of this section of the Snake River Valley, and on which is a valuable young orchard of twenty acres, containing fine and thrifty specimens of the excellent Idaho apple, prune and pear trees, the excellence of the crop being fully in harmony with the handsome appearance of the orchard. Aside from his active ranching operations Mr. Jones was largely interested in securing the establishment of the pioneer creamery of Blackfoot, being one of the largest stockholders and the vice-president of the company.

In 1894 Mr. Jones was a charter member of the lodge of the Woodmen of the World established at Pocatello, being afterwards transferred to become a member of the lodge at Blackfoot, in which he is a past councilor. In politics he has ever been allied with the Republican party as an active worker in its campaigns, being also a man highly respected in the community. He served one term as a justice of the peace most acceptably during his residence in Minnesota, but does not crave of-

ficial station, preferring to be left free for his business activities.

Mrs. Jones was for eight years previous to her marriage a popular educator of Minnesota and Dakota, standing high as a teacher. The reputation she there acquired she has ably maintained as a successful teacher in the schools of Dubois, Pocatello, and Basalt. Two winsome children, Felicia, born on September 26, 1899, and Marguerite, born on December 19, 1902, constitute the element completing the household of Mr. and Mrs. Jones, which is well known for its genial and extensive hospitality.

#### WILLIAM A. JONES.

The managing partner of a large drygoods establishment in the city of Pocatello, which has a strong hold on the public confidence and a high place in the public esteem, William A. Jones is one of the progressive men of Bannock county, Idaho, well entitled to recognition as a careful, conservative, successful business factor in the mercantile life of the county. His parents, William H. and Rachel (Griffeths) Jones, were natives of Wales, who, emigrating from their native land a number of years ago, migrated to Missouri, locating at the town of New Cambria, where their son, William A. Jones, was born on March 17, 1866, the second of their three children.

The early life of Mr. Jones passed very much as does that of a majority of American lads, being marked by no events worthy of especial mention. He attended the public schools of his neighborhood in the winter seasons and was employed in various kinds of manual labor during the rest of the year. At the age of fourteen years he entered Brookfield Academy, from which he was graduated two years later, then went to Kansas City, where he remained for ten years employed as a salesman in the drygoods business, becoming widely and favor-

ably known in commercial circles. In 1891 he removed to Laramie, Wyo., and became the head salesman of the Laramie Drygoods Co., remaining in the employ of that company until April, 1902. At that time he came to Pocatello and organized the W. A. Jones Drygoods Co., which began business in that city on June 26th of that year.

Mr. Jones is an accomplished business man, and, by his gentlemanly demeanor and courteous bearing, he has so won the confidence of the public that his store has never lacked a well-paying trade. He has now one of the largest and most popular drygoods emporiums in the city, and selects his wares after carefully studying the needs of the community and the taste of those who only purchase first-class goods. He gives untiring and conscientious attention to his business, but at the same time he has an abiding and serviceable interest in the general welfare of the community, and is always ready to take his place in the working force devoted to its promotion.

In 1898 he was elected to represent his ward in the city council of Laramie, and as a member of that body was zealous and diligent in behalf of every element of progress and improvement in the public life of the municipality; yet, while standing for progress in the full sense of the term, he was nevertheless a discreet and conservative legislator, proceeding slowly in matters of public expenditure, especially for things a city can well do without; and he was also instrumental in bringing about important city legislation, showing himself capable and ready at all times to lose sight of personal interests in promoting the general good.

In fraternal relations, Mr. Jones belongs to the Pythian brotherhood, being for several years the keeper of records and seal of the Laramie lodge of the order. Politically he is pronounced in his allegiance to the Republican

party, but has never had any aspirations for place or public distinction, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business affairs and to the discharge of his duties as a citizen. He was reared in the rather strict teachings of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a faithful and devoted member, as is also his wife, both of them being highly respected in the congregation at Laramie, and also in that at Pocatello, to which they now belong, as well as in society circles. He was happily married in June, 1892, to Miss Minnie Hughes, a cultivated lady of beautiful Christian character, who has borne him two daughters and one son, Lois, Cora and Alfred.

#### W. R. JONES.

The progressive men of this section of Idaho, who have taken hold of the commercial industries of the new commonwealth with strong and sinewy hands, and compelled them to yield a ready tribute to the efforts and happiness of man, and to the development of the community, are entitled to great credit for their labors, and can not be too highly praised for the energy, the endurance and the breadth of view they have exhibited, and in this number W. R. Jones is worthy of a high position. His work in the various activities of this state has been vigorous, forceful and fruitful, while his social qualities have endeared him to a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Mr. Jones was born on June 4, 1858, at Williamsburg, Iowa, being a son of Richard P. and Louisa (Edwards) Jones, natives of Wales, where his father was born on May 16, 1816, a son of Edward Jones, who emigrated from his native land in 1855 and located in Iowa, where he enjoyed the distinction of being a pioneer smelter of the whole Western country. Five years later he came to the state of Nevada and was there one of the first lo-

cators of the famous Comstock mine; remaining there prosperously engaged, and becoming the founder of the brisk town of Eureka, Nev., until 1872, when, becoming associated and largely interested in the mines and smelters of Utah, he made his home in Salt Lake City, thence in 1877 removing to the Malad Valley, where he passed his closing years amid its pleasant rural surroundings, his death occurring in 1899, his wife surviving him until 1895. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, and occupied a more than ordinary position in the social circles of the various communities where they resided.

W. R. Jones attained manhood amid the primitive scenes and peculiar life of the rugged mountain region of Nevada, receiving, however, especial advantages in the way of education, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in ranching and stockraising, and also in the manufacturing of lime and in mining. In 1885 occurred his advent in Idaho, where he located at Wolverine, in Bingham county. From his first residence here he found profit and achieved enviable success in all lines of industry to which he turned his attention, continuing a successful career until 1898 when he engaged in merchandising at Shelley, there displaying an ample stock of general merchandise adapted to the wants and necessities of the people of this section. The store was destroyed by fire in 1900, but it was speedily rebuilt, the burned stock being replaced by one of greatly increased proportions. In 1900 Mr. Jones was commissioned postmaster of the Shelley postoffice, and, as a member of the Republican political party, he exercises influence with his associates. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of this latter organization he is at present the district deputy, being also the venerable consul in the order of Modern Woodmen of America. He is also

connected with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Jones was married at Malad, Utah, on March 17, 1879, with Miss Mary A. Williams, a daughter of Meshach and Elizabeth (Lewis) Williams, natives of Wales, her birth, however, occurring in Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have had ten children, seven of whom are living, namely: William, Llewellyn, Walter, Mabel, Sarah, Burton, May, Edith, deceased, Arthur, deceased, and Richard, also deceased. Mr. Jones is the locator and owner of the Queen Mab mines at Wolverine, and is a busy man of affairs at all times and in all places. Fully, ably and consistently maintaining a high standard of business life, he has won the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides as well as of many friends and associates in other states.

#### WILLIAM H. AND JOHN F. JONES.

The Jones Brothers are identified with the first operations in the development of the virgin territory of the upper valley of the Snake River of Idaho, having cast in their lot with the people in the pioneer days of the settlement, and having continuously given a hearty co-operation with every enterprise intended to advance the importance of the valley or in any manner to benefit the people. They are the sons of David and Ann Jones, natives of Wales, where the father was long employed in connection with large iron works, but, emigrating in 1869, he came to Utah with his family and there made his home on the Weber River in South Weber, now Blaine. He came to Idaho in 1899 at the age of seventy-four and made a home at Basalt, Idaho, where he is living, the mother having passed to the great beyond at the age of sixty-nine.

William H. Jones, son of the above mentioned parents, was born on November 26, 1859, at Traforest, Wales, and in his early

childhood accompanied his parents on the long ocean voyage across the Atlantic and the longer and more dangerous and exhausting travel across the continent, and his early years in Utah were given to the assistance of his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he commenced work for himself in connection with mining operations in quartz and coal, at which he continued until 1883, the year of his advent in Rigby, Idaho, where he located on a homestead contiguous to the future city, on which he resided nine years, then engaged in mercantile operations at Rigby for three years, afterwards being connected with various kinds of employment until 1899, when he made his home on his present property.

A Republican in politics, he has ever been ready to give a logical reason for his support of his political or religious principles, being an elder and teacher in the Church of Latter Day Saints, and, although by the exigencies of his youth he was debarred from the advantages of a scholastic education; by his own efforts and study, combined with an intelligent reading of the world's best literature, he has become a truly self-educated man and an intelligent and thoughtful observer of the progress of events in national and international affairs. He was joined in matrimony with Miss Annie Bambrough, of Weber, Utah, on July 10, 1884, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Charlton) Bambrough, who came from England to Pennsylvania in their early married life, and, in 1860, continued their westward way to Utah, where they have since resided in the valley of Weber River. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are parents of the following named children: Ida Florence, born on September 17, 1884, the first child born to the settlers at Rigby; Vollie M., Margaret A., Catherine E., Oscar W., Lanethia E., Lenvis A., Clements L., Lloyd M. and Elmina V.

John F. Jones is the eldest of the seven children of his father's family and at sixteen years of age he began life as a miner, pursuing this adventurous and fascinating vocation for ten years in different mining camps of Utah, in the early 'eighties coming to the Snake River Valley, where he has since abided, taking an active interest in the development of the country and being now nicely located in Bingham county in the vicinity of Lyon postoffice, and devoting himself to the stock-raising and farming branches of husbandry, and in this connection he will state that he was the first person to raise lucern hay in all this section of the county. W. H. Jones was the first person to take up land at Rigby, and the brothers were the first to take out water for irrigation purposes from the Snake River and also the first to recover water rights and they were early identified with the making of the Lewisville Canal, in which company W. H. Jones was long a director.

#### JOSEPH H. JORDAN.

In considering the careers of the prominent and popular stockmen and ranchers of the Snake River Valley, Joseph Jordan, whose home and center of business activities is maintained at Riverside, near Blackfoot in Bingham county, Idaho, where, on his prolific homestead of 160 acres of finely situated land, he is engaged in the agricultural pursuits common to this section of the country, particularly devoting himself to stockraising, we have to do with a true son of the West, since his birth occurred in Springville, Utah county, Utah, on June 4, 1856, being a son of John and Eliza (Robbins) Jordan.

John Jordan was a son of John Jordan and a native of County Berkshire, England, born there in 1812. At the age of eighteen years, accompanied by a brother, he emigrated from

England to the United States, first making his home in Michigan, and thereafter driving across the plains to Salt Lake City, and in 1853 settling in Sanpete county, where he was for a long time engaged in the vocation of stone-cutting, passing away from earth in the winter of 1882, his burial occurring at Heber City, Utah. A quiet, unobtrusive man of deeply religious principles, he was identified with the Mormon church for nearly all of his life, holding many positions of usefulness in that connection, at the time of his death being one of the Seventies. His wife was a native of Shropshire, England, where she resided until her emigration. She was married in Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Mr. Jordan, thereafter becoming the mother of four children, and dying in March, 1886, at the age of seventy-two years, at Heber City. She was a daughter of Richard and Esther (Humphries) Robbins, also natives of England.

Joseph H. Jordan had the educational advantages of the schools of Utah and with true filial solicitude he remained with his parents, being their youngest child, taking the kindest care of them until their deaths, in 1887, when he was about thirty-one years of age. Shortly after the death of his parents Mr. Jordan was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Given, a native of Utah and a daughter of James and Agnes (Murray) Given, her father being a native of Ireland, who came at an early date in the 'fifties to Utah, soon thereafter settling near Evanston, Wyo., in a short time, however, removing the family to Heber City, Utah, which place was his residence until his death in 1888. His father, William Given, a native of the north of Ireland, came to Utah in advanced years and there passed the remainder of his life. Agnes (Murray) Given was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and died on February 10, 1855. She was a daughter of Robert and Agnes Murray, both natives of Scotland, her

father, who was a mariner, losing his life while on a voyage.

From the time of his marriage Mr. Jordan has been actively engaged in mining and ranching, following ranching in Utah until he came to Idaho in 1888 and filed his claim to his beautiful homestead at Riverside, near Blackfoot, Bingham county, where he has since resided and is busily engaged in the progressive development of his ranch and prosperously conducting stockraising and farming, having some beautiful animals in his herd of stock, being a successful man of business and affairs and one of the representative ranchmen of his county, himself and family ever being known as law-abiding people, generously aiding and supporting all matters connected with the public welfare, and having a large range of acquaintanceship in this section of the county. Mr. Jordan is a Populist in political belief, taking an advanced and intelligent position in politics, as well as in social and public affairs, while as a school trustee, he has rendered distinguished service in the educational development of his portion of the county. His family consists of these children: William Elmer, James A., Leonora, Lillie and Clarence, deceased.

#### SOREN YORGESEN.

One of the representative agriculturists and stockmen of Bingham county, Idaho, where his home is maintained at the thriving town of Shelley, Soren Yorgesen, the subject of this review, has demonstrated that he possesses business qualities of a high order, and occupies an enviable place in the community, aside from his agricultural interests, being the capable and popular bookkeeper of the Shelley Mercantile Co. of that place; and, in a work of this character, which purports to give some items of interest of some of the progressive men of this section of the country,

Mr. Yorgesen demands a full share of attention.

Mr. Yorgesen was born in the little kingdom of Denmark, on April 19, 1863, being a son of Yorgen and Maria (Jensen) Yorgesen, and he was but eleven years of age when occurred the migration of his parents to this country, where they located at Racine, Wis. In 1881 they moved to Nebraska, and, after tarrying there for a year, came to Utah and there engaged in farming until 1891, when both returned to New Lisbon, Wis., where the mother died and the father now resides, being the father of six children and a consistent member of the Mormon church.

An active, energetic youth, Soren Yorgesen passed his boyhood in Wisconsin, steadily availing himself of the educational opportunities presented to him and acquiring an early maturity, and on the family arrival at Utah he commenced his personal business activities by engaging in sheepraising. In this he was prospered, his flocks increasing and his financial reinforcement steadily advancing. In 1889 he transferred his interests, his home and his business headquarters to Bingham county, Idaho, where he purchased land and embarked more extensively in the lines of industrial activity to which he had devoted himself, and where he is now running a fine band of sheep and owns 240 acres of valuable land immediately adjoining the town of Shelley, and in both his general farming and stock-raising he has met with success.

His energy and careful supervision are manifested in the neat and thrifty appearance of the place and in the substantial buildings and improvements, while the excellent grades of stock which he raises indicate his progressiveness in that leading department of this state. His methods are systematic, his judgment rarely at fault, and his diligence and per-

severance are continuous, so that success has crowned his efforts and he is the possessor of a handsome competency. In 1901 he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Shelley Mercantile Co., which he is now filling with capability and according to the best business systems.

In 1898 his duties to his church called him to Wisconsin as a missionary and for two years he labored with unflagging industry in that state with marked results. The departments of industry of which we have spoken, fully indicate the broad range of activities with which Mr. Yorgesen has been successfully connected, and we would incidentally mention that for four years he was the popular proprietor of the Yorgesen Hotel at Shelley, while for three years his administration of the duties of the office of justice of the peace of Shelley precinct met with public approbation. A member of the Republican political party, Mr. Yorgesen is interested in everything that tends to the growth and success of the neighborhood, and in all public matters of a local nature that seem to him beneficial in their inception and completion he exerts a stimulating influence.

On January 2, 1866, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Yorgesen married with Miss Mary Christensen, a daughter of C. A. and Maria Christensen, natives of Denmark, who for the sake of religious freedom early emigrated to Utah, where Mrs. Yorgesen was born. Mr. and Mrs. Yorgesen have the following children: Alonza S., Oscar C., Arthur H., Luley M., Nora G. and Eva R. Both of the parents are prominent members of the Mormon church, and their labors have contributed not a little to its advancement, while they are rich in the possession of those qualities which endear them to the best people, and they are numbered among the leading citizens of the community in which they live.

## WILLIAM G. KIMBALL.

This well-known and prominent merchant of Rigby is the son of Heber C. and Amanda (Gheen) Kimball, and of his distinguished father, Bancroft, in his History of Utah, page 436, thus writes: "Heber Chase Kimball was a native of Sheldon, Vt., where he was born in 1801. When ten years of age his father removed to West Bloomfield, N. Y., in which town he afterwards worked as a blacksmith in his father's shop. In 1820, his father having lost his property, he was compelled to seek his own livelihood, and, after suffering much hardship, found employment with his brother, who was a potter by trade, and removed with him to Mendon, N. Y. He was converted to Mormonism by the preaching of Phineas H. Young, and in 1832 was baptized and soon afterward ordained an elder. In September, 1832, he went to Kirtland with Brigham and Joseph Young and there met the prophet. In 1835 he was chosen a member of the first quorum of the twelve, and from that date until the expulsion from Nauvoo his time was mainly spent in missionary labors in the Eastern states and in England. Returning from Salt Lake to Winter Quarters with the main body of the pioneers, he was appointed first counsellor to the president, which office he held until his decease in June, 1868. On the organization of the State of Deseret, he was elected lieutenant-governor and chief justice and later became president of the council of the legislature assembly. A man of singular generosity, integrity and purity of heart, there are few whose names are held in more esteem among the Latter Day Saints than that of President Kimball." He was married at Nauvoo, his wife being a native of Missouri, and in 1847 he went to Salt Lake City, his wife coming in 1848, and there he built the

first gristmill of Utah and also the first carding mill, the wife spinning and weaving the cloth for their clothing. By his business ability he acquired wealth, at one time being one of the wealthiest men of Utah, and he was the pioneer of Kimball's Island, and during the dark days of the famine he was the only one who had foreseen it and put by a store of provisions, and he not only furnished Brigham Young with necessary provisions but supplied many of the settlers without any expectation of return or pay. He also had a cane mill and was the first to grind cane and make molasses.

William G. Kimball was born on March 3, 1851, at Salt Lake City, Utah, and received special advantages for an education, in his eighteenth year, starting in life for himself by engaging in construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad for some months. He then was identified with freighting operations for a period of seven years, thereafter in 1876 taking up a ranch in Bear Lake county, Idaho, and also working at carpentry, continuing in these vocations for nine years. Then, in 1885, he came to the Snake River country and took up a homestead claim at Independence, where he conducted farming (after taking a trip to Arizona, where he had purposed to locate) purchasing a Dane's relinquishment for a team of horses and 100 pounds of flour, fencing ninety acres of land and hiring cows, thus securing the increase as well as the sale of the butter he made. He was the first secretary and treasurer of the Texas Slough Canal Co., and afterwards became its president, holding this position for three years. He was one of the committee that drafted the by-laws, rules and regulations and laid the foundation of the Burton meeting house. He was also the first man to haul black sandrock for the foundation of the new Burton schoolhouse, donating also \$75 towards its construction.

After this life had continued for four years he became so involved in debt for farm machinery, for which he had mortgaged his property, that he was forced to sell it, receiving \$2,500. Paying up the mortgage in 1898 he removed to Rigby, and established a small general store which his wife managed, while he with the help of a carpenter built a model cottage residence which he has tastefully surrounded with trees and made one of the most attractive places of the vicinity. The owner of the building containing his goods having use for it, Mr. Kimball erected his present place of business on the corner of the two principal streets of Rigby, carries a well-selected stock of general merchandise and is conducting a steadily advancing trade with a class of representative people, who appreciate the fair dealing which is here accorded to them. After coming to Rigby he was elected as a committee to open up a right of way for the Oregon Short Line branch railroad, which work was excellently accomplished.

Mr. Kimball is a man of unusual ability, force of character and executive powers. While at Paris he cut fifteen acres of oats with a hand cradle, hiring a man to bind them. Before his farming operations at Paris he had never done farming work, but he cleared off the sagebrush from his land at Independence, ploughed the land, sowed the grain and harvested the crops, and was complimented by Pres. Thomas E. Ricks, who made the statement that "William was the only practical farmer in the valley." He has liberally aided in public enterprises and is one of the principal shareholders of the Great Feeder and also of the Rigby Town Hall. He is now in the incumbency of the office of trustee of the village of Rigby, and from his first coming here he has been one of the main pushers of the prosperity of the town. Strongly attached to the principles and policies of the Repub-

lican party Mr. Kimball is efficiently serving on the central committee of his party for Fremont county.

On March 13, 1876, Mr. Kimball was joined in matrimony with Miss Calista F. Thornton, a native of Algona, Wis., and daughter of Samuel and Jane (Hickenlooper) Thornton, her maternal grandfather, William Hickenlooper, being one of the earliest bishops of Salt Lake City. She came to Utah about August, 1873, one year ahead of her parents. She went to Parowan in southern Utah, and lived with her uncle, Horace Thornton, for six months and then returned to Salt Lake and made her home with her grandfather, William Hickenlooper, finally going to work for Charles Kimball, a brother of W. G. Kimball, and her marriage with the latter was consummated at his place in 1876. The children of this well-mated couple are Florence A., born May 11, 1877; Mary C., November 15, 1878; Temperance, November 24, 1880; Pearl, December 4, 1882; Birdie Prudence, January 15, 1885; Calista, May 6, 1887; Idaho, September 30, 1889; William Chase, August 24, 1891; Charles J., July 23, 1894. The second, third, fourth and fifth were born at Paris, Bear Lake county, and the four youngest at Independence, Idaho.

KARL KEPPNER.

This worthy resident of Fremont county, Idaho, who, on his ranch two and one-half miles from Rexburg, is in an intelligent and systematic manner conducting extensive market gardening operations, is one of the contributions of the German Fatherland to the development and progress of the Great West, since his birth, education and thirty years of his life were accomplished in that great country. Mr. Keppner was born at Baden, Germany, on August 14, 1838, being a son of John and Eliza-

beth (Dorle) Keppner, in which city the father for years was a prosperous baker. When Karl was fifteen years of age the conclusion of a family council was that he should serve an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade, and this he did, serving according to the customs of his native land, in seven years becoming the full master of the vocation, and after this apprenticeship was finished he was diligently employed at his trade for eight more years, thereafter uniting himself with the Mormon church through the faithful ministrations of faithful missionaries, and coming the long way to Utah, where he arrived in September of 1861, crossing the plains with ox trains of Mormon immigrants. After working at Salt Lake for one winter, he, in 1862, went to Providence, later going to Logan, Utah, where for a time he was employed on farms, thus familiarizing himself with the new conditions confronting him in this frontier land.

After one season's work at Franklin Mr. Keppner went, in 1863, to the Bear Lake Valley country of Utah, where his stay was limited to two years of time, thereafter returning to Logan, where he was connected in a mechanical way with the erection of the Mormon Temple from its incipiency until its completion. In 1884 he formed one of the company which came to Rexburg under the leadership of President Ricks, and, thus becoming a pioneer settler, he gave diligent and well-directed labors to the work of development and improvement of the new country, becoming interested in the construction of all of the various irrigating canals, and being also at the present writing a stockholder in the Rexburg Canal Co. Under the patient care and wise and discriminating experiments of Mr. Keppner in the gardening and horticultural lines of agriculture, much knowledge has been acquired of the capabilities of the soil and climate, and he has demonstrated, by his own efforts and experiments, that this sec-

tion of the state has a bright future in its fruit-raising possibilities.

Mr. Keppner has been a valued and consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints for nearly forty-four years. His life has ever been in accord with the instructions of the church, and he has been ordained, consecrated and set apart to the offices of priest, high priest and counsellor, in all of the duties connected therewith maintaining himself as a prudent and God-fearing servant of the Lord. On September 11, 1865, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Keppner and Miss Christina Nelson were pronounced man and wife. She is a daughter of Morris and Christina (Peterson) Nelson, natives of Denmark, the father dying in Denmark, being killed in the war between Prussia and Denmark, as did the second husband of the mother, who, in 1864, at Logan, Utah, formed her third marriage, and, a venerable old lady, she is now residing at Smithfield, Utah, being esteemed by the entire community. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Keppner are: John, Charlotte, Charles L., Mary R., Joseph, Hyrum, Lillie, Emma and Lehi. The family is noted for its domestic virtues and the hospitality so cordially extended alike to the numerous friends and to "the stranger within the gates."

#### ORIN S. LEE, JR.

Another one of the native sons of the West who has shown the capability of grappling with the unbounded possibilities that lead to the highways of success in connection with the development of the new lands of this section of the state, Orin S. Lee, Jr., has surely no cause to regret that he has cast in his lot in life with the rapidly growing and progressive communities that are doing so much to bring the advantages of this section of Idaho, and particularly of Bingham county, to the notice of the world. Although one of the younger ranchmen

of his section, he has so comported himself by his wise and discriminating operations that he stands prominently connected with the agricultural interests of the state.

Mr. Lee was born on April 13, 1862, in Summit county, Utah, a son of Orin S. and Sally A. (Miles) Lee, his father being a native of Kalamazoo, Mich., who when a young man became a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and in 1858 came to Utah, crossing the plains with a Mormon caravan, settling first in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained for a number of years, thence removing to Summit county, where he was a prosperous farmer and stockgrower for a term of years. Thereafter he came, in 1894, to Bingham county, Idaho, where he located his home ten miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and is still residing, as is also his faithful wife, who has been the mother of eight children, of whom seven survive, Orin being the second one of the family.

After his useful life in Summit county, the subject of this sketch, at the age of twenty years, engaged in farming for himself, then coming to Idaho, in 1884, and locating in Bingham county, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, which he has greatly improved, as he did also another 160 acres, which he later added to his possessions but has since sold, and he is now devoting his entire energies to the first quarter-section he took up, and is engaged in its successful culture, having made many improvements and developed a fine home, horticulture being an especial feature, he now possessing an orchard of 600 thrifty trees, while he is running large numbers of horses, cattle and sheep.

A truly representative man, his interest in public affairs has been marked. In political faith he is in affiliation with the principles and policies of the Republican party, ably discharging the official duties connected with the positions of school trustee and road supervisor, of

which latter office he was the incumbent for six years, also being a popular postmaster at Ledorin. He is connected with the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Irrigation Companies and also with the Harrison Irrigation Canal Co., of which he was the contractor.

On December 25, 1882, Miss Martha J. White, a native of Summit county, Utah, and a daughter of William M. and Martha (Grey) White, became the wife of Mr. Lee. Her parents are still living at the paternal homestead where she was born. The surviving children of Mr. and Mrs. Lee are: Zella M., Martha L., Orin W., Henry, Stanly and Perry A. The following, Mary Myrtle, Marcus W. and Bessie Fern are deceased and lie buried in Willow Creek cemetery.

#### CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.

That religious organization which is popularly known as the Mormon church, has ever retained in her far-reaching service and manifold works for the uplifting of humanity, the consecrated efforts of most zealous and self-abnegating devotees. No obstacles, no dangers have been sufficient to deter her emissaries from carrying the gospel of their faith to the utmost corners of the earth, and none have been so benighted as to be denied her succor and protective care. The faulty, sinning and distressed have not been refused her kindly ministrations in any condition, and her noble missionaries have wrought most earnestly as prime factors in its progress, and naught but reverence and honor should be accorded to them.

Christian Anderson, now a prosperous merchant and stockman of Ammon ward, in Bingham county, Idaho, is also the local bishop of the Church of Latter Day Saints at that place. He was born on December 11, 1863, at Mantua, Utah, being a son of Thomas



CHRISTIAN ANDERSON.



and Sidse Anderson, natives of Denmark, where his father was a shipbuilder, but who, in deference to the demands of his religious faith, came to the United States in 1849, making the perilous journey across the plains to Utah with ox teams, where they located at Salt Lake City, later removing to Montana, where the father still resides, engaged in farming operations and serving his church as a high priest. His marriage occurred in Utah in 1862, and from this union there came four children: Christian, Charles, Helena and Joseph.

Bishop Anderson passed his youthful days in Utah, being intelligent, alert and possessed of a vigorous constitution. At the age of fifteen years he commenced his personal operations in the raising of sheep, they becoming later of scope and importance. In 1895 he removed to Bingham county, Idaho, where was a larger field for this industry and from that time to the present he has continued in this pursuit. Being a man having a broad range of thought and a signal business ability, he has given attention to other and widely diversified branches of commercial activities, developing a finely improved ranch, being a director and manager of the Ammon Mercantile Co., which displays a finely selected stock of general merchandise at Ammon, and for a definite time was the president of the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Irrigation Canal Co., now the Farmers' Progress Canal Co.

On August 15, 1888, Bishop Anderson took to wife Miss Anne Peterson, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Peter F. and Christiana A. Peterson, natives of Denmark and early pioneers of Utah. They have had six children: Zenobia, Almira, Reuben, Orial, Delores and Irene. Bishop Anderson has ably demonstrated his capacity for dealing with temporal matters of "large pith and moment," and stands in the front rank of the

leading citizens of the county of his adoption, discharging the functions of his spiritual office with acknowledged ability and to the satisfaction of his superiors. As one of the strong factors of this section of the state it is but fitting that he be accorded this tribute in this volume.

#### ALEXANDER KINGHORN.

Perhaps no other civilized country of the world has so impressed its national characteristics upon its people as has the stern and rugged land of Scotland. Its emigrating sons and daughters, even after years of absence and of residence in other countries and among other peoples, still possess the marked energy, industry, perseverance, reliability and unconquerable determination to succeed that were so salient characteristics of their Scottish ancestors, and these sterling qualities are the foundation of Mr. Kinghorn's success in life and they have caused him to be reckoned among the representative citizens of Fremont county, Idaho. Alexander Kinghorn was born at Green Ridge, Scotland, on January 27, 1839, a son of George and Elizabeth (Watson) Kinghorn, the father being a practical coal miner, who emigrated with his family to the United States, arriving at St. Louis, Mo., on February 15, 1853, and locating seven miles from that city, where he died of cholera, in 1856, at sixty-four years of age, the mother only surviving his death four years, dying at the age of sixty-five.

Mr. Kinghorn was but seventeen years of age when thus left an orphan, but having learned mining under the practical instruction of his father, he was for years identified with the mining operations of Belleville, Ill., thereafter, as he had espoused the Mormon religion in 1852, he accompanied an ox team train to Salt Lake City, where he engaged in work in a sawmill, continuing thus employed for four

years, then becoming the first engineer on the Utah Southern Railroad, remaining in this capacity for sixteen years, during which time he never had an accident, most of his work being on passenger trains. An interesting family of children was meanwhile growing in his home, and to provide a place where all could have an opportunity of unfettered development, in 1884 the family removed to Lewisville, and the father and sons laid homestead claims on a full section of government land, and at once commenced its development and the diversified farming, which, under their wise and discriminating efforts, has greatly increased. They brought some stock with them, but, as the prospect did not promise remunerative prices, they sold it.

They all assisted in the building of the Great Feeder and Mr. Kinghorn is a large shareholder in and the president of the Parks and Lewisville Canal Co. Prosperity has from the first attended Mr. Kinghorn's laudable endeavors, and he stands today prominent in the activities of the county, viewing national matters from the standpoint of the Democratic party, but acting independently in all local affairs of a public nature, holding high place in the esteem of the people, as a thoughtful, conservative and eminently practical man of high personal character, and a consistent member of the Mormon church, in which for over fifty years from 1865 he honorably filled the office of elder, then being ordained as one of the Seventies, while in 1902 he was set apart to his present office of high priest.

On February 17, 1860, at Belleville, Ill., were wedded Mr. Kinghorn and Miss Jane Campbell, born in Scotland on December 15, 1843, a daughter of David and Jane (Izatt) Campbell, the father having his birth on September 10, 1819, and the mother on January 9th of the same year. Coming to St. Louis in 1855, the family followed the travels of the

Kinghorns closely until they arrived in Utah, where the father, who was brought up as a miner, engaged in various occupations, until his death at sixty-seven years, in 1877, having survived the mother four years, her death taking place at sixty-four years of age.

The oldest two of the thirteen children of Mr. Kinghorn's family were born in Belleville, Ill., the youngest two at Lewisville, Idaho, the others at Salt Lake City, Utah. The names and dates of birth are as follows: George, December 13, 1860; David, May 6, 1862; James, October 30, 1864; William, February 7, 1867; Alexander, March 22, 1869; John, July 30, 1871; Joseph, August 8, 1873; Jane, December 5, 1875; Elizabeth, March 25, 1878; Margaret, October 25, 1880; Belle, June 9, 1883; Emma, November 6, 1895; Agnes, September 11, 1899. The family are a component part of the society of their section of the county, and are held in high regard in social, civil and ecclesiastical circles, while the parental home is an exemplification of true and bounteous hospitality.

#### JULIUS KREMER.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life will bring a fair measure of prosperity if not great success, and in following the career of one who has attained success in any capacity as the representative of men of force and energy who take strong hold on the rugged conditions of life and mould them into successful and useful careers, Julius Kremer, of Eagle Rock, Birmingham county, is surely entitled to mention in this connection as one who represents an important element in the business prosperity of the place. He was born in Elmshorn, Holstein, Kreis Pinnoberg, Germany, on December 4, 1845, of a long line of German ancestors, his parents being Jacob and Catharine Kremer. His father, who was born in 1806,

becoming a prominent shipbuilder and died in 1849 at his native place of Elmshorn. The grandfather, Dick Kremer, was also a ship builder, while the mother of the subject of this review, who was born in 1810, survived her husband, dying in 1868, leaving seven children, of whom Julius was the youngest.

After an excellent education in the gymnasium of his native place, Julius Kremer also acquired a thorough technical knowledge of finance and business and thoroughly qualified himself in all departments of the brewing business, so that he was pronounced a master of his profession. Thus equipped and reinforced for successful business and financial operations, Mr. Kremer emigrated from his native land, coming at once to Salt Lake City, Utah, arriving on April 23, 1872, and for the long period of twenty years he was successfully engaged in operating and managing a large brewery. From Salt Lake City he went to Logan where he instituted another plant and conducted it for six years.

Idaho Falls was his next field of operations and here, in association with Hyrum Edwards, he has from his advent in the place prosperously conducted a steadily increasing brewing business, being one of the important factors of the business element of the town. His business and domestic affairs however, fill the measure of his ambitions, and to these he gives his diligent and undivided attention, finding time however for sufficient intercourse with his numerous friends. His business record is one highly honorable to him and his success has been deserved by his industry, as is also the high position he holds in the confidence and esteem of the general public.

On July 12, 1883, Miss Louise Engler, a native of Germany and a daughter of Adam and Katherine Engler, became the wife of Mr. Kremer. Their family consists of one child, William, who is now eighteen years of

age, and who is a thorough musician and filling the position of bugler in the sergeant rank of the state militia.

#### JOHN AND WILLIAM J. KUNZ.

Switzerland has made many notable gifts of her intelligent sons, skilled in technical knowledge of value, to the building up of the grand civilization which has commenced in even the wildest parts of the Rocky Mountain section of the Great West, and to the yet undeveloped portions of Idaho. To Bingham county she has sent John and William J. Kunz, the subjects of this review, skilled dairymen and practical cheese and butter manufacturers, who are located on Lane's Creek, less than three miles east of Williamsburg, their present post-office address, to perform an excellent part in the work of assisting in the development of the dairy department of the great cattle industry, which has already attained a high degree of importance in this section of Idaho.

William J. Kunz descends from a long line of people who for many generations have been noted for their adherence to cheese and butter-making in Switzerland, and was born in Canton Bern, Switzerland, a son of John and Magdalena (Straubhaar) Kunz, on March 14, 1865, the father, who was born in 1844, having been thoroughly and scientifically educated, in the best methods of building, managing and conducting cheese and butter factories. In 1873 he severed the ties binding him to his native land, coming to Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he engaged in dairying, also constructing a factory and for thirty years continued in this business, securing good financial results and giving to his son, William J., not only the theoretical knowledge of the processes of manufacture, but also confiding to him the experience gained in his long years of activity in this work.

The Bear Lake factory was prosperously conducted until 1889, when owing to changed conditions, the factory was abandoned, and a new one constructed on Lane's Creek, retaining the ownership of the Bear Lake county property, however, and acquiring a valuable ranch at the new home. During his American residence the father has passed two years in mission work in Switzerland and Germany and one year in service at Logan temple. The father of John Kunz, also John Kunz, emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1870, coming directly to Bear Lake county, Idaho, where was his permanent home until his death in 1890, at the age of sixty-seven years. He married Rosanna Knute, who attained more than the Psalmist's allowance of "three-score and ten" years, dying in 1894, the mother of ten children, both herself and husband being consistent members of the Mormon church.

John Kunz of this review married with Miss Magdalena Straubhaar, a daughter of Peter and Johanna (Eggen) Straubhaar, farmers of Switzerland, where Peter passed his entire life. His widow came to the United States in 1873 and the remaining years of her life were passed in the Bear Lake Valley, where she died at an advanced age. Mrs. Magdalena Kunz was the mother of five children, of whom William J. was the eldest, and her death occurred in 1874, at the age of thirty-seven years.

William J. Kunz accompanied his father's family on the long journey from Bern, Switzerland, to Bear Lake county, Idaho, when he was eight years of age, and remained with the paternal household until he was twenty-three years of age, under the competent instruction and tutelage of his father, acquiring skill in the making of all dairy products, thereafter marrying and locating near Ovid, in 1892 moving the family home to Lane's Creek, in Bingham county, and establishing the dairy and cheesemaking business as before stated. He

is a keen, energetic and capable man of affairs, heartily in accord with the Republican party, by whose vote he was elected constable during his residence at Ovid, being the first person to hold that office in that precinct, while in the Mormon church he holds the office of elder.

Both father and son are highly prized citizens, from their active usefulness, industry and moral integrity acquiring and retaining the universal esteem of the community. William J. Kunz and Miss Anna Schmid were married on May 5, 1887, she being a native of Switzerland and coming to America three years before her parents, Carl and Anna Landert, in 1888, they locating first at Paris and ultimately on Slug Creek in Bannock county, this state, where they are engaged in ranching. Mr. W. I. and Mrs. Anna S. Kunz have a family of seven children: Benjamin W., Mabel M., Sylvia M., Sophia O., Anna E., Myrtle and Willard R.

#### JOHN LARSEN.

John Larsen, of Preston, Oneida county, in this state, is a native of Denmark, where he was born on May 1, 1845. His parents were Andrus and Mary (Nessen) Larsen, also natives of Denmark. In the fall of 1861, when he was in his sixteenth year, they brought their family to the United States and took up their residence in Utah. They crossed the plains to Salt Lake City, and from there they soon after removed to Logan, which at that time was a village in its infancy, picturesque with all the ruggedness of pioneer life. They were pioneers in that portion of the state, and in this now prosperous and highly improved educational center, which was started in 1859 and was but three years old when they came to it, they secured land and built a house. But soon afterward the father took up land near the town and began a farming industry which he conducted there until

his death in the autumn of 1865. His widow survived him thirty-six years, dying on October 2, 1901, and being buried by his side at Logan.

Their son, John Larsen, of this writing, began his education under difficulties in his native land and finished it with equal if not greater difficulty in this country, the crude and undeveloped school facilities on the frontier where the family were living affording slight aid to the student. He assisted in the work of clearing and cultivating the farm while his father lived, after the death of that estimable man beginning farming for himself, taking up land for this purpose near Logan. He also engaged in stockraising and by diligence and frugality added to his acreage and his stock until he became one of the leading ranchers and stockmen of that section. He also had a fine residence at Logan, where he made his home, and by an active and wise participation in public affairs, and the exhibition of a helpful and judicious interest in the welfare of the community, he became one of the leading men of the county, a director of public opinion and a stimulus and an inspiration to others. In April, 1877, he went on a mission to Minnesota where he remained nine months zealously working in the interest of the Mormon church, to which he had become attached in his native land on April 14, 1861.

In 1884, much to the regret of the Logan people, Mr. Larsen moved to Preston, Idaho, still, however, retaining his land and other property in Utah. This he has since gradually sold and now has all his financial interests in Idaho, and he has become thoroughly identified with the aspirations of her people and the promotion of her welfare. On his arrival here he bought a farm one mile north of Preston, on which he settled and started a new industry in farming and the raising of

stock. From time to time he acquired additional land and he now owns 900 acres, half of which is under irrigation and all is excellent farming land.

Mr. Larsen was the enterprising stockman who introduced thoroughbred Durham cattle into this county, and the one also who started an improvement in the breed of horses, thereby raising the standard of its stock, by this not only advancing his own interests but those of the whole community in this respect. He continued ranching until the fall of 1899 when he bought the town residence of M. F. Cowley at Preston for a home, leaving the management of his ranch to others. This residence is one of the most imposing in the county. It is built of undressed stone and finished in the highest style of the builder's art. Until March, 1901, he owned about one-third of the stock of the merchandising house of W. C. Parkinson & Co., of Preston. He then bought out the other stockholders and changed the firm name to John Larsen & Sons, whose store is now one of the leading ones of its kind in this part of the state.

To the farming and ranch interests of the county he has been very serviceable. He was one of the promoters and is now one of the principal stockholders of the Preston, Riverdale & Mink Creek Canal, in which he has a large amount of capital invested. The canal carries forty-two cubic feet of water per second and is twenty-two miles long, being of inestimable benefit to the farmers of the region through which it passes.

Mr. Larsen is a true farmer. He understands thoroughly the great principles underlying the basic elements of the science of agriculture and his crops bear evidence thereof to the fullest extent. He has raised forty-five bushels of wheat to the acre on irrigated land and twenty-five bushels in dry farming. Mr. Larsen was one of the number who has laid

all of this section of the country under obligation to him for his great interest in improving the breeds of horses and cattle. In the early nineties he purchased one of the Cache Valley imported Norman-Percheron stallions, brought into the valley by John Good, for which he paid \$1,400, and he also introduced thoroughbred Durham cattle, the result being that from that time to the present the character and quality of the cattle and horses of the county have steadily improved, the valuable example of Mr. Larsen and companions being soon followed by many others.

Mr. Larsen has always taken the same active interest in public affairs since coming here that he manifested at Logan, and is generally recognized as one of the most influential men in the community. He has also continued his abiding and serviceable zeal in behalf of the church. On January 13, 1884, he was ordained a high priest at Logan, and on July 27th of the same year he was called as first counsellor to Bishop W. C. Parkinson of the Preston ward, and succeeded to the bishopric of the ward when Bishop Parkinson was appointed president of the Pocatello stake, being thus ordained on October 2, 1898. He had served as first counsellor for fourteen years, and was therefore well qualified for the new post, having full and accurate knowledge of the affairs of the ward, although it embraced all the territory now included in four wards. In February, 1902, when the division occurred, he resigned his office as bishop, but has continued to be actively interested in the church in all phases of its work.

On November 25, 1866, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Larsen was married to Miss Annie Jenson, a native of Sweden. They have had ten children, six of whom are living, John A., Nephi A., Willard, James A., Marinda and Blanche. Those deceased are Mary Ann, Charlie and Louisa (twins), and G. Lee, all

of whom are buried at Logan. John is engaged in farming near Preston. He was sent on a mission to Sweden in 1894, and on his return in 1895 was married to Miss Maria Allen. Nephi was married in December, 1898, to Miss Bertha Parkinson, and in 1899 he was sent on a mission to England where he remained two years. On his return in 1901 he went into business with his father at Preston. Willard went on a mission to Oregon in 1898, and when he returned, in the spring of 1901, he also became a member of the firm of Larsen & Sons, marrying, on March 4, 1903, with Annabel Cowley. James Alma was sent on a mission to Boise in November, 1903, on which he is at present engaged. Of the sons it is high praise but a just meed to merit to say that they are exemplars of the amenities, thrift, progressiveness and public spirit which their father has shown in marked degree, and are worthy followers of his commendable example.

#### JOSEPH LEWIS.

Few men of all the region called the intermountain section of the Great West have witnessed more varying changes of life, experienced more thrilling experiences, or have been connected with so many varieties of existence, than the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article. Joseph Lewis was born in Bristol, England, on July 6, 1847, a son of Joseph and Eliza (Heath) Lewis, his maternal grandfather being in the British naval service and serving as a mariner under Admiral Nelson at the world-renowned battles of the Nile and Trafalgar Bay and also under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo; a maternal uncle, William Heath, was on service first in Ireland, and later in India as a member of the British army. The father of our subject was a skilled shoemaker in his native land, but, joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints,

he came to America, and was a member of the first handcart company crossing the plains, in 1856, his son, Joseph, then but nine years of age, assisting him in pulling his handcart from Iowa City to Florence, Neb. On account of sickness the family remained at Council Bluffs, continuing their western journey later to Utah, the father taking up his residence in Salt Lake City in 1861, and coming to Paris, Idaho, with his family, as one of the pioneer settlers of the county, in 1863, thereafter engaging in farming and stockraising, his death occurring on March 20, 1900.

Joseph Lewis of this review was but fourteen years of age when the tocsin of war sounded through the land and the President called for loyal defenders of the Union cause. Filled with a desire to serve his adopted country, in July, 1861, young Lewis relinquished his studies at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and accompanied the Second Iowa Battery of Light Artillery to the front and was identified thereafter with its eventful history, enlisting as soon as he was of sufficient age as a soldier in its ranks, on March 26, 1864, and following the fortunes of that organization on many a hard-fought field of battle, serving under Generals McArthur, Canby and A. J. Smith, and participating in the battles and many other engagements sharply contested, and two of historic importance, Tupelo, Miss., and Nashville, Tenn. Before he enlisted in the battery Mr. Lewis was engaged with the company to which he had attached himself at the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and also in two skirmishes, one on May 9, 1862, the other on May 28, 1862, both being near Farmington, Miss. He was also active in the operations connected with the siege of Corinth, the battle of Iuka and the second battle of Corinth, being then under the command of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans. After the retreat of the Confederate generals Price and Van Doran, whom the Federals followed

to Ripley, Miss., Mr. Lewis accompanied the expedition under General Grant's command, when he first attempted to invest Vicksburg and had his supplies burned at Holly Springs, Mr. Lewis going as far south as Oxford, Miss. He then returned to Corinth and stopped with Gen. Granville M. Dodge at his headquarters, being then engaged in selling newspapers to the soldiers, the battery having gone into winter quarters at Germantown, Tenn., on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

The battery was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, losing heavily in the assault on the works on May 23, 1863. During the attack the guns were pulled by hand to the front by an Illinois regiment in order to cover the storming party. They were also in the battle of Jackson, Miss., attached to Gen. F. P. Blair's division of the Fifteenth Army Corps under Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding officer. Mr. Lewis was not with the battery in these engagements. The next summer, that of 1863, Mr. Lewis carried newspapers for a dealer named Hobbs from Memphis to Vicksburg, on steamers running between these cities after the fall of Vicksburg, also selling papers to Gen. Sherman's army encamped along the Big Blake River in the rear of Vicksburg. Here he again joined the battery, which he accompanied to Canton, Miss., with supplies for Sherman's army, then on its return from Meriden, Miss., being at that time under command of Gen. Tuttle, of Iowa. He was with the battery near Memphis, Tenn., in 1864, and in the command that, in that year, went to the relief of Gen. Sturgis after his defeat by the Confederate general, Forrest, whom Mr. Lewis's command afterward met and defeated near Tupelo after two days of hard fighting. In this engagement Mr. Lewis cut fuse and carried ammunition from the limber chest to the guns.

Throughout the entire war this battery never lost a gun, but wore out an entire set,

drawing new ones. It was one of the marked organizations of the service, belonging to the famous Second Brigade, at one time commanded by Joseph A. Mower, afterwards a corps commander. The battery was first under command of Captain Spoor, who resigned and was succeeded by First Lieutenant J. R. Reed, now a judge of the United States court of claims. This brigade was originally composed of the famous Eighth Wisconsin, which carried the old War Eagle, "Old Abe," through the war, the Twenty-sixth and Forty-seventh Illinois, the Eleventh Missouri, and the Fifth Minnesota. The Twenty-sixth Illinois was later segregated, its place being filled by a Minnesota regiment. After a service of constant activity, on August 7, 1865, Mr. Lewis was honorably mustered out of the service at Davenport, Iowa.

Engaged in teaming operations from Omaha to Denver in the fall of 1865, attending school during the winter of 1865, in 1866 Mr. Lewis crossed the plains to Montana, taking the Bozeman cutoff, and was connected with mining operations in that territory until 1867, when he went to Salmon River, soon going to the Big Hole Basin and from there to Philipsburg, Mont., where he was employed in the quartz mill of the St. Louis and Montana Co., thereafter for three years giving his attention to the development of his mining claim on Henderson Creek, Mont., after which time he returned to Council Bluffs. His next occupation was in the employ of a contractor on the B. & M. Railroad between Fort Kearney and Platts-mouth, Neb., constructing depots and other buildings, continuing to be thus employed until 1874, prosperity attending his endeavors, and for eight months thereafter the Omaha Transfer Co. secured his services.

Coming to Bear Lake county in 1874, he located on the site of his present ranch, engaging in the raising of stock and in the development of his estate, which now consists of 202

acres under a fine state of improvement, his earnest and persevering endeavors developing an attractive and a fertile farm, with a substantial and commodious residence, barns, sheds, corrals and all the necessary accessories for the pursuit of his branches of husbandry.

Ever taking an intelligent and advanced position in all matters tending to the benefit and improvement of the community, from the first he was a leader in irrigation and canal movements, and is now a large stockholder in the Pegleg Island Canal Co. His capability for the successful discharge of the duties connected with public office early met due recognition, and he has creditably served several terms as a justice of the peace, also in numerous minor offices, while his services were called for as a postmaster of Dingle, which he held for over four years, his administration of that office, like that of all others he has held, demonstrating his complete fitness for the place. He has ever taken great interest in educational matters, was one of the pioneer educators of Bear Lake county, being a popular and efficient teacher of the Paris schools in 1875.

On March 4, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lewis and Miss Mary Nate, a daughter of Samson and Mary (Cottrell) Nate, and for ancestral history and other data of the family the reader is referred to the sketch of Mr. Nate appearing on other pages of this work. The family of Mr. Lewis embraces seven children, whose names and births we here record: Amelia, born February 27, 1876; Mary E., born October 20, 1877; Lillian G., born October 31, 1879; Joseph B., born July 7, 1881; Sarah E., born November 3, 1883; Thomas G., born November 5, 1886; Lucy B., born February 19, 1889.

Mr. Lewis is one of the most active, persevering and progressive citizens of his section of the state. He is possessed of broad views, a genial disposition, an integrity of thought and

purpose, an industry and grasp of financial principles that have brought him a competence of material prosperity, and his home is noted as one of the good old places where Western hospitality is a part of the every-day life.

#### PHILEMON LINDSAY.

Bear Lake county, Idaho, has possessed many prominent citizens, but in all of their number there cannot be found one who has been more truly representative or more widely and actively awake to the interests of the community in either a temporal or a spiritual way than Philemon Lindsay, whose long years of beneficent service in the welfare of the people fully entitle him to a representation in any compilation treating of the prominent or progressive sons of this commonwealth. He was born at Kaysville, Utah, on August 23, 1857, a son of William B. and Parmelia (Blackman) Lindsay, who, natives of Canada, emigrated thence to Utah in 1848, thereafter engaging in farming and stockraising, and, to increase the field of their operations, coming in 1867 to the new town of Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, the father there being prominent in church as well as in civil affairs until the time of his death, in January, 1887, his capable and efficient wife, the mother of the subject of this review, surviving him, an honored pioneer, until the last sad summons called her from earth on August 15, 1899.

Passing his school days at Paris, Mr. Lindsay early began to wrestle with the activities of life, but remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, when he was employed in the Temple sawmill at Logan Canyon, Utah, and, manifesting decided mechanical ability, he was soon made head-sawyer, not long afterward becoming foreman of the camp, holding this position for nine years to the great advantage of the business. Fol-

lowing this service he was called to fill a mission in the Southern states of the Union and was consecrated an elder of the church before his departure. Two years of profitable mission labor was succeeded by his leadership of a company of Mormon emigrants to the San Luis Valley of Colorado, after the successful accomplishment of the settlement coming to Idaho, where he resumed secular occupations by taking his former position in a sawmill and continuing to be thus employed until 1888, when his church had again need of his services, calling him to Ovid, in Bear Lake county, to preside over the destinies of the settlement as the bishop of the ward, of which important office he is still the incumbent.

In temporal affairs the practical common sense, continuous industry and business ability of Mr. Lindsay have been well repaid. He is the owner of an eligibly located and finely improved ranch of 220 acres at Ovid, which responds to its culture with large annual crops of hay and grain, and is also one of the representative stockraisers of the valley, and he is accounted one of the solid financial men of his section and a public-spirited citizen of integrity and great official capacity. As a staunch member of the Republican political party, he was elected in 1895 and served as the coroner of his county, and in 1899 he received the nomination of his party for the office of county commissioner of the county, the nomination being ratified at the polls by a decidedly complimentary election, and his administration of the duties of that important position was so eminently satisfactory to the people that he was elected as his own successor, thus serving until 1902, in which year he was tendered a nomination as the member of the Legislature, but declined it.

On September 29, 1881, the marriage of Mr. Lindsay and Miss Marintha Athay, a

daughter of James and Ellen (Norris) Athay, was celebrated. She was born on July 25, 1861, in London, England, with her parents coming to Salt Lake City from England in 1863, and in 1864 they made their permanent home in Bear Lake county, the mother dying on November 24, 1893, and the father now maintaining his residence in Paris, living a retired life. For further particulars we refer the reader to the memoir of Mr. Athay, appearing on other pages of this work.

To Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay has come a family of ten children, namely: Marinthia, born February 22, 1883; Philemon LeRoy, born June 25, 1885; Ellen L., born January 6, 1889, died in infancy; Hazel, born May 22, 1890; James C., born May 7, 1892; Willard, born January 27, 1895; Lyman, born December 11, 1897; Beatrice, born August 11, 1899, died in infancy; Blanche, born November 5, 1900; William Wallace, born August 7, 1903. The two oldest are diligent and proficient students of the Fielding Academy at Paris, and the social, domestic and religious life of the family places it high in the esteem of the entire community and a much broader range of cultured acquaintance and circle of friends.

#### JOSEPH B. LLOYD.

One who has closely followed the life and operations of Joseph B. Lloyd, who is now one of the representative and prominent business factors in numerous lines of industrial activity in the Snake River Valley of Idaho, can easily perceive that the natural fitness he possesses to properly comprehend financial propositions, the time to buy, the time to sell and the time to hold for higher valuations is inbred and part of his original nature as well as those qualities of head and heart which render him a pleasing companion, an accommodating neighbor and a most useful citizen.

In preserving the records of the men who are the progressive men of his place and period the name of Joseph B. Lloyd must appear and not far down the roll.

Mr. Lloyd was born at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, on November 28, 1858, the son of Thomas and Susannah (Stone) Lloyd, who emigrated from Woldhampton, England, in 1852, coming to the United States as a logical sequence to their devotion to the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which they were most consistent members, and crossing the wide, almost measureless, distance across the plains with ox teams in that early day, when danger, privation and suffering were the common lot of all who made the journey, arriving in safety at their home in the pioneer town of Farmington, where the father became an estimable citizen, combining his trade of saddle and harnessmaking with diversified farming operations, attaining a hale old age and dying on April 6, 1890. The mother showed her loyalty to church and husband by following him to Farmington, drawing a handcart over the wearying emigrant trail, and after a long life of practical usefulness, she is now living at Logan, Utah, having, on last Christmas day, attained seventy-three years of life.

Mr. Lloyd passed the days of his minority as did the other boys of the place and period, attending school, working at the different labors connected with the parental home and farm, and the raising of horses, and in these lines he has continued operations in Utah and Idaho until the present writing. He came to the Snake River Valley in 1884 and, by timber claims and homesteading, became the owner of 640 acres of eligibly located land, his estate, however, being reduced by sale to 390 acres. He immediately became active in local improvements, was interested in and aided in the construction of the first irrigation canals of the valley, holding the office of water-

master in 1891 and 1892. From 1887 to 1891 he held a half-interest in the pioneer livery and feed stable of Rexburg, then closing out his interest at a satisfactory profit. He has been the proprietor of a stage line from Rexburg to Market Lake, to the railroad, before the branch road was built, and to the Yellowstone Park and other points of interest to tourists, becoming known as a capable and popular business man in this connection. A Republican in political affiliations, Mr. Lloyd has ever rendered true allegiance to his party and been vigorous in his work for its success, and he has been the efficient city marshal of Rexburg, the city pound-keeper and also a very competent road supervisor. For years he has been a member of the Mormon church, and in 1890 and 1891 he was occupied with successful mission work in Wisconsin and Minnesota and he is now a valued member of the high council of the church.

It was on July 3, 1879, that the marriage of Mr. Lloyd and Miss Martha A. Gunnell was celebrated. She is a daughter of Francis C. and Elizabeth (Bickmore) Gunnell, and was born at Wellsville, Utah. Her father was a native of London, England, coming to America and to Utah as one of the early Mormon pioneers, becoming a general tithing-clerk and also carrying the mail for years between Salt Lake City and the Cache Valley. He died in 1889 at Cache Valley, surviving the mother by ten years, her death occurring in 1877. We give a brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd as a suitable close of this review: Joseph F., born July 27, 1880; Parley T., born February 21, 1882, died May 16, 1883; Orson G., born January 8, 1884; Martha E., born December 9, 1885; George Q., born November 28, 1887, died on May 15, 1891; Franklin, born May 2, 1890, died November 5, 1895; Sarah S., born April 21, 1892; Earl G., born May 24, 1896; John N., born September 16, 1899.

### SAMUEL LOYD.

A native of the Great West and identified from birth with its growth, development and prosperity and being now one of the prominent and influential citizens of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, where he is conducting agriculture and stockraising operations of scope and importance on his fertile and highly productive ranch of over 800 acres, Mr. Loyd is surely entitled to a review of his life and accomplishments among the representative men of this section of the state. He was born on August 18, 1854, in Sonoma county, Calif., a son of James B. and Hyly Tarrasti Loyd, the father being a native of Virginia, where he was born in 1820, thence accompanying his parents in early years to Missouri, there remaining until 1852.

In the year just mentioned James B. Loyd became one of the pilgrims taking the long and wearisome journey across the plains and mountains of the Great West to the Pacific, traveling the long distance to Sonoma county, Calif., with ox teams, and there he resided as a farmer until 1869, when he returned to Missouri, where he is now maintaining his home near Holden in Johnson county, having arrived at the venerable age of over eighty years. A man of high character and religious attainments, he has been a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over thirty years, while in political creed he has ever been a stanch Democrat. His estimable wife, who participated in his life's activities for so many years, passed away from earth in 1889. She was a native of the state of Missouri, born in 1825. By her first husband, VanBuren Robbins, she had two children, while by her union with Mr. Loyd she was the mother of seven more.

The early life of Mr. Samuel Loyd, the subject of this review, was passed in California, where he attended school and became acquainted

with various forms of labor, from the age of eighteen years, however, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits, which he conducted successfully in California until he came to Idaho in 1889. Here he purchased his present ranch of 810 acres, and has since been engaged in active farming and stockraising operations, being one of the representative ranchmen of this section of the state, enjoying the esteem of all his associates. Mr. Loyd's political connections are with the Democratic party, with whose principles and policies he is decidedly in favor, and he is actively and energetically interested in all public matters of a local character, while fraternally he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, being affiliated with the lodge at Blackfoot.

On November 7, 1881, Mr. Loyd married with Miss Ally Rowes, a native of California, and a daughter of John and Maggie (Ely) Rowes, natives of Ohio and Missouri, who migrated from Missouri to California in 1854, making the long and hazardous journey across the plains with ox teams, and settling in Butte county, California, the father there following farming until he came to Blackfoot at a later day, where he died and was buried and where Mrs. Rowes still maintains her residence. Mr. and Mrs. Loyd have two children: Jesse and Asa.

#### ROBERT G. LOWE.

Robert G. Lowe, of Franklin, Idaho, is a native of that great hive of industry and mine of wealth, Pennsylvania, where he was born in Luzerne county on July 16, 1856. His parents were Thomas and Eliza G. (Galloway) Lowe, natives of Scotland, who, converted to the doctrines of the Mormon church in their native land, determined to emigrate to America and make their home among its people. They crossed the Atlantic in 1850 and first settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained until the

spring of 1861. They then dared the dangers of another long and trying journey, crossing the plains with ox teams toward Salt Lake City. When they reached Hoytsville, Utah, their oxen were exhausted and they were obliged to remain awhile for their recuperation.

They stayed there a longer time, however, not leaving until the spring of 1863, when they located in Franklin, then a settlement, embracing only a few people who were living in the small, rude fort. It was not until the next summer that the inhabitants moved out on the surrounding country, and Mr. Lowe's father was the first settler to go far out, and he only went about one and one-half miles east of the fort. There he started a shingle mill, which did excellent work, furnishing shingles for nearly all of the houses in the Upper Cache Valley for many years. It is still standing, a venerable landmark of the early days of toil and trial, being still known as "the Lowe mill."

When the Lowe family located at Franklin Robert was a child of seven years of age, and here he grew to manhood and secured what education he could acquire under the circumstances. The first task which necessarily engaged the energies and faculties of the pioneers was the subduing of nature and making the land obedient to their will; and, while they were heartily in favor of the education of the young and provided for it with a really generous public spirit for their time and condition, education had to be secondary to the physical needs of the community, and its scope was limited and its facilities primitive and crude.

Robert Lowe worked with his father on the paternal farm until he was twenty-two years of age, then married and started life for himself by purchasing a farm east of the town and giving his energies to its development and cultivation. In 1888 he opened a general merchandising and furniture establishment at Franklin, and, after conducting it successfully,

he turned its goods into the Oneida Mercantile Union enterprise, taking stock in the new corporation for it and accepting a position with it as the manager of the furniture department. This position he held without interruption until 1897, when he was sent to Tennessee on a mission for the church, which occupied two years. On his return he resumed his duties at the store and has been continuously performing them since that time.

The company has changed management, but Mr. Lowe remained in charge of his department through all of the changes and the differing conditions. He is universally recognized as one of the leading business men of the community, and as one of its forceful and serviceable citizens in social, civic and church life. He takes an active part in public affairs, but is not a strict adherent of any party, looking primarily to the good of the community, rather than to party success. His father made his home at Franklin until his death on March 17, 1887, and his mother still resides there on the old homestead, having accomplished seventy-six years of useful existence and being the mother of sixteen children. Mr. Lowe has a fine brick residence in the eastern part of the town, which is a center of social pleasure and refined and generous hospitality. He also owns an excellent farm near the town, which is occupied and farmed by a tenant.

On December 12, 1878, at Salt Lake City, Robert G. Lowe married with Miss Mary J. Doney, who was born in Nebraska while her parents were crossing the plains on their way to Salt Lake. They were John and Ann (George) Doney, natives of England, and became Mormons before leaving their native land. Their weary journey from the Mississippi to Utah was made in one of the famous handcart trains, handcarts being used instead of "prairie schooners," and the motive power supplied by men and women instead of animals.

Mr. and Mrs. Doney remained at Kaysville until the spring of 1860, when they came with the first daring band of settlers to Franklin, and here they made their last home, the father dying in December, 1900, and the mother still being a venerated resident of the town whose birth she witnessed, and whose progress she has watched and aided with solicitude and increasing gratification. There are ten children in the Lowe household, named respectively Millie, Addie, Laura, Bertha, Robert, Rosella, Heber, Ethel, Lester and Letha.

#### JAMES McMURRAY.

The McMurray family of Pennsylvania, from whom the gentleman whose name heads this review is descended, traces its lineage to Scotch-Irish ancestors who bravely battled for liberty and the Protestant religion in the north of Ireland in the bloody civil wars that drove so many of that sturdy stock to take refuge in the New World, large numbers of them making their American homes in New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and North Carolina, where they have ever stood among the ablest and strongest citizenship. And it was in Pennsylvania where the emigrants of this branch of the McMurray race established themselves, becoming one of the most valued families of the county of their residence, and here James McMurray was born in Cumberland county, on December 24, 1829, the son of John and Mary (Hutton) McMurray, who were also natives of the Keystone state.

Reared upon the homestead farm under the efficient tutelage of his thrifty and pious parents, Mr. McMurray remained with his people after attaining his majority, with them loyally espousing the doctrines of the Mormon church, their zeal in the cause causing them to leave the home of years and cross the continent in 1852 to Utah, that they might there have full

and free liberty to enjoy the religion of their choice. The father was not long spared, as in 1853 he was called by death to his heavenly home. Thereafter James remained with the family, conducting farming and stockraising at Grantsville, Utah, until the marked advantages of the Bear Lake region of Idaho attracted his attention, and, removing thither, he occupied his present residence, then a wild and unproductive portion of land, which, by his skillful care and attention, has been most wonderfully changed into a highly improved and productive estate of 190 acres of valuable land, of which eighty acres annually produce large crops of hay, the remainder being devoted to profitable diversified farming operations, while a herd of about seventy cattle carries his brand.

A quiet and unostentatious man, Mr. McMurray has steadily pursued a life of peaceful industry and good works, rendering most tender filial care to his mother until her death, at Liberty, Idaho, in May, 1896, and standing high in the regards of a large circle of friends and admirers. Fortune has generously yielded to him in abundance in response to his well-directed efforts and his financial standing has been long a solid one. He has generously and liberally aided all matters of public improvement and private beneficence that appealed to his judgment as worthy, and he has largely contributed to the creation and support of the Pioneer Creamery Association, of Paris, and now holds a large block of its stock. In a quiet manner he has liberally aided the various progressive movements and causes of his church, and very acceptably filled the office of counselor to the Bishop of Liberty ward for a term of years and until he resigned the office.

On September 10, 1886, Mr. McMurray and Miss Elizabeth Stevenson were united in marriage, she being a daughter of John and Mary (Bickers) Stevenson, natives of England, who came to Utah in 1862 as Mormon immi-

grants, and, after living lives of great industry and piety, their death occurred in that state. To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McMurray have come nine children, James S., Charles, deceased, John S., Jesse, Mary, deceased, Hannah M., Fanny, Bertha and George U. In the family a most generous and old-time hospitality is displayed, the many friends finding there a most cordial reception and entertainment.

#### MORGAN H. LUND.

Morgan H. Lund, a Gentile in the midst of a strong Mormon population, has the distinction of being universally popular even with the members of that energetic and aggressive church, and deserves his popularity, for he is as energetic as any of them and as sincerely devoted to the development and improvement of the region in which he has cast his lot, considering all matters involving these beneficent results with as much breadth of view and public spirit as any of his neighbors and fellow citizens of the community. He was born in Denmark on June 21, 1840, a son of Lars and Annie Marie Lund, also natives of that country. His father was a prosperous shoemaker in the Danish capital, passing the whole of his life there, as also did his wife.

Their son, Morgan, was reared and educated in his native land, and, after leaving school, turned his attention to farming there, engaging in matrimony and following his peaceful and independent occupation amid the scenes of his childhood until the spring of 1876. Then he emigrated with his family to America, and, crossing the plains to Utah, settled at Richmond, reaching there in August, 1876. He bought land near the town and cultivated it for two years, being one of the first and one of the very few Gentile settlers in that neighborhood.

In 1878 he came to Preston, Idaho, where a number of homeseekers were locating at the time, homesteading on his present ranch, two miles east of the town, where he has made his home ever since. He has been actively engaged in farming and stockraising on this land, and by his untiring energy and perseverance, he has become one of the leading stockmen of this portion of the state.

In 1902 he built a substantial and inviting residence on his place and otherwise improved it until it is one of the most pleasing and valuable in the district, being convenient in the arrangement of its buildings, complete in its equipment for all its uses, and advanced in the state of its cultivation to the highest degree of modern husbandry. He has always taken an active and helpful part in public affairs and by this service, as well as by the useful qualifications he has shown for it, he has endeared himself to the community and won the lasting regard of all classes of its people.

On November 18, 1866, Mr. Lund was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Nielson, a native of Denmark, in which county the marriage was solemnized. They had seven children, Matilda, wife of Ben Shipley, of American Fork, Utah; Frederick, who died on June 24, 1889, aged seventeen years; Sena, wife of John Nelson, who died on June 27, 1895, aged twenty-two years, leaving two named infant; Joseph, and Dagmar, who married Maggie Becker, and lives on the paternal farm; Annie, wife of John N. Hopps, of Iona, Idaho, and has two children, Hans and an unnamed infant; Joseph, and Dagmar, who married Frederick Jensen and lives at Preston.

#### GEORGE McCULLOCH.

Among the energetic, industrious and progressive agriculturists of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is engaged in farming oper-

ations in the near vicinity of the brisk and rapid growing city of Rexburg, Mr. George McCulloch is manifesting the ancestral traits of his Scotch ancestors, for his lineage traces away back to the dawn of civilization in the "land of the North," the clan McCulloch even then being prominent and aggressive in the civil wars of that place and period. Mr. McCulloch was born on August 4, 1857, at Paynston, Scotland, a son of Henry and Mary (Smith) McCulloch, the father being identified with coalmining operations in Scotland, coming with his family from that country to America in 1864, the same year crossing the plains to Utah, keeping monotonous march for months with the slow-stepping oxen that drew the white-topped emigrant wagons, locating first at Salt Lake City and one year afterwards removing to Logan, where the father was connected with varying occupations, finally entering the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and while at St. Paul, Minn., on business for the road, he was accidentally killed in 1883, the mother surviving him until February 14, 1895, when she too passed from earth, having attained fifty-seven years of life.

From his sixteenth year Mr. McCulloch has been engaged in sub-contracting in railroad construction, and for the long period of thirty years he resided in Oneida county, Idaho, making his debut there in 1866. In 1897 he came to Rexburg, purchased a small farm and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. McCulloch is an intelligent observer of what is passing not only in local matters, but through the reading of well-selected literature and journals of the day becoming well acquainted with national and foreign affairs, and, having a calm, clear judgment to guide him, he is an earnest supporter of the Republican party, with whose principles and policies he is in complete harmony, and in

neighborhood and community events he is ever found on the side of law, progress and order, being a popular citizen and a man who solidly holds his friends after they are won.

On March 14, 1880, at Glendale, Mont., Mr. McCulloch and Miss Catharine Anderson, who was born on December 20, 1862, at Uland, were united in marriage, her parents, James P. and Margaret Anderson, coming from Denmark and locating at Hyrum, Utah, about 1864, and later residing at Logan and at Weston, where the father is now living, the mother dying about 1869. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch, namely: Mary Catherine, born December 23, 1881; George William, born July 5, 1883; Retta, born January 26, 1885; Elizabeth, born May 5, 1886; Henry, born March 26, 1887, accidentally shot and killed on January 17, 1904; James, born July 26, 1889, deceased; Gladys, born December 27, 1890; Peter, born December 17, 1892; Nels Arnold, born September 10, 1895; Richard, born July 26, 1897; Beatrice, born July 3, 1899; Edward, born September 30, 1901.

#### GEORGE W. GIFFORD.

George W. Gifford, an up-to-date stock-grower and farmer of Bingham county, Idaho, has shown himself possessed of those valuable qualities which, given free exercise, will win success in any enterprise to which they may be devoted. He has chosen an agricultural life, but in addition to this he has engaged in merchandising, his activities not allowing him to confine his energies in any one sphere of action. Mr. Gifford is another example of what is being accomplished by the native sons of the West, for his birth occurred in Manti, Utah, and his education and thorough training were obtained in that state. A son of Henry D. and Almira A. (Briffett)

Gifford, he was born on January 10, 1857. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and New York and early emigrants to Utah, where they were long prominently connected with its development, and in membership with the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Mr. Gifford attained manhood in his native state, participating in the labors and duties pertaining to life on the paternal homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-two years, when he began his connection with the responsibilities and business affairs of life on his own account. From 1888, the date of his coming to Bingham county, he has been an active factor and a leading spirit in many activities. Taking up a homestead of 160 acres, he threw the whole force of his energetic nature to its special development and during his residence there he has attained magnificent results.

Generous in his estimation of others, sincere in his devotion to principles, honest in his dealings, independent in thought, his is a type of citizenship which largely counts in the estimation of those elements which make for moral and civic progress. Among the useful positions held by him we would state that he is a school trustee of his school district, has been for six years justice of the peace, and president of the Woodville Irrigation Canal Co., was clerk of the company for one year and is now one of the board of directors, while he has also attended to his duties as a merchant in the grocery store he has maintained at his residence.

Mr. Gifford was married with Miss Louisa Hale, a native of Utah and a daughter of James and Lucy (Clements) Hale, and their surviving children are George A., Henry E., Helena, James A., Lester, Lucy E., Moses and Milo. Two children are deceased, Lucy Ann and Effie L. In politics Mr. Gifford gives his stanch support to the Socialist po-

itical party, doing much to advance its cause, while in the various relations of public, social and religious life of the community he has labored indefatigably and has won many friends.

#### ROBERT MACKIE.

Perhaps no other country of Europe has sent as marked and valuable contributions to the building up and development of the Great West of the United States as Scotland, that bonnie land of the heather, hills and lakes. Her emigrant sons have proved to be most valuable factors in the formation of the civilization of the new West; in every place and portion of this great Union they are found occupying responsible and often leading positions in civil, commercial, professional and military circles of the community, thus adding to the good name and reputation of the sections of the country that they have honored and dignified by making their residence.

Mr. Robert Mackie, now an esteemed resident of near Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, is a sturdy representation of the Scotch character whose life, activities and successes are in complete harmony with the above statement. He was born on October 31, 1837, a descendant of families whose lineage runs back unbroken in Scotland through unnumbered generations, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Laird) Mackie, and the place of his birth having been near Glasgow, Scotland. His father, a native of Edinburgh, was long identified with coalmining operations in Scotland, where he died in 1847, his widow thereafter emigrating to America and locating in Maryland with her children and there residing until her death in 1856.

Robert Mackie was sixteen years old when he came with his mother from Scotland to America and he was busily employed in various occupations until he went to California by way

of the Isthmus of Panama in 1861. Sailing from the port of Baltimore, on his journey to that city he passed Harper's Ferry, Virginia, immediately after the execution of the famous John Brown. Possessing marked musical tastes, which he had carefully developed during the three years of his residence in the mountains of California, Mr. Mackie turned his musical skill into business practicality by playing the violin at numerous festive occasions, thus occupying profitably a considerable portion of his stay in that state.

Returning to Maryland, he there remained for a time, thence removing to Minnesota, where he was engaged in agricultural operations for ten years. He then emigrated to Park City, Utah, and after three years' residence there, took up a ranch of 160 acres, a portion of his present estate near Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, where he has since made his home and been prosperously engaged in stock-raising and its collateral branches of husbandry, from time to time adding to his land until he now has an estate of 320 acres of fine productive ranch property, being also held high in the esteem of the public, and, from his extremely social nature, having an immensely large circle of friends, who are bound to him as by hooks of steel.

A Republican in his political affiliations, he has capably served in public positions, among them being secretary of his school district and for several terms giving valuable service as a juror. Incidentally also in this connection we would mention that he has given effective service as the secretary of the East Branch Irrigation Co. Amid his present prosperous business and financial surroundings, secure in the esteem of all his acquaintances, Mr. Mackie can surely have no regrets that he was induced to cast in his fortunes with this favored section of land.

On July 2, 1858, soon after reaching his

majority, Mr. Mackie was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary Connor, a native of Scotland, and a daughter of John and Mary (Brown) Connor, the former of whom was born on April 21, 1821, and died on July 31, 1872, while the mother was born on August 2, 1822, and died on March 4, 1867, both father and mother being natives of Scotland and descendants of old Scotch families. Mr. and Mrs. Mackie's children are James, born on August 5, 1859; Elizabeth G., now Mrs. L. M. Capps, of Blackfoot, born January 28, 1868; Agnes, born June 4, 1870, died March 17, 1895, married a Mr. Curtiss, who is now deceased; John, born July 30, 1872; Robert, born May 22, 1875; Cora, born September 13, 1877; Jennie, born July 28, 1882; Christina, born February 16, 1880, died at the age of two and one-half years; Mary, born April 8, 1885, and who died on June 16th of the same year.

#### REV. W. J. A. HENORICKX.

The work of the Roman Catholic church in the upbuilding of the Great West has from the very first been an all important and dominant factor in its redemption. Year after year the noble members of her priesthood have carried the cross and holy symbols, first to the untutored Indian, daring danger, suffering, torture and death to win souls for Christ, and their ardent zeal and patient fortitude succeeded in accomplishing what millions of money expended in warlike movements could never have brought about, the christianization of unnumbered savages. Among the frontier men, who have steadily and persistently crowded the red man from his old-time haunts, has the same good work been conducted, generation after generation has been benefited in the hour of adversity, consoled in the time of sickness and blessed with the holy ordinances of the church in the departing hour of life. And unceasing, ag-

gressive and without stop or stay is this mighty organization for good continuing its holy mission. Its early missionaries, broken by their arduous labors, have passed away to a heavenly reward or have attained the feebleness of age. Following in their footsteps, however, and animated by the same self-denying, self-abnegating spirit, a multitude of devoted men of the church of a younger generation have taken their places in the ranks and are carrying forward the great work of ministering to and saving souls, maintaining the dignity and the power of the church in manifold places.

One of this number, Father W. J. A. Henorickx, who is now in charge of the Catholic parish of Montpelier, Idaho, where he has been most usefully laboring for six productive years, was born in Tilburg, Holland, on August 13, 1843, and in the Ruremonde University of Holland he was thoroughly educated during his fourteen years of diligent study in the literary and theological courses, and, under the wise Christian training of its professors he was fully fitted to engage in clerical labors, being consecrated and ordained a priest at this university on March 28, 1868. Coming at once to America, his life has ever since been an active devotion to the cause of Christianity. Arriving in New York city on July 14, 1868, he was appointed to the pastorate of the church at Centerline, Mich., and here he displayed such zeal, energy and executive power, that, in 1884, he was called to Detroit to form two new parishes, one among the Hollanders there resident, the other among the Belgians. Here his diligent labors were signally blest in the establishment of strong parishes, and then his services were demanded in the Western field.

Coming to Idaho in 1889, he gave continuous and highly productive service in the Boise Basin until 1897, building up the congregations, and improving and repairing the church edifices in Idaho City and Granite Creek, and

through his wise administration and executive ability securing the erection of new houses of worship in Garden Valley and at Emmett. In 1897 he came to his present location in Montpelier, where, as in all his previous locations, his efforts have been blessed by the Lord, his affability and genuine kindness of heart winning him strong and lasting friends in all communities, irrespective of denominational or church lines.

Father Henorickx as a public speaker is clear, cogent, forcible, powerful and eloquent. He reasons clearly and to the point, making deep thoughts so plain that even the unlettered think them but simple truths. His strong sentiments are justice, benevolence and the controlling power of conscience. A good judge of human nature, he knows how to treat men; he can lay plans and think for others, can attend to a great variety of business at once, in short order and without confusion. On the platform he presents an attractive personality combined with a magnetism that secures attention, and he has been for a long time a very popular lecturer, delivering addresses on social and scientific subjects in all of the prominent towns along the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and in various places, his favorite themes being astronomical, the solar system, sun spots, the nebular system, etc. Speaking seven languages with unusual fluency, as a conversationalist the worthy father enjoys a high reputation. It is almost needless to add that his circle of friends contains all who have ever made his acquaintance.

#### LOUIS MADISON.

For the development of the Great American Northwest every country of the globe has been laid under tribute, and even sturdy little Denmark has sent her quota. Among the valued and serviceable number which that kingdom has furnished is Louis Madison, who is a pros-

perous farmer and stockraiser of Bingham county, Idaho, maintaining the importance and dignity of his native land, and by his demeanor, deportment and strict integrity, rendering himself a useful citizen of his adopted country. Mr. Madison was born on October 30, 1859, in Denmark, a son of Nels and Marie (Gottschalk) Madison, his father being a lifelong farmer of Denmark, where he was born in 1816 and died at the age of sixty-six years and lies buried in Copenhagen. He was a son of Nels Madison, and a descendant of a long line of Danish ancestors. The mother, who was born in Denmark in 1822, became the mother of six children, and died at the age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Madison, after a thorough education in the government schools in Denmark until he was nineteen years of age, emigrated from his native land, making the long and wearisome journey across the Atlantic to America and continuing westward until he reached Utah, where, locating at Bingham Canyon, he was identified with mining operations for a period of five years, when he removed to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1885, there locating upon 160 acres of government land, upon which he has since made his home, and by his diligent industry and painstaking labors he has transformed it from a state of desolate appearance to a beautiful and attractive ranch, having paid attention, not only to these departments of industry of this section, farming and stockraising, but giving especial attention to the raising and care of fruit trees, in which he has won success, demonstrating the wonderful capabilities of Idaho as a fruitgrowing state.

Mr. Madison has not only been prospered in financial matters but his clear judgment and ability have caused him to be prominent in public affairs of a local nature, and he has held with conceded ability various local offices. He is a consistent and valued member of the Bap-

tist church, in whose interest he is also earnest, giving a full share of his time and energies to all things calculated to its advancement, while fraternally he occupies a prominent position in his lodge of Woodmen of the World, which is located at Idaho Falls. Politically, Mr. Madison is arrayed in the ranks of the Democratic party, believing that its principles and policies are the best adapted to conserve the interests of the American people.

On February 13, 1888, Mr. Madison and Miss Zina Christiansen, a daughter of Hans and Marie (Polson) Christiansen, were united in marriage. She is a native of Utah, born on January 2, 1870, in Hyrum, Cache county, her parents having early crossed the plains in one of the Mormon expeditions and located at Hyrum, where her father died shortly after his arrival, and her mother is still residing on the location where they first settled, having later married with Joseph Fortune. By her first marriage she was the mother of three children. Mr. and Mrs. Madison have had the following children: John Louis Madison, born November 19, 1888; Ada Maria Madison, born June 18, 1890; Esther Charlotte Madison, born February 26, 1892; Arthur Conrad Madison, born January 18, 1894; Hazel Irene Madison, born September 8, 1896, died February 28, 1897; Mildred Idella Madison, born July 15, 1900, and Ethel May Madison, born March 13, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Madison occupy an enviable position in the regards of the community where they make their home and are looked upon as leading and substantial citizens of the neighborhood, while they are more extensively known on account of their progressive and enterprising business methods, their high integrity and their engaging social qualities, Mrs. Madison being a member of the Ladies' Circle Women of Woodcraft, located at Idaho Falls, and in many ways showing her interest in the welfare of those about her.

#### GEORGE W. MARLER.

Anyone who may visit the attractive ranch of the gentleman whose eminently busy career we now have under consideration might reasonably come to the conclusion that Mr. George W. Marler has solved the great problem of how to attain human happiness, since he will there find him surrounded by all the environments of successful business enterprise, having a productive estate of nearly 200 acres under a high and a cumulative state of improvement, large and valuable crops responding to his intelligent cultivation, well-supplied water being a vital factor in the attractiveness and value of the property, while a promising orchard of well-chosen fruit trees, a portion of which is now in productive bearing, adds to the worth and charm of the place.

Mr. Marler was born at Providence, Utah, on January 10, 1865, as a son of George W. and Mary (Matthews) Marler, the father being a native of the state of Mississippi and the mother of that sturdy and independent portion of the British Empire, the ancient kingdom of Wales, one of his grandfathers still enjoying life and retaining his faculties and strength to a marked degree at the hale old age of eighty-five years. The father came to Utah from Mississippi in 1849, when a young man, and the mother a few years later walked the entire distance of the long emigrant's trail as a member of one of the handcart brigades, pushing her cart and goods with a strength, courage and fortitude which showed that she possessed the right elements to battle with the adverse conditions of pioneer existence, thereafter locating at Ogden, where, on December 6, 1863, occurred her marriage. After this event the parents engaged in farming in the Cache Valley of Utah, where, passing long years of quiet, God-fearing and useful lives, they are now residing, having reared a family of ten children, and enjoying

the respect and esteem of the community as early pioneers and peaceful citizens.

George W. Marler of this review, after faithfully discharging his filial duties until he was twenty-one years of age, commenced his independent life by engaging for eight months in construction work on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at Douglas, Wyo., from there returning to his father's farm, which he carried on successfully for two years, thence going to the Coeur de Alene country in the state of Washington and entering the service of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co. for about one year, thereafter making his way to Idaho Falls, Idaho, where he was employed as a salesman for the Z. C. M. I. for five years, subsequently to which service, in 1895, he located a homestead two miles due west of the townsite of La Belle, where he actively and energetically devoted himself to its improvement and development during the seven years of his occupancy, at the end of this period of time purchasing ninety acres of land situated one mile west of Lorenzo. Removing thither, he has since added to his property a squatter's claim of 100 acres, and on this fine tract of country he is prosperously conducting agricultural operations and combining therewith the raising of a fine quality of stock, consisting of horses, cattle and sheep, his attention to horticulture having produced a healthy and vigorous orchard covering two acres of ground, one-half acre of it being now in profitable bearing.

Mr. Marler has always shown a strong personal interest in all projects intended to build up the prosperity of the people, was interested in the construction of the Great Feeder, and, a sterling Democrat, he has labored earnestly for the success of that party, holding also the position of deputy assessor in 1891 and 1892, and he is now performing a useful service as the clerk of the local board of school trustees. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has been

successively ordained as deacon, teacher and elder, being at this writing the incumbent of the last named office, as he is also of that of clerk of La Belle ward.

On January 15, 1890, were wedded at Logan, Utah, Mr. Marler and Miss Martha Christiansen, a native of Denmark, her mother coming to Utah from her native land in 1849 and her father taking the same route in 1851, they meeting in Salt Lake City, where they were married in May, 1866, thereafter removing to Hyrum, Cache county, Utah, where Mrs. Marler was born on December 7, 1870, and where they still reside, the father being engaged in blacksmithing. To Mr. and Mrs. Marler have been born six children: Carmen V., on August 9, 1891, died when three and one-half years old; Martha, born on August 11, 1893; Georgia L., on November 15, 1894; George W., on June 28, 1898; Mary M., on January 13, 1900; Allen D., on April 12, 1902.

#### WILLIAM NORTON MARLER.

Among the representative citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, Mr. Marler deservedly maintains a high rank, being practical, painstaking and progressive in business and mental action, having a kind and generous disposition, high moral character, combined with a strict integrity and loyalty to the sentiment of "The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man." He was born on September 2, 1859, in Weber county, Utah, a son of William and Lucetta (Gates) Marler, who were married in Utah and followed agriculture in Weber county and the Cache Valley of Utah, until their deaths, the father at fifty years in 1869 and both the father and the mother are buried at Clifton, Idaho.

William N. Marler was early made acquainted with the labors and duties of farm and ranch life, and, after attaining manhood, he

engaged in both of these departments of agriculture for six productive years in Utah, thereafter coming to Soda Springs, Idaho, being there identified with timber work for six years; thence, in 1888, coming to Lewisville on his first visit to the Snake River Valley, after one year going to Fall River, where he remained for a year and located a homestead, which he relinquished, as no water could be obtained, thence returning to Lewisville, and he has since been connected with timber operations in various timber camps of Wyoming. His active sympathies are with the new movement of Socialism and his religion is that of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he has faithfully performed the functions appertaining to the offices of deacon and elder, holding the latter office at the present writing.

It was a most felicitous marriage that was consummated on February 14, 1877, when Mr. Marler and Miss May Hicks were united. She was born at White Oak Springs, Eldorado county, California, on October 3, 1856, a daughter of Constantine (born Shaftsbury, Vt.), and Charlotte (Chase) Hicks, (born on May 11, 1825, at Bristol, Vt.), marrying at White Oak Springs, Calif., in September, 1850. Mrs. Marler is a lady of accomplishments and executive powers, holding numerous official positions of importance to the great advantage of the people, among them being teacher of the Relief Society, and she was for two years the second counsellor of the Ladies' Association, treasurer of the Relief Society for six years, clerk of the school board for six years, while at Clifton, Idaho, she was the popular secretary of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Society. Her father passed from earth in California and her mother is quietly resting at Ogden in the evening time of a life of seventy-eight years devoted to practical usefulness and good deeds.

Seven children have been born to Mr. and

Mrs. Marler, May, born November 24, 1877, married Dan Brion, has four children, and resides at Boise, Idaho; Lella, born September 21, 1880, at this writing is a popular teacher at Parker, Idaho; Dora, born August 13, 1883, married Joseph Williams on December 3, 1903; Charlotte, born August 25, 1885; William, born March 7, 1888; Truman, born August 14, 1893; Milton, born September 13, 1899.

#### OSCAR MARTIN.

Among the hardworking and useful citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, Oscar Martin, of La Belle, surely must be numbered in the front rank, for his life has ever been one of toil honestly performed from the age of ten years, in practice, as in theory, upholding the dignity of labor, and, at the same time, by his earnestness and his cheerfulness winning many friends. He was born in Upsala, Sweden, on September 27, 1862, a son of John and Christina E. (Abramson) Matson, and for more especial reference to their history, the sketch of the father on another page of this volume may be consulted. At the age of ten years Oscar was employed in the streetpaving operations of his father, who was a contractor in that line, continuing thus in the summer time for six successive years, then, going into the stone quarry of his father, he labored there, in the months of the year when he was not employed at paving, for four more years. He emigrated in 1882, and landed in Chicago, three years before his parents' arrival, where he was engaged in carpentry until 1884, which was followed by work on a Wisconsin farm for nearly two years, then by a short season of carpenter work in Chicago. Then he again came west, locating at Ogden, soon going thence to Pocatello, Idaho, where he became connected with the surveying department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad as a chainman until the fall of 1885, when,

coming to La Belle, he located on a homestead of 160 acres, which, in a greatly changed and improved condition, is now his home. To secure the means for the development of his property, he successively worked at carpentry at Ogden and in the rock quarry at Idaho Falls, returning to La Belle in 1887, where he has since resided. He assisted in building the La Belle Canal and built the double headgates of that ditch. After taking out a private ditch, high water carried off the flume they had built across the slough, necessitating a reconstruction, and they have now secured a good and lasting ditch, which is a private canal.

Although quite entitled to be called a farmer, Mr. Martin has never owned a horse, but, as he says, "he grubbed as long as he could," and then concluded he could do more profitable work for himself at his trade of carpenter, building the first mill erected at Menan, the Smith store and the Smith residence. He has also worked three years on bridge work for the Oregon Short Line Railroad and did carpenter work on Sam Harp's house in 1902. Altogether his services have been of much more than ordinary value to the people, as he can turn his hand to any trade or occupation with consummate skill. He is of that class of citizens who are a direct benefit to the community in which they reside.

On October 24, 1887, he married with Miss Anna Grandine, a daughter of John and Emma (Forslund) Grandine, natives of Sweden, where she was born on November 2, 1869, coming to the United States in 1879, and locating at Ogden, whither her parents also came in 1891 and now reside. The children of this marriage are as follows: May Victoria, born August 9, 1888, died December 28, 1893; Oscar, born May 28, 1891, died December 29, 1893; Otto R., born July 30, 1892; Minnie S., born July 21, 1894; John E., born March 19, 1896; Kisia D., born February 13, 1900.

#### JOHN MARTIN.

John Martin, of Preston, Oneida county, in this state, the pioneer fruitgrower of the section in which he lives, standing easily at the head of the business there, is a native of Bedfordshire, England, where he was born on November 15, 1841. His parents, Samuel and Priscilla (Layton) Martin, were also natives of England where the father was a market gardener. They became converts to Mormonism in the early forties, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans. From there they proceeded up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, where they made their home for a few years. In 1852 the mother died in that city, and in 1855 the father and children came across the plains to Utah. After arriving at Salt Lake they went west to Grantsville, where Bishop Layton, maternal uncle of John Martin, was living. He had the best farm in the neighborhood and Samuel Martin worked on it for a few years, then bought a place of his own and went to farming on his own account, continuing his operations in this line until his death.

John Martin, of this review, received but little education at the schools, and is chiefly indebted for whatever he has acquired in the way of learning to the instructions of his parents and his own endeavors. As soon as he was able he was obliged to go to work and, being willing and industrious, he was never without an engagement or plenty to do. He remained at home with his father and assisted on the farm much of the time, being always willing to take a hand at anything. In 1863 he was called to cross the plains eastward to conduct emigrants to Utah. In 1865 he took up his residence at Kaysville in the family of his uncle, Bishop Layton, of that ward, and here he remained two years.

He married on November 13, 1868, at Salt

Lake City, with Miss Kate Burton, a native of England and a daughter of William and Jane (Dredge) Burton, who came from that country to America in 1854, and, in 1855, settled at Grantsville, Utah, where the father took up land and engaged in farming. They passed their surviving lives at that place, the mother dying in 1889 and the father in 1890. After his marriage Mr. Martin lived at Grantsville for two years, until in 1870 he was called as one of the chosen number to settle the Bear Lake country in this state, which was then considered as a part of Utah. The land was yet unsurveyed, and the settlers who occupied it acquired only squatters' rights.

Mr. Martin located a tract near Liberty and started an enterprise in farming and raising stock, continuing this industry in that section until 1881, then, wishing to live in a country where he could raise fruit, he sold his interests at Liberty and settled near Preston, on school land east of his present ranch, which he farmed until 1885. He then bought the ranch on which he now lives, which lies south of Preston only one-fourth of a mile from the town limits. Here he planted trees and by his example encouraged others to do the same, as he was the first to do this in the neighborhood, and he now has his reward in the tall and stately elms which surround his house. He also set out an orchard which has come into a fine bearing condition and contains all the varieties of fruit suitable to this latitude. He also has a large part of his land set out to small fruits which he produces in the greatest abundance and of the finest quality.

The products of his berry patches are in great demand, and have the highest rank in the market. His fruit industry is one of the most extensive and successful in this part of the state, and has attracted attention throughout a much larger scope of country. Mr. Martin is one of the best known men in the county, and

it is characteristic of his pluck, perseverance and skill that a new industry in this section should prosper greatly in his hands. He is also an enterprising farmer and also successfully handles cattle. In church matters he has taken a great interest and given great aid, both himself and his wife being especially devoted to the care of the sick, to whom they give much time and attention. The family consists of seven children, Rose Zeltha, Priscilla, Ann Eliza, W. Burton, Ella, Maud and Ezra. A daughter, Amy, is deceased.

#### JUDGE JAMES M. MASONHEIMER.

In every community there are certain men, who, by their enterprise, straightforward business methods and public spirit, maintain the prosperity and progressiveness of the place, and among the citizens of Pocatello, Idaho, no one is more worthy of mention than the gentleman whose name forms the heading of this memoir, Judge J. M. Masonheimer, now a popular justice of the peace of the city of Pocatello, from which office he derives his honorary title of "Judge." He was born in Franklin county, Pa., on October 31, 1835, a son of John and Elizabeth (Dysert) Masonheimer, the father being a native of Maryland and the mother of Pennsylvania. The paternal ancestors traced back their lineage through many generations of occupancy of the Rhine province of Alsace-Lorraine, the family, however, having been established on American soil antecedent to the American Revolution. The father was a dealer in boots and shoes, and a public-spirited man, held high in the esteem of the community and a capable holder of offices of trust and responsibility.

Judge Masonheimer received his literary education in the excellent public schools of Carlisle, Pa., which he supplemented by diligent study at his home and thereafter engaged in

pedagogic work, being a valued instructor in the Carlisle schools for sixteen years and thereafter engaging in trade. During the Civil war as a member of a Pennsylvania military company, he was called into service and participated in the battle of Antietam. He was engaged in merchandising in Carlisle until 1866, when he located as a merchant in New York City, where, losing his capable wife by death, he closed out his interests and came west in 1868, locating in Pocatello, and was in the service of the Oregon Short Line Railroad for two years when he became a merchant of Pocatello, conducting a prosperous trade until 1900, when he was elected, as a Democrat, to the important office of justice of the peace, equivalent to the police judge of Eastern cities, and from that time to the present writing he has filled that responsible position by successive re-elections at which he was given large majorities. He was also the efficient incumbent of the office of city treasurer for two years. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies, standing high in both organizations.

Whatever of merit attaches to the name of pioneer surely ought to be given to Judge Masonheimer, who has seen the city of Pocatello grow from a mere hamlet containing only the houses and buildings constructed by the railroad company for its use, until the prosperous, thriving and progressive city is now presented to the view. The marriage of this estimable and honorable citizen occurred in Carlisle, Pa., on July 3, 1861, when he wedded with Miss Matilda R. Keeney, a native of that state and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Updegraff) Keeney, representatives of old-time families, and the four children of this marriage are: Mary E., now the widow of the late John C. O'Melveny, of Pocatello; John K., a resident of Pueblo, Colo.; George H., a veteran of the Spanish-American war, in which he served in the Philippine Islands as a member

of Company G, of the First Idaho Infantry, his present occupation being locomotive engineer on the Oregon Short Line Railroad; Ridgley W., a stockman in northern Idaho. In his official capacity the Judge has become widely and favorably known, while in business and social circles he has manifested the qualities that have brought him success in official relations and has attached to him a large circle of unwavering and loyal friends.

#### BRIGHAM MATHEWS.

The men of force and capacity who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mould them into successful and useful careers, are entitled to all honor among their fellows, not only for the individual triumphs they may win, but for the fruitful potencies awakened and inspired by their example, their industry and their useful lives. In this class in the locality of his residence in Bingham county, Idaho, Mr. Brigham Mathews holds a conceded rank. His useful life began on March 7, 1852, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, whither his parents, William and Jane (Steed) Mathews, had emigrated from their native land of England, they coming to the United States from Herefordshire in their early married life.

Brigham Mathews was less than one year old when his parents started, in 1853, with a large company of Mormon emigrants with ox teams, across the plains, their ultimate destination being the far-distant land of Utah, which, after enduring many privations and many thrilling experiences, they finally reached in safety, locating in Davis county, where they passed the remainder of their days, diligently engaged in the development and improvement of the country, being there industrious farmers and most useful members of society, the father's death occurring in Weber county in 1865, the mother long surviving him, her death

coming to her at Idaho Falls, Idaho, on December 12, 1890. Of their nine children, only three are now living. Mary A., Brigham and Heber are now residents of Woodville, maintaining by their lives and activities the good reputation of the family.

Brigham Mathews was the eldest son, and upon the death of his father, the responsibility of the care of the family devolved upon him, and with filial devotion he applied himself to the task, being prospered in his undertakings and greatly aided by the spirit of fraternal love pervading the entire household. In 1888, attracted by the advantages which were presented by the section of Idaho now included in Bingham county, he migrated thither and located a homestead of eighty acres on which he has since resided. His care and discriminating efforts have well improved it, and this he maintains as the headquarters of his stockgrowing operations, which have assumed scope and importance.

The peculiar relations in which he has stood as the head of the family has caused him to remain unmarried.

He has taken from his first arrival here a position highly honorable to him in the affairs of the county, his capability and wise judgment being in evidence oftentimes in public matters of local interest, serving two most successful terms as justice of the peace, and being a leader in the construction of the Woodville Irrigation Canal, while for some length of time he was the president of the company which constructed it. Mr. Mathews has been very successful through his industry and definite application of means to desired ends by his approved methods.

William Mathews, deceased, accompanied his brother, Brigham, to Idaho, and located a homestead claim immediately adjoining his. He was a man of forceful energy and many sterling qualities and acquired distinction as the

principal irrigation canal constructor of the county, largely devoting his attention to this object. He was the builder of the Great Western Irrigation Canal and several others of great importance in the development of the county. His birth occurred in Utah on November 12, 1854, and he died at Boise, Idaho, on December 21, 1901, leaving a wife and six children. His wife was Elizabeth Everett, and she was born at Ogden on January 16, 1858. The names of their children are: John, Arnold, Pearl, Earl, Eugene and William.

#### HEBER MATHEWS.

On other pages of this volume, and in connection with the review of the life of Brigham Mathews, an elder brother of the one whose name heads this article, will be found definite mention concerning the parents of the subject of this review, but it is due that recognition be distinctively given to Heber Mathews himself, who is now one of the representative citizens of Bingham county, where his home is located on a well-developed ranch of 120 acres at Woodville, which is his postoffice address. He was born on February 13, 1856, at Kaysville, Utah, his parents being William and Jane (Steed) Mathews, natives of Herefordshire, England.

Mr. Mathews was reared on the farm of his parents in his native state, receiving such educational advantages as were furnished by the schools of his neighborhood, attaining health and vigor in the rural surroundings and pure air of his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen years assuming the responsibilities of life for himself. From this time and for many years thereafter he was industriously engaged in cultivating the soil and attending to the necessary duties of citizenship and to those appertaining to his religious faith. In 1889 he came to Bingham county, his older brother having pre-

ceded him thither by a year, and here he has since been diligently engaged in the multifarious duties connected with successful farming and stockraising, his ranch of 120 acres showing marked and distinctive evidence of his skill and industry in its development, while he was one of the earliest to devote attention to the construction of irrigation canals, in which he has attained local prominence.

In Weber county, Utah, on December 25, 1885, occurred his marriage with Miss Nancy A. Hammer, born May 9, 1869, a daughter of Austin and Sarah J. (Paine) Hammer, of whom a comprehensive history appears on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews have been the parents of these children: Grant, born on February 17, 1888; Vida, born on January 24, 1890; Eva, born on January 27, 1892; Frank M., born on July 25, 1893; Jane, born on April 18, 1894; Charles (deceased), born on October 6, 1896; an unnamed child, that died in infancy; Irene, born on February 17, 1903. Mr. Mathews has accomplished results which would suggest a much longer term of active effort, and he is firmly established in the regards and esteem of his fellow men, having always faithfully discharged his obligations and duties to society and being signally true in all the relations of life. He is one of the board of trustees of the Woodville Canal Co.

#### OLONZO D. MERRILL.

Olonzo D. Merrill, of Preston, who since 1896 has been prominent and influential in business and church circles in the community, which then became his home, is a native of Richmond, Utah, where he was born on December 13, 1867. His parents are Mariner W. and Cyrene (Standley) Merrill, the former a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and the latter of Ohio. They were married in Salt Lake City, the father coming to Utah from his Cana-

dian home in 1852 and the mother's family from Ohio in 1854. Both families settled at Woods Cross, north of Salt Lake, where the senior Mr. Merrill engaged in farming. Soon after his marriage he removed to Richmond, in Cache county, and settled on a homestead, where he continued farming operations and still resides.

Himself and wife were pioneers in that locality, and through their efforts, and those of others, it has progressed to its present prosperity and development, and they have lived to see the fruits of their labors in well-advanced maturity around them, not only in the inviting and productive condition of their own farm, but in every phase of the public and social life of the community. The father was called to be bishop of his ward soon after his arrival at Richmond, and for eighteen years thereafter he served in that capacity. He was then called to the presidency of the Cache stake, which he held until 1890, when he was called to the apostleship in which he is still serving. The mother is also living.

Their son, Olonzo D. Merrill, attained manhood and received his early education at Richmond, supplementing this by attendance at the University of Deseret, as the University of Utah was then called. At this institution he pursued a thorough business course, and, after his graduation in the spring of 1888, he accepted a position in the Cache Valley mills at Richmond, which he filled until the spring of 1892, when he resigned to go on a mission for the church to the Friendly Islands. The people of these islands are somewhat like our American Indians, and were formerly cannibals. The missionary work of Mr. Merrill, which lasted about three and one-half years, was of great service in spreading the Mormon faith among the primitive people of the islands, awakening them to efforts to obtain a higher civilization. Returning to Richmond, Utah, in September,

1895, he engaged in farming for a year near the town, and in the fall of 1896 came to Idaho and settled near Preston in Oneida county, on land which he purchased and on which he at once started, and for a number of months conducted, a dairy business.

In August, 1897, he transferred the management of this industry to another person and accepted the management of the Preston branch of the Consolidated Implement Co., a position which he still holds and in which he is doing excellent work for the company. He is also extensively interested in farming and raising stock, having a farm in the near vicinity of Preston and another one in Cache county, Utah. He still retains an interest in the dairy business and has a cattle ranch and dairy in Bannock county.

In the mercantile life of Preston he is largely and actively concerned. He was one of the incorporators of the Preston Co-operative Drug Co., and its first president. He still owns a large block of its stock and gives its affairs the benefit of his excellent judgment and practical business knowledge. To the welfare and progress of his church he has always been devoted, withholding no service that he could render, and avoiding no call it has made upon his time or energies, no matter what personal sacrifices may have been involved.

On December 13, 1888, at Logan, Utah, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha L. Whittle, a native of Utah, daughter of John C. and Mary A. (Harris) Whittle, the father a native of Canada and the mother of Indiana. They were prosperous farmers at Richmond, Utah, where the father died on March 11, 1897, and the mother is still making her home. Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have two children, their sons, Olonzo D., Jr., and Casper Whittle Merrill. The head of the house is one of the leading citizens and most progressive, enterprising and influential business men of Oneida county, and is universally respected by its people.

#### W. D. METCALF.

Born at Brigham City, Utah, on February 27, 1860, a son of Anthony and Mary (Reeder) Metcalf, the subject of this review is thoroughly a product of the West, his education, his business life and his successes pertaining to no other land and no other region. His father, Anthony Metcalf, was a native of England, where he married Mary Reeder, a daughter of George Reeder, who passed all of his life in England. In 1847, Anthony Reeder and wife emigrated from England, crossing the Atlantic to New York, where they remained until 1849, thence performing the long distance of hazardous travel to Utah, there making their home in Salt Lake City until their removal to Brigham City in 1851, residing there for a period of six years, then becoming one of the first families to settle at Hyde Park, which they did in the spring of 1860. From Hyde Park, in 1878, they changed their residence to Malad, Idaho, where the father died in 1882, at the age of sixty-two years, being buried at St. John, Oneida county, while the mother is still living in the Malad Valley, having attained nearly the scriptural allotment of life, three score years and ten, Mr. Metcalf being their only child.

William D. Metcalf passed his early life in the Cache Valley of Utah, diligently preparing himself for the duties of life by an attendance at school and also laboring at the various pursuits incident to farming life, commencing his individual career at the age of seventeen by entering the employ of an uncle in the Cache Valley, with whom he remained for five years, becoming thoroughly versed in the methods and principles of conducting agricultural operations to successful results. On April 1, 1880, he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Eliza Hancey, a native of Hyde Park, Utah, and a daughter of James and Rachel (Simmons) Hancey, English emigrants, who, in

1849, settled in New Jersey, but a few years later removed to Utah, that they might have the privilege of worshiping God according to their own conscience, without fear or molestation, there settling in the Cache Valley, where they now reside, being honored and highly respected citizens of the community.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Metcalf engaged in freighting operations and also in contract work in railroad construction, in which he continued for quite a length of time. He then purchased a farm at Battle Creek, in the southern part of Idaho, where he remained two years, then selling his interest, and, in 1886, coming to Bingham county, where he availed himself of the government right of homesteading, filing on 160 acres of land, situated eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, the same place which has since been his headquarters of a profitable and rapidly increasing business in the raising of horses, cattle and sheep. On this place he has made suitable and valuable improvements and has added eighty acres of land to his original homestead, thus becoming the owner of 240 acres of highly productive land.

A public-spirited man, who carefully considers the best interests of his state and community, Mr. Metcalf has ever been a valued member of the Democratic political party, his counsel and personal assistance being freely given to the advancement of this cause and the success of its candidates, and he was nominated as the candidate of his party for member of the Legislature in 1899, at the succeeding election receiving a highly complimentary vote and being elected to that position for the term of two years. While an incumbent of this office he gave faithful and appreciative service to his constituents and the general public, and he has served as a trustee of his school district for a term of years, while he also has done much for the educational interests of his section. All in

all, he is one of the popular, progressive and energetic citizens of the county, and in the laying out and construction of roads he has taken an active part to the benefit of the entire community. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have had ten children, namely: Reathy, Maggie, Milly (deceased), William, George, Clyde, Jesse, Ida, Iva and Carl.

#### JAMES MITCHELL, SR.

Even at the present time, so rapid has been the improvement and development of this country, there are few who really understand or can comprehend the vicissitudes which were common to the early frontier residents in the Great West, or can even understand the numerous peculiar experiences of the pioneers of that day. Enough is known, however, by the people that they hold in veneration and esteem the survivors of that primitive period, and extend a hand of cordial friendship to any one who can demonstrate his right to be justly called an "old-timer" in the land. Conspicuously identified with this early life is the subject of this review, James Mitchell, who from early childhood has been a prominent factor in the stirring events which have culminated in the wresting from savage possession the lands of the Great West and placing them in civilized occupancy.

Mr. Mitchell was born at Clachmannin, Scotland, on February 4, 1841, a son of James and Janette (Fife) Mitchell, representatives of some of the oldest and proudest families of that stern land of independence, his paternal grandparents being James and Christiana (Ewing) Mitchell. When the subject of this review was but nine years of age, he commenced his varied experiences with life by crossing the Atlantic ocean with his parents, and located with them at St. Louis in 1850, two years later accompanying the family migration to Utah across the plains. In Utah the

family located first in Salt Lake City, shortly thereafter removing to Provo, where they passed the winter of 1852-3, thence migrating to Cedar City, while in the fall of 1853 they crossed the desert to San Bernardino county, Calif., where for six years they made their home in that primitive section, eventually returning to Utah, and, in 1859, the family home was permanently located at Riverdale, Weber county, where the father, who had been a coal miner in his native land, engaged in agriculture, being also dignified with the position of a Seventy in the Mormon church. His death occurred on March 11, 1890, at an advanced age, and that of the mother in 1899, and both await the resurrection in the pleasant little cemetery at Ogden. Their four children were, James, John, Andrew (deceased) and Jeanette.

James Mitchell was the eldest son of his parents, and, from the very conditions of his early life, he acquired a vigorous constitution and a great fund of physical endurance, and also inherited those cardinal virtues and characteristics of the Scotch nation, independence, self-reliance, indomitable courage and correct moral principle. For many years the life he led was in regions remote from the civilizing influence of the East, but in all of these vicissitudes, deprivations and hardships he never sacrificed his principles of right and justice, being always ready to lend a hand to those who were in need and a strong defender of the right under all circumstances.

Did space permit we would gladly relate some typical instances of his adventures among the rugged surroundings in which certain periods of his life were cast, which would include tales of wild animals and wilder Indians and daring desperadoes, but, preserving a steady demeanor, undaunted courage and a calm, considerate judgment, he was ever master of circumstances and is now quietly and pleasantly located in a community where he can rest secure

from a repetition of his former oftentimes perilous experiences. Attaining manhood in California and Utah, at the age of twenty-four years he commenced his initial business operations as a farmer at Riverdale, Utah. He was also one of the first settlers of Hooper, Weber county, in that state.

In 1885 he came to Idaho, and in Bingham county availed himself of his homestead pre-emption rights, taking the land where he now resides, and where he has developed a beautiful home and estate of 320 acres, with a commodious and valuable residence and suitable out-buildings, all of which manifest the taste and thrift of the owner, entering into the work of the improvement of his property with all of the energy and ambition of his nature, securing irrigation rights and becoming one of the builders of the Cedar Point irrigation canal, ever showing sagacity, capable management, enterprise and sound judgment in all secular matters to which he gave his attention.

Like all "old-timers," Mr. Mitchell is democratic in style, and possessing a benevolent spirit and kindly impulses, he is quick to respond to any call for aid and to encourage those who are endeavoring to outgrow an adverse fate. Indolence and idleness, however, have no part in his nature, and he has no sympathy for the manifestations of either in others. In business dealings scrupulously exact and fair, he is held in high esteem in a large circle of acquaintances, and also in the Mormon church, of which he is a consistent member, and his life is an object lesson of real value to the observing and thoughtful.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on February 16, 1865, Mr. Mitchell was united in marriage with Miss Annie Hull, a native of Scotland, born on May 28, 1849, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Benson) Hull, who were natives of the northeast of Ireland, thence going to Scotland, where they resided for many years before

emigrating from that country to the United States in the early fifties. Thereafter, in 1859, they crossed the plains to Utah, thence moving to Franklin, Idaho, where they were among the first settlers of that place, later making the family home at Hooper, Utah, where the mother died in 1860, the father later returning to western Idaho, where occurred his death in 1877.

The record of the children of this typical old pioneer, with the dates of their respective births, fittingly closes this sketch: Mary A. was born on January 2, 1866, and is now deceased; James A., born on January 3, 1867; Thomas, October 28, 1868; John, February 1, 1870; William, October 5, 1871; Joseph, May 24, 1873, deceased; Jeanette, April 16, 1874, deceased; Walter C., February 3, 1876; Richard C., December 16, 1878; Margaret (deceased) and Adam, twins, October 6, 1879; Helen M., May 21, 1882; Anna C., March 11, 1884; Nettie Bell, December 22, 1887, who is also deceased.

#### HYRUM SMITH MULLINER.

In the entire county of Bingham, in the state of Idaho, in which he resides, there is no more highly respected person than Hyrum Smith Mulliner, one of its representative farmers and stockraisers, who is esteemed, not only for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, but for his superior intelligence and active business ability.

Mr. Mulliner is a native of Utah, having been born on February 18, 1864, at Lehi, a son of Samuel and Mary (Richardson) Mulliner. His father was a native of Scotland, who, after his emigration from that land, resided in the Eastern states of America, from which he emigrated to Utah, where his last days were passed in Lehi, as an earnest and consistent member of the Mormon church. His wife, the mother

of our subject, was a native of England and a daughter of Aaron and Mary Richardson, both parents leaving England with a company of Mormon emigrants in the early years of the faith, her father, however, dying on the plains before reaching his ultimate destination, the mother arriving in Utah, where she is still residing, being the mother of six children. Mrs. Mary (Richardson) Mulliner, at the age of seventy-three years, passed from this mortal sphere on July 15, 1902, at the residence of her son, Hyrum, and awaits the resurrection in the little cemetery at Iona.

Until the age of seventeen years Hyrum Smith Mulliner was engaged in attendance at the excellent Utah schools and in the performance of the various duties appertaining to life on the farm. Then leaving the parental roof, he identified himself with mining operations in Utah and Idaho until 1884, when he came to Bingham county and located on a homestead seven miles north of Idaho Falls, on which he commenced development work, two years later, however, selling it and purchasing his present place, which is located five miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and from that time he has been engaged in farming and stockraising, being prospered in his efforts and yearly adding to his financial reinforcement. Always actively interested in public matters of a local nature, he was a strong advocate of the free silver movement, and held with conceded ability the office of constable of Iona precinct for two terms.

On February 18, 1897, Miss Maggie Adams, a native of American Forks, Utah, became the wife of Mr. Mulliner. Her father, R. Z. Adams, was an early Mormon emigrant from Canada to Utah and a pioneer settler of American Forks, where he resided until his death. His wife, Catherine (Cunningham) Adams, who was a native of Scotland, is still maintaining her home at American Forks. Mr. and Mrs. Mulliner have three children: Hyrum

D., Mary B., and Louis U. Mr. Mulliner is a living example of what men of strong energy, thrift, sound judgment and superior natural ability can accomplish in this great state of Idaho, which is yet in her infancy, and still offers to all comers positions of advancement and prosperity, standing high in the good opinion of his fellow citizens and being a potential factor in every good phase of the life of the community in which he resides.

#### FRANK S. DIETRICH.

It is absolutely necessary, in preparing a work of the character of this volume, devoted to the progressive men of this section of the state, that the eminent attorney whose name heads this review should receive due attention, for he is recognized by the legal fraternity of the entire state as one of its leading and representative members. Frank Sigel Dietrich was born near Ottawa, Kans., on January 23, 1863, his parents, natives of the vicinity of Frankfort, Germany, coming in 1855 to America, and, after a short residence in Chicago, locating at Ohio City, Kan., as pioneer farmers, a life for which they were ill prepared, either by education or experience, but which they conducted along successful lines.

Kansas was then passing through that tense, critical and tragic epoch of her history when the forces of freedom and slavery were contending for supremacy, and no one of daring and independent thought could prevent himself from being sharply identified with one side or the other. Mr. Dietrich, a strong Abolitionist and Union man, lived in the section of the territory rendered both conspicuous and dangerous by the operations of John Brown and Quantrrell and was often menaced by personal danger, doing well his part, however, in those crucial times until his death, in

September, 1863, when his son Frank was an infant of eight months. The liberty-loving opinions of the parents were most clearly evidenced in the name given to their son, which perpetuates the memory of Gen. Franz Sigel, the German patriot that rendered such distinguished service in the Federal army of the Civil war.

Through the zeal and self-sacrifice of his widowed mother, and by means of his own industry and thrift, the subject of this sketch was able to attend the winter terms of the public schools, and to fit for college in the academic department of Ottawa (Kans.) University; thereafter he matriculated at Brown University, of Providence, R. I., from which noted school he was graduated in 1887. He was appointed professor of political economy in his earlier educational institution, Ottawa University, the duties of which he creditably discharged for some years. He came to Idaho to establish himself in the legal profession in July, 1891, and in January, 1892, was admitted to practice in both the state and United States courts. He was soon the senior member of the prominent law firm of Dietrich, Chalmers & Stevens, of Blackfoot, and from that time to the present he has taken a high rank among the lawyers of Idaho and built up a flattering clientele. From Blackfoot, his first residence in the state, Mr. Dietrich removed to Pocatello in 1899, he having been about that time appointed attorney for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, his jurisdiction extending over Idaho and Wyoming.

On September 27, 1893, Mr. Dietrich wedded with Miss Martha Behle, a daughter of Dr. William H. Behle, now deceased. Two daughters, Margaret Kathryn and Isabel, have been born of this marriage.

Always a Republican, he has given much of force and vigor to the various campaigns



F. S. Stetrich



of his party. As a man, as a citizen, as a valued representative of the bar of the state, Mr. Dietrich stands well in the front rank, being allied with and heartily in support of all measures tending to the advancement of the best interests of the community and the state at large. He is chairman of the public school board, and president of the board of trade. He is also a member of the fraternal organizations of Freemasons and Odd Fellows, while he is one of the useful members of the Baptist church.

#### R. H. NAEF.

To the rugged land of Switzerland we must take our steps if we would consult the official records of the ancestry of R. H. Naef, the subject of this review, for his progenitors for many generations have lived and died under the shadow of the Alps or on the shores of the Lake of Geneva. His father, Jacob I. Naef, was born in the little republic of Switzerland, where he attained his maturity in 1842, and in 1858, accompanied by his mother, who died at Providence, Utah, at the age of seventy-eight years, he bade adieu to his native land, crossed the turbulent waters of the great Atlantic Ocean, thereafter continuing his journey over the wild outstretching plains west of the Mississippi River in company with an ox-team caravan of Mormons. Upon his arrival in Utah he located as a pioneer settler at Providence in Cache Valley, there becoming a farmer and continuing this healthful and invigorating occupation until the present time, having attained the age of sixty years and being an elder in the Mormon church. His wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was in her girlhood Mary Frey, a daughter of Rudolph Frey, was the mother of nine children.

Rudolph H. Naef, after a preliminary education at the excellent schools at Providence,

supplemented this by a diligent attendance for one season at the celebrated Brigham Young College at Logan, Utah, and thereafter engaged in the battle of life for himself, coming to what is now Fremont county, Idaho, in 1889, and locating on a tract of land two miles east of Teton City, which, from a lack of water, he abandoned, and, with his brother, Jacob D., he then purchased his present estate, consisting of 160 acres, now finely irrigated and improved, and here he engaged in the diversified farming at which he still continues, being most prosperously employed. A man of sagacious wisdom and excellent administrative ability, Mr. Naef has been called to fill many stations of trust in both public and private secular and religious relations.

On his arrival at his present residence the town of Teton was very new, and he was chosen and appointed to hold not only all of the offices of the town, but also many of the church, demonstrating by the results of his administration that his selection was an eminently wise one. In political relations as a Democrat he has held with conspicuous ability the office of deputy county assessor under the full administration of John Pincock and two years under that of M. W. Hammond. Mr. Naef has given largely of his time to the advancement of the interests of the Mormon church and held for eight years the position of counsellor to Bishop Pincock, of Fremont ward, evincing in this position, as in his secular relations, qualities which redound to the benefit of the church.

On January 2, 1880, occurred the marriage of Mr. Naef with Miss Rosalie Haderlie, a native of Providence, Utah, and a daughter of John U. and Ann (Zollinger) Haderlie, and for further particulars of her parentage and ancestry we would refer the reader to the sketch of her parents, who settled in Utah in 1854, after their emigration from Switzerland, in

which they were accompanied by her maternal grandparents, who have long since passed away from earth, both having attained venerable ages.

Mr. and Mrs. Naef's home circle embraces these children: Lester, Edna, Leona, Loretta, Florence and Gladys, and the family is conspicuously known in the circles of its numerous acquaintances and friends for genial hospitality and courteous manners. In this connection we will also state that when Mr. Naef was a youth of but sixteen years he was placed in charge of both his father's family and agricultural interests while the senior proceeded to Switzerland on missionary work. To recompense him in some measure for these services, his father gave him on his departure, a yoke of oxen, which he drove during the four years of absence, but before his father had returned he had earned a team of horses, besides successfully cultivating the farm.

The marvelous success of the Mormon church in its increase of members and its development of its grand colonization schemes has been largely furthered by the untiring and unselfish efforts of such men as Mr. Naef, who have given their lives largely for its advancement and its service in the spirit of the old apostles, considering that the church demanded and was entitled to the best efforts of his best years, and he has so comported himself by his life and character, and the impress he has made upon the world, as to add to the value and efficiency of the church.

#### J. BRIGHAM MORGAN.

The name of Morgan has ever been an historic one in American affairs, and during the opening years of the Twentieth Century the name of J. Pierpont Morgan is universally recognized as the leading financial mind of the civilized world, and it is perhaps today oftener

on the lips of the public than any other name. It is of Welsh extraction, but is now common in England, Ireland, Canada and in the United States, as well as in Wales. John and Ann (Gillett) Morgan, the parents of the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article, were, however, natives of England, and for a more exhaustive mention of their lives the reader can consult the sketch of John G. Morgan, to be found on other pages of this work.

Joshua Brigham Morgan was born on December 19, 1862, at Mill Creek, Utah, and, after passing his early life in the assistance of his parents on the homestead, upon attaining manhood in 1883, he came to his present location at La Belle as a pioneer, before irrigating canals were built, before any well-formed settlement had obtruded itself upon the wide expanse of sagebrush growth that extended almost unbroken for many miles, and his first act was to secure a homestead, the next being to bring it into a productive state through the introduction of water, and by clearing and fencing the fields. Selling twenty acres of his land, he is now the owner of a fertile ranch of 100 acres, which is not only a productive farm, but the center of stockraising operations of importance. In irrigation he has been especially active, assisting in the construction and maintenance of the La Belle Canal, being the president of the company for some years, while in 1898 he "took out" a private canal. A Democrat in politics, he has never aspired to office, but in the Mormon church, with which he has affiliated from childhood, he was ordained in succession a deacon and an elder.

The marriage of Mr. Morgan and Miss Lucy J. Taylor was consummated on December 15, 1886, her parents being George and Lucy (Hughes) Taylor, natives of England, who were among the early Mormon arrivals in the Salt Lake region, making their way across

the plains with slow ox teams and being months on the journey. They settled at Mill Creek, Utah, where for the long period of forty years the father conducted blacksmithing, then retiring to become a farmer. Mrs. Morgan has been prominently connected with the activities of the church, and has held, with great benefit to all concerned, the offices of president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, counsellor in the Primary Association and a member of the Relief Corps, being also an efficient teacher.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan are Eugene, born on March 25, 1888; George E., born on March 15, 1890, died when one year old; Lucy L., born on October 12, 1891; Elva May, born on August 7, 1893; Minnie M., born on November 7, 1895; Elwin T., born on August 8, 1897; Alice A., born on June 23, 1899; Edith P., born on November 9, 1901.

#### SAMSON NATE.

One of the pioneer settlers of Idaho, where he has resided since 1865, from the first being most active in advancing the cause of civilization, Samson Nate, of Dingle, Bear Lake county, is extensively and most favorably known to all old-timers of southeastern Idaho. He came here when the lands lay untouched for many a mile of distance, when the wildest and rudest form of existence was here presented, wild beast and wilder Indians often threatening the solitary traveler and settler, and he has seen a most wonderful change. From a land of stunted sagebrush vegetation and natural meadows, he has seen an empire of civilization arise, and in place of the few resolute settlers, who dared the rugged pioneer conditions, and were often in need of the necessities of life, he now sees a happy collection of settlements, towns and cities, pregnant with wealth and lavish with the luxuries of life. It

will gratify a large number of people who have known this sturdy old pioneer long and well to see a suitable record of him in this volume.

Mr. Nate was born in England on May 8, 1833, a son of Richard and Sarah (New) Nate, his ancestors having been residents of his native land as far back as he can trace the lineage. Educated in the national schools of England until he was eighteen years of age, then beginning life as a farmer, he soon came under the ministrations of missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who were faithfully presenting their ideas of truth to the English people. He joined their number, and, on January 7, 1852, after marrying Miss Mary A. Cottrell, who died at Dingle on November 7, 1896, they sailed for America, continuing their journey to Utah, arriving at Salt Lake City on October 12th of the same year. Mr. Nate resided in Utah until October 27, 1864, when he became a pioneer of Idaho, locating first at Paris, but in 1875 removing to what was then Pegleg Island, but now bearing the more stately name of Dingle Valley.

Here they located on an admirably situated portion of land, commenced the task of development and began the raising of stock in a modest but cumulative way. The various members of the family worked together in harmony, and, as a result of their united and prosperous efforts year after year, their home became more attractive and the estate more valuable, until now Mr. Nate is the fortunate owner of a valuable ranch of 165 acres, on which he conducts diversified farming, mostly, however, raising grain and hay, having recently disposed of his large cattle interests.

Mr. Nate, although sixty-nine years of age, is strong, vigorous and healthy, until recently attending to much of the work of his farm. He has always been a willing and active participant in public events, is at present watermaster of the Pegleg Island Canal Co., and, in

the trying days of the early period, he was one of the guards of the settlement in every Indian war of early Utah days. He has been placed in many public offices of the township and county, discharging these duties with fidelity and to the approval of the people, and one of the strongest proofs of the excellent nature of this man is the fact that he has been a counsellor of the bishop of his ward for the long period of thirty-six years. On February 17, 1864, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nate with Miss Elizabeth Cornell, a native of Enfield, Middlesex, England, and Mr. Nate is the father of seventeen children, of which number fourteen are now living. -

#### GUSTAVUS NELSON.

A type of the bright, active and sagacious ranchmen of his section of the country, honorable in his dealings and of good character and habits, Gustavus Nelson, a well-to-do farmer and stockman of Bingham county, Idaho, where his decidedly attractive farm of 269 acres is located in close proximity to Basalt, was born in Sweden, on May 11, 1840, being a son of Nels P. and Christina Pierson, natives of Sweden, where the father, who was born on November 5, 1810, passed his entire life and died on September 24, 1902, surviving his wife, who departed his life some years ago.

Gustavus Nelson attained his manhood in his native country, being brought up to habits of thrift and industry, and to know the value of labor, and, in 1883, he severed the ties binding him to his native land, coming to the United States and direct to Idaho, where he was employed for the first twelve years in the Salmon River country as a rider on the range. In 1886 he came to Bingham county and located the nucleus of his present place, by homesteading 160 acres of land, to which he has from time to time added, and he is now pros-

perously engaged in both general farming and in the raising of stock, his endeavors and earnest industry having met with a bountiful reward.

By his thrift and persevering labor he has developed from a state of nature a most beautiful place, on which he has built a residence of modern design and architecture, having all the comforts and some of the luxuries unusual to this country, and also suitable barns, corrals, etc., being considered one of the representative men of the county, and a citizen who is always ready to encourage any movement looking toward the prosperity of his section, his efforts being an object lesson from which many have derived essential benefit. With commendable public spirit, while forwarding his own interests he has endeavored in every way to build up the community of his home.

Deeply interested in all public matters of a local nature, his political associations are with the Democratic political party, in which he is extensively known, while his success as a stockman, and his fine herds, have made him well and favorably known throughout his county. His lines are laid in pleasant places and he surely has no reason to regret that he became one of the pioneers of this section of the Great West. His marriage occurred in Sweden, on October 17, 1863, when he wedded Miss Ingri Johnson, also a native of Sweden, who remained in her native land several years after Mr. Nelson had come to this country to provide a home for them. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have six children, whose names are Amanda, Fred, John, Carl, Axel and Emma.

#### ALMA NEWMAN.

Among the representative stockgrowers and farmers of Bingham county, we must surely take into consideration the gentleman whose name heads this review, whose home ranch and

center of business activities is located near Leorin postoffice, twelve miles northeast of the thriving town of Idaho Falls. Mr. Newman was born on December 3, 1866, at Peoa, Summit county, Utah, and thus is a truly Western man, having known no other land or people during the days of his life. He is a son of John and Sarah (Marchant) Newman, his father being a native of England, coming when he was about the age of fourteen years to Utah, maintaining his residence at Salt Lake City for a time, ultimately, however, settling in Summit county, where he was engaged in agricultural operations until 1895, when he changed his residence to Bingham county, making his home about twelve miles northeast of Idaho Falls.

Here he has devoted his endeavors to the raising and care of a superior stock of cattle and also to general farming, being a man of sterling worth, standing high in the estimation of the community, and also being a member of the Mormon church, in which he has held the offices of elder and high priest. He was a son of Joseph Newman, who came from England to Salt Lake City with one of the early Mormon companies and there spent the remainder of his days. The mother of Alma Newman, who was a daughter of Abraham and Amelia (Johnson) Marchant, still maintains her residence in Bingham county, having accomplished sixty-one years of useful existence. Her father also came from England to Utah, where for many years he followed merchandising. Mr. Newman has six brothers living and four sisters, he being the fifth one of the family.

Mr. Newman's youth and early manhood were passed in Summit county, Utah, where he received the general allowance of education given to lads of his place and period, also becoming familiar by practice and experience with various kinds of business employments, so that when at the age of twenty-one years he

assumed the responsibilities of life, he was fully competent to engage successfully in farming operations, in successful stockraising or in any other branch of industrial development. It was in 1887 that he availed himself of the magnificent opportunities offered in this part of the state for engaging in the raising of stock and also in developing a home on government land in Bingham county, whither he came and filed upon the homestead of which we have heretofore spoken. From that time to the present he has been an active, energetic and useful member of the community, interested in the problem of irrigation, being identified with the Harrison Irrigating Canal system. In church relations he is now one of the Seventies in the Mormon church of this section.

Mr. Newman was married on March 8, 1893, with Miss Ellen Nelson, also a native of Utah, being a daughter of Nels Nelson, a Mormon emigrant from Sweden, who at the present time maintains his residence in Shelton ward, Bingham county, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson's family consists of five children: Alma L., Clarence, Mabel, Iva and James P. In all the relations of social, business and church activity, this estimable family occupies an enviable position and their home is a center where hospitality is liberally dispensed to their many friends and acquaintances.

#### COLUMBUS NICKERSON.

One of the important missions of a compilation of this character is the permanent preservation of all that may be ascertained concerning the progressive and aggressive men whose labors as pioneers have paved the way for the advance of civilization, and among the very earliest to locate in the Teton Basin, where he was a pioneer stockman, was Columbus Nickerson of this article. He was born at Gallatin, Mo., on March 26, 1858, the son of George and

Jane (Ashur) Nickerson. The first American families of the name came in the earliest settlement of New England to Barnstable county, Mass., locating on Cape Cod, from whence their numerous descendants have gone to all parts of the United States and Canada. George Nickerson was born and reared in Ohio, from which state he emigrated to Davis county, Mo., and there, after an uneventful but industrious life, his earthly existence terminated in 1876 at the age of fifty-six years. His wife, who was the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Ashur, and was born in Missouri, died in her native state in 1894, at an advanced age, the mother of six children, of whom Columbus was next to the eldest.

Mr. Nickerson acquired his early education at the Missouri schools in the vicinity of his birthplace, thereafter, at the age of fourteen years, making his initial operations in business for himself in the state of Iowa, returning, however, in a short time to Missouri, where he occupied himself with agricultural pursuits until he attained his majority, when his adventurous spirit led him to pass a year in mining operations at the Black Hills. His next definite stopping place was Miles City, Mont., which was his home for a year, being connected with railroad operations on the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1881 he came to Teton Basin, then an almost unpeopled wilderness, only three families having taken up their abode, and here Mr. Nickerson went into cattleraising operations of cumulative importance, and was a leading stockman, conducting a prosperous business with marked skill and discrimination, and enjoying the reputation of being one of the representative cattle men of all of this section of Idaho and Wyoming, becoming known to many people, who generally became his personal friends.

In 1898 he changed the character of his business by disposing of his cattle and embark-

ing in a sheep industry which he later disposed of and established himself in the saloon business at his present location at Victor, Bingham county, Idaho. In political relations Mr. Nickerson is in hearty accord with the Republican political party, and is earnest and forceful in his advocacy of its principles.

In 1878 Mr. Nickerson married Miss Anna Pritchard, of Missouri, who died in the Teton Basin in 1891 at the age of thirty years, being the mother of three children, Maud, born on March 27, 1882, died at the age of eighteen years; Joseph, born on July 5, 1884, deceased at seven years, and Clara, born on September 7, 1885. The present marriage of Mr. Nickerson with Miss Lillie Osburne, of Iowa, occurred on June 5, 1892. Mr. Nickerson takes great interest in any and all matters which in his judgment tend to advance the weal of the people and is public-spirited in a high degree, being among the first to contribute to objects of improvement. Personally he is well liked and has a large number of strong personal friends.

#### HYRUM NIELSON.

The Church of Latter Day Saints, one of the most remarkable organizations of men in all human history, is ever zealously sending missionaries to all parts of the world as devout and as determined as those of the Roman church who landed in Kent, England, with Augustin, or those who lifted up the cross in early American days in the Mississippi Valley. Their persistent and earnest labors annually bring hundreds to what they consider a better spiritual condition, and while doing this they open the way for many to obtain a better opportunity for advancement in material lines, by bringing them to a knowledge of Western life and the possession of a home in this section of the New World, where only thrift and industry are needed to build up an estate of magnitude

and value, and to secure a career in public life commensurate with their abilities.

Among the number who in the early part of 1861 received this double baptism of benefit were Andrew and Dorothea (Poulson) Nielson, of Denmark, who soon afterward emigrated from their childhood home to the United States, and, after crossing the plains to Utah, they took up their residence at the town of Milton, in Morgan county, where they arrived in the autumn of 1861, and where they secured land and engaged in farming. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Nielson were Niels and Maren Nielson, and the maternal ones were Hans and Karen Poulson. There they made their pioneer home and reared their family, faithfully working to make their land productive, to increase its value and to develop a home which would provide for them and theirs the comforts of cultivated life and leave a lasting monument to their industry, fidelity and skill.

There the mother died in 1867, and in that section of the state the father, having turned his own farm over to one of his sons, is now passing the evening of his days at the fireside of one of his daughters, safely anchored in that haven of life where the storms beat not, a serene, a cheerful, a hale and vigorous old age, he having now attained eighty-five years of useful existence. There also, on the paternal homestead, Hyrum Nielson was born, his life beginning on December 10, 1861. He was reared and educated at Milton, and, after leaving school, worked on the farm with his father until the early months of 1879, when he came to Preston and worked for Charles J. Spongberg, who is now his father-in-law, and is mentioned more at length elsewhere in this volume.

At that time Mr. Spongberg owned the land on which Mr. and Mrs. Nielson now live. The year after he came to this part of the state our subject took up a quarter-section of land one

mile and a half from where he now resides and, entering married life at that time, he at once settled on the land and began farming, which he continued to conduct until the fall of 1889, when he built a dwelling and other buildings on his present ranch and made that his home. He is extensively engaged in farming and in raising stock and takes a leading part in all works of improvement for the benefit of the neighborhood. He is interested in some 700 acres of good arable land, to the development and improvement of which he has devoted his energies for years with great enterprise and the most gratifying success.

The principal stock industry of Mr. Nielson is the raising of sheep, which he handles in large numbers, being careful in every way to keep the standard of his product high and all of his output in excellent condition. He is a heavy stockholder in the Cub River and Worm Creek Canal Co., which takes its water from the Franklin River, about ten miles distant, and has its ditches all over the flat. He is also largely interested in the Preston, Mink Creek and Riverdale Canal Co., whose canals are supplied from Mink Creek, so named on account of the large number of minks found along its banks in the early days. He was one of the promoters and first stockholders in each of these enterprises which cover with their canals and ditches the whole country north and west of Preston in their range, and have been of immense value in irrigating and fructifying the land.

Mr. Nielson has also been very active in church work, giving a great deal of time to the advancement of the Sunday schools. In 1897 he was sent on a two-years mission to Norway, and on his return in 1899, or soon afterward, he was made first counsellor to the president of the Oneida stake, an office which he is still holding. In politics he is an ardent Democrat, and has all of his mature life been zeal-

ous and efficient in the service of his party. He was married on December 31, 1880, at Salt Lake City, to Miss H. Christiana Spongberg, a native of Franklin, Idaho, and daughter of Charles J. and Jacobina (Funk) Spongberg, and they have four children, Olive D., Teresa A., H. Carl and Gwen.

Mr. Nielson is one of the representative and serviceable citizens of his community, and has great influence in its affairs in almost every line of active effort. His wisdom and breadth of view are generally admitted, while his enterprise and diligence make them very effective in stimulating others as well as in accomplishing specific results of value to the whole people in this part of the state. He stands high in the respect and good will of his fellows and has honestly and faithfully labored for their advantage.

#### LEANDER NORTON.

The historian never tires of recounting the story of the redemption of America's primitive wilderness and its reduction to fruitfulness under the vigorous hand of the hardy pioneer. Westward, always westward, moves the army of conquering forces and ever bows before them the century-crowned monarchs of the forest. At first, to the New Englander, the last domain of western New York was the far frontier, then came Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois as the points indicating the extent of civilization; then the Mississippi stopped the progress for a day, then the surging tides of the ever-increasing immigration swept over all portions of the land, crossing in succession the plains of Kansas, of Nebraska and of that wonderful creation of ancient geographies, the Great American Desert, until now all lands between the mighty oceans have been laid under tribute to man's necessity and are contributing generously in response to his command. The frontier has ceased to exist, and this pioneering spirit of un-

rest, that has so vigorously reached forward generation after generation, seems largely to dwell in certain families, who are pioneers by nature and pioneers in actual life. These reflections come to mind in considering the life of Leander Norton, one of the pioneer settlers of Bingham county, Idaho, where he located five miles northeast of Idaho Falls in the early days of the settlement and when Idaho Falls was merely a point designated as the Eagle Rock.

The Nortons are an ancient English family, and its members were pioneers of the Massachusetts Colony in the days when the footprints of civilization were very infrequent on its shores, and later their descendants moved westward, culminating in the long journey of James and Nancy (Hammer) Norton, the parents of our subject, who, for the same reason that brought the English emigrants to American shores, crossed the plains to Utah that they might there have the freedom to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, without fear of the harm or molestation that came to the church in the East, and now we find that their son, born in Utah, is still a pioneer, for in the new and undeveloped country of Idaho, where he has made his home, he has displayed the same sterling qualities which were manifested by his ancestors, and is now reaping the rewards of his diligent labors in transforming the wilderness into cultivated fields, and is prosperously located as a farmer and a stockman, being a representative citizen of the community and one who is held in universal respect.

Mr. Norton was diligently occupied in labors on the home farm and at school until, at the age of nineteen, he assumed the responsibility of life for himself by working in and around different mining camps of Utah. Following this for a period of years he determined to avail himself of the untold possibilities await-

ing the diligent hand in Bingham county, Idaho, and, at the age of twenty-seven, he there made his home and there he has since resided, being one of its representative agriculturists and a prosperous stockman. In the Mormon church he is an elder, while in political circles he is known as a positive force in the ranks of the Republican party, being public-spirited, active and alert in all local matters giving promise of benefiting the community and the state. On January 1, 1886, Mr. Norton and Miss Martha Cooper, a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Stewart) Cooper, were united in matrimony. For further mention of her parents the reader is referred to the sketch of R. W. Norton, elsewhere in this volume.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Norton is rounded out and completed by the following children: Urania, Charles, Surilda, Mary and Greta. Mr. Norton is a man of untiring industry, preferring an active life, fully given to his business activities, and in the sphere of his operations he is rendering good service to his section, no duty of a good citizen being ever ignored or neglected, and he is one of the enterprising citizens of his county who has met every duty in a manful and masterful way, and enjoys in a marked degree the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

#### RUFUS W. NORTON.

In the development of the state of Idaho, it is a remarkable fact that much of the activity here demonstrated in reducing the wilderness to civilization has been accomplished by active, energetic and progressive young men of the period, who have been born, reared and educated in the land of the West, and consequently are well fitted to grapple with the difficulties and consequent obstacles which are here encountered. In giving the names of some of the representative men who have wrought well and

usefully in making Bingham county a center of civilization, must be mentioned Rufus W. Norton, the energetic and prosperous rancher, whose homestead of 160 acres is located five miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he is engaged in stockraising operations which promise to ultimately become of great scope and importance.

Mr. Norton was born on August 14, 1853, in Salt Lake City, Utah, the son of James W. and Nancy (Hammer) Norton, the father being a native of Ohio, who learned the trade of stone mason and early became one of the converts of the Mormon faith, and was one of the earliest to take part in the migration to Utah, in the year of 1848 crossing the plains with ox teams from Missouri, after his arrival there following his trade in Utah, thereafter going to California, where he was prosperously engaged in mining, later coming to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1892, where the activities of a long life were quieted by death at an advanced age. He was a man of decided religious views and prominence in his church, being one of the Seventies at the time of his death. The mother was a native of Indiana, a daughter of Austin and Nancy (Elston) Hamsen, and for the particulars of their life and ancestral history we refer the reader to their biographical sketches found elsewhere in this volume.

R. W. Norton acquired a good practical education at the excellent schools of Utah until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced life for himself by engaging in railroad construction work, continuing at that and at various other employments until 1884, when, coming to Bingham county, he secured from the government his present homestead, and from that time to the present he has been diligently occupied with the various duties appertaining to ranching and stockraising, developing a valuable property suitably improved, and with a comfortable and commodious residence, barns,

corrals, etc. In political creed Mr. Norton is a Republican, taking active part in the various campaigns of his party and loyally supporting its candidates, never, however, caring for office or political distinction for himself, while in religious belief he adheres to the faith of his parents and belongs to the Mormon church.

On December 22, 1880, Mr. Norton wedded Miss Cynthia Cooper, born at American Forks, Utah, as a daughter of Isaac and Mary E. (Stewart) Cooper, her father being a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1807. When in mature life he joined the Mormon church, crossed the plains to Utah and located at American Forks, where he remained as an influential and prominent citizen, exercising great influence among the people, being a president of the Seventies of the Mormon church, and dying in 1883. He was a son of Robert and Mary (March) Cooper, who passed their entire lives in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Cooper was a native of Rhode Island, and her marriage occurred in Utah, in 1847, the very first year of the Mormon hegira.

Mr. and Mrs. Norton have had nine children, of whom two, Rufus I. and Nancy, are deceased and buried in Iona cemetery, while the survivors are Martha, Lenora, Robert, Etta, Violet, Rose and Effie. Throughout the community in which they reside the Norton family is highly esteemed and the progressive enterprise and sterling integrity of Mr. Norton has won the confidence of all.

#### NELS NORD.

It requires an unusual amount of energy and courage to leave the home and friends of childhood, fond associations and the attractions of one's native land and make a journey of thousands of miles across a wild waste of waters, continuing it over thousands of miles of equally as wild areas of dreary, desolate, out-

stretching plains, going to an unknown land to encounter no one knows what of hardships and privations. Yet this was the bold procedure of Nels Nord, now an independent farmer of Bingham county, Idaho, who left his native land in Sweden, where he was born on November 10, 1862, in the southern part of this little kingdom, being a son of Olaf and Edla (Nelson) Nord. His father was born in 1832 and is still living on the little Swedish farm, where he has been in agriculture for many years, it being also the place where his father, John Nord, also passed his life as a farmer. The mother is still living, having attained nearly the allotted age of the Psalmist, three-score years and ten. Of her nine children Nels was the eldest.

Nels Nord attended the excellent government schools of Sweden until he was nineteen years of age, and he must have possessed at that youthful age great decision of character and a thoughtfulness and maturity of action far beyond his years, for by that time he had diligently canvassed the situation of a life in his native land and contrasted it with the possibilities which he had had so glowingly presented to him of the land of the Western continent. Deciding in favor of emigration, after crossing the Atlantic his first stopping place was at Chicago, Ill., whence, after a few days' time, he traveled on to Minnesota, and in that state he was for eighteen months engaged in farming and in factory work, thence proceeding to Belknap, Mont., on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, from which town, after a period of four or five months, he went westward to the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Hence, after passing the winter, he traveled to California, and was for two years there engaged in various occupations and, returning to Oregon, in less than a year he proceeded to Washington, and, after some months passed there, returning to Montana, from which state he came to Idaho.

remaining a few months at the Nacolis Mountains.

After this long course of wandering, he became, in 1888, one of the early pioneers of Idaho Falls, locating near by the young city on the site of his present estate, which is situated three miles southeast of Idaho Falls, there preempting 160 acres of finely located land, which, by his industry, he has developed into a productive ranch, giving it, however, for most of the time only a general supervision, as it is placed in the hands of tenants. Since his location here Mr. Nord has made numerous journeys to various parts of the country and has made one trip to his native land, where, on April 25, 1900, occurred his marriage with Miss Hannah Anderson, a daughter of Anders Anderson, a lifetime resident of Sweden, where he is still residing. Mr. and Mrs. Nord are highly esteemed in the circle of their numerous friends and are the parents of three children, Amy Irene, Olga Eveline and Henry Allen.

Mr. Nord has demonstrated that it is for the best interests of the young men of the crowded populations of European cities to emigrate and to seek localities in the Great West of America, where positions of individual advancement and the procuring of valuable homes are abundant everywhere and where a few years of industrious application will make them independent in wealth and possessors of fine estates.

#### JABUS NOWLIN.

Prominently identified with the agricultural industries of Bingham county, Idaho, and taking a special interest in the development of what promises to be one of the most valuable of the natural resources of the state, which is under the care, discrimination and earnest efforts of such horticulturists as Mr. Nowlin, fast attaining a position of importance and the source of great revenue, the subject of this

review, Jabus Nowlin, is a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was born on August 11, 1848, a son of Jabus and Amanda (Thomas) Nowlin, his father being a native of Tennessee, who as a young man under legal age moved to Mississippi, and there for about eight years conducted agricultural operations; then becoming interested and identified with the Church of Latter Day Saints, he crossed the plains with the Mormon battalion in 1847 and landed in Salt Lake City in July of that year.

Here he remained for two years, then became the first settler of Provo City, where he resided for some years, meeting the usual experiences of a pioneer of that place and period, Indian alarms and their hostile manifestations being frequent occurrences, and during this period he took a decided and active part against the Indians in the Walker and other Indian wars. His next residence was at Payson, Utah, which place was his home for three years, thence removing to South Utah for a two-years residence, then migrating to Nephi City, where he resided for over thirty years, conducting prosperous stockraising operations. In 1889 he removed to Idaho and there made his permanent home at the present residence of his son, Jabus, where he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, being deeply mourned and his loss regretted by a large circle of friends. His services in the Indian wars were peculiarly valuable, and were mentioned by his superior officers in their dispatches as being very efficient.

His father was Payton Nowlin, also a native of Tennessee, where he resided until he was fifty years of age, when he removed to Mississippi, and there joined the Mormon church. Being accompanied by his son and older brothers, Bryan and James Billingsly, he went up the Mississippi River to Nauvoo and had an interview with the elders and was comforted. Brigham Young gave him a commission to return

home and preach the gospel to his father and mother, which being accomplished in their conversion, they all returned to Nauvoo and from there engaged to enter on the first immigration to Utah. His wife was a native of Indiana, a daughter of Henry Thomas, her mother dying when she was very young, while she is still residing at Wellsville, Cache county, Utah, hale and hearty in body and mind for a person of her years, and of her three children all are living. Her father survived her mother fully twenty years.

Jabus Nowlin passed his early years principally in Washington county and Nephi City, Utah, having not more than one year in school, from the age of fourteen years being engaged in work with his father, practically doing a man's work. He was a good son, and took the burden from his father, and was a quiet and useful citizen of Nephi for over thirty years, taking, as did his father, a prominent part in the campaigns of the Republican party, while in matters of public interest they were positive factors in aiding everything that tended for the good of the community, being most valuable citizens, held by all in high esteem.

In 1889 he changed his residence from Utah to Idaho, coming to Bingham county, where, first taking up a homestead of 160 acres, he has added to his estate by locating each of his boys upon a good homestead, the entire estate now consisting of over 1,000 acres of land, eligibly situated, highly improved, with a residence of modern design and structure, having suitable surroundings for the successful carrying out of the departments of industrial activities to which they have devoted their attention. Mr. Nowlin is a member of the Republican central committee of Bingham county, and his opinions and advice have great weight with his political associates.

On January 23, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nowlin with Miss Maria Tolley, a

native of England, where she was born on October 1, 1851, and which country she left at the age of four years. Her parents were William F. and Sarah (Warnér) Tolley, and for further details of their eventful lives the reader is referred to the memoir of Mr. Tolley, appearing on other pages of this volume. The Jabus Nowlin family has contained eleven children; of whom but eight are now living, Jabus, Thomas, Ernest, Thirsy M., now the wife of Joseph Jordan; Sarah A., who married William Davis; Charles F., married Alva McFarlin; George W.; and Katie J., born on August 1, 1890; these three are deceased, Emma E., Henry R. and John F. The eldest son, Jabus, born November 16, 1871, married with Corlinda Bybee, and has three living children, Sylpha, Minnie and Leland, and Lester and Lillian, deceased. Thomas, born August 18, 1893, married with Martha E. Davis, a daughter of Jonathan Davis; their children are Effie J., Thomas F. and an infant, deceased. Ernest, born April 16, 1875, married with Emma S. Olson; they have one child, Ray L. Thirsy (Mrs. Joseph Jordan), born December 3, 1877, has two children, Elizabeth and Charles L. Mrs. Sarah Davis, born November 25, 1879, has four children: Maria J., George W., Ivan J. and an infant. The births of the three deceased children were as follows: Emma E., January 25, 1885; Henry R., May 2, 1886; John F., March 10, 1888. Concluding this brief testimonial to the honored and useful citizen who is the subject of this review, we will say that there is no citizen of the county or in the range of his acquaintance that stands in higher esteem in the regards and opinions of the general populace, or who has more or stronger friends in every relation of life, his actions being based upon the principles of eternal rectitude and unswerving integrity, coupled with a generous Christian charity and a broad humanitarian spirit.

## FREDERICK OLSEN.

One of the stalwart and hard-working sons of Denmark, who, through his connection with the early pioneer life, hardships and privations of the early days of the settlement of the fertile valley of the Snake River, is well entitled to all the distinction attaching to the terms pioneer and old-timer, Frederick Olsen of this review is comfortably located as its owner on a highly improved farm of 200 acres, the same being the tract two miles northwest of Rigby, on which he located in 1886.

He was born at Skjelkur, Denmark, on July 7, 1848, the son of Ole Jensen and Marie Holgersen, both of whose ancestors have resided in Denmark for many years, the father dying in February, 1900, and the mother in 1878 in their native land. There Frederick received an excellent education in his seven-years attendance at the government schools and from private tutors, learning then the shoemaker's trade and following that vocation quite profitably, on August 30, 1874, marrying with Miss Wilhemine Hansen, a daughter of Heinrich and Johanna Marie (Brokkebush) Hansen, her father's birth occurring on October 31, 1814, and his death on April 9, 1901. Her mother was born on October 5, 1807, and died on October 20, 1888. The father did blacksmithing work both in Denmark and after coming to Utah in 1877.

In 1877 Mr. Olsen acquired a knowledge of the Mormon religion and feeling that it was sent from God allied himself with its followers, and as a result, in 1878, emigrated to cast in his lot with the grand assemblage of the Latter Day Saints in Utah, and made his home at Bear River City in Box Elder county, where he remained for three years as a farmer and man of all work, thence removing to Clarkson, where he purchased five acres of land and resided five years, when, learning of the valuable

lands lying waste and unproductive in the Upper valley of the Snake River of Idaho, he came hither in 1886 and used his homestead right on his present estate, which, from a wild, desolate, sagebrush tract, he has brought, by his well-directed energies and painstaking culture, into one of the attractive farms of the region, having a fine young orchard of one-half an acre just commenced bearing.

He broke the first road to Idaho Falls, was one of the very earliest to record his land in the land office, and, as was the common lot of all the early settlers, he had a hard struggle with adverse conditions and perverse nature before he attained independence and comfort. When he made his location there were but twelve families in the little pioneer community where he had determined to dwell. In the bringing of water the early settlers had to labor hard in conjunction with all others to construct irrigation canals and ditches, and Mr. Olsen was busy in this work from the first, working on all the early canals, and he is now a stockholder in and a director of the Rigby Irrigating Canal Co. He stands well in the estimation of the people of his community as a man of strict probity, diligent industry and generous public character, while in the church of his adherence he has worthily filled the office of elder.

An intelligent family of children has come to bless and cheer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, the most of whom are grown to useful maturity, their names being William, born in Denmark, on July 14, 1869; James P., born in Denmark, on January 27, 1875, died January 20, 1879; Holge Frederick, born February 21, 1877; Mary W., born November 12, 1879; Olaf J., born December 23, 1881; Anna E., born February 17, 1883; George L., born January 11, 1886; Henry, born July 2, 1888; Waldemar, born June 26, 1891; Carl C., born April 6, 1893.

## C. J. OWENS.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch have for long years been residents of the rugged country of Wales, Great Britain, and there his father, C. Owens, was born in 1828 and was reared and educated as a farmer, in which honorable vocation he was diligently engaged until he became a convert to the doctrines of the Mormon church, and joined a company, which, coming to the United States in 1849, crossed the wide plains to Utah, where he remained at Salt Lake City until 1853, satisfied to undergo the privations of the long wearisome journey and the hardships incident to the development of a home in the most unbroken wilderness, that he might enjoy the freedom of conscience and the privilege of worshiping God in his own way and manner unmolested. From Salt Lake City the family removed to Brigham City where they resided for about ten years, still pursuing agriculture, thence coming to Logan, then to Hyrum, Cache Valley, being industriously engaged in agricultural operations until 1884, when, coming to Bingham county, Idaho, he was one of the first four white persons to pitch his camp in Sand Creek Valley and as a pioneer of pioneers he there located a homestead on section No. 7, eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and there he was a resident until the time of his death, which occurred in 1898; and by his industry, economy and indefatigable efforts he attained success in every department of life in which he was engaged and was one of the best types of a self-made man. His sterling nature endeared him to his associates and he was honored with the offices of elder and bishop's counsellor, and, at the time of his death was holding the position of high priest. He is acquainted with all of this section of the state, and his services are often asked to locate new settlers. His father, who also started to

make a home in the new land of Utah, died of cholera while en route on the Missouri River. The mother of Mr. Owens was a daughter of Thomas Jones, a native of Wales, and she emigrated to Utah in 1856, there becoming a useful member of society until her death, being the mother of four children, the subject of this review being the eldest.

C. J. Owens was educated and reared in Utah in the full knowledge of all that appertains to the successful application of agricultural pursuits as applicable to Western husbandry, becoming a farmer at his maturity and majority in Bear Lake county, Idaho, which was the scene of his operations for three years, thence removing to Cache Valley, Utah, where he was identified with the construction of railroads for a time, thence coming with his father to Bingham county, where he also located on a homestead on section No. 6, situated eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and to its development and cultivation and to the overseeing of his herds of horses, cattle and sheep he has since devoted the major portion of his time. In addition to this homestead he is the owner of fine real-estate at Iona, where, besides several lots, he possesses forty acres of land.

In politics Mr. Owens is distinctively identified with the Democratic party, but although giving of his time and energies to the success of its principles and campaigns, he has absolutely no desire for place or position, preferring to devote his energies to the practical duties of his business affairs. He has taken great part in the building up of this section of the country and in locating many families where they could provide themselves with productive homes, and stands high in the esteem of all who know him, and holding the position of high priest in the Mormon church. In the year 1875 occurred the interesting ceremonies which made Miss Mary Stephens and

Mr. Owens one in matrimony. Mrs. Owens was a native of England and a daughter of Isaac Stephens, who emigrated from his native land in England to Utah, settling on a farm and being one of the quiet, industrious agricultural representatives of the Mormon church until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Frances Wooley, also a native of England like her husband, is buried at Hyrum. Mr. and Mrs. Owens have had eight children, namely: Cadwallader, George T., Alma, Mary E., William, Charles, Frances and Owen.

#### JOHN C. OLSEN.

Conspicuous among the younger class of the pioneers of Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he has resided since his first year of existence, and being a true son of the West, inasmuch as his birth occurred in Farmington, Utah, on August 26, 1869, John Christian Olsen, who is now discharging the official responsibilities and duties of sheriff of Bear Lake county, is well worthy of recognition in a compilation of this character, whose mission it is to record for permanent preservation the accomplishments and achievements of the progressive men of today.

Mr. Olsen's ancestors from time immemorial have been industrious and useful citizens of the little Kingdom of Denmark, Europe, where his parents, Christian and Mary Burgetta (Christensen) Olsen, were born and resided until becoming converts to the belief of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, when, to enjoy the full advantages of church privileges, they severed all ties binding them to the land of their nativity, making the long and perilous journey over ocean and plains to Utah in 1862, thereafter residing in Farmington until 1870, when the family home was transferred to Ovid, Idaho, where the diligent industry of the parents, assisted by the willing co-operation of the older members of their family of twenty

children, developed a productive ranch of 300 acres, on which eight of their ten surviving children now reside, the mother dying on December 27, 1885, the father surviving her until September 12, 1898, when he too closed his eyes in his last slumber. The names of the children now living are, Mary J., John C., Christian, Christine, Lizzie, Kate, James, Hannah, Orson and Emily.

Sheriff Olsen early acquired a vigorous body and a clear, mental grasp of things in the pioneer labors incident to ranch life and received an excellent practical education in the district schools of Ovid and at the Church School, at Paris, Idaho, at the close of his school days throwing all of the intense vigor of his strong personality into ranching, soon attaining and thereafter maintaining the position of a leader of his class, becoming a typical stockman of the state, being now the president of the Live Stock Association of the towns of Ovid, Liberty, Sharon, Berne and Noman. He has a ranch of eighty acres, which, from the high character of its improvements and its great development could easily be called a model for the young agriculturist to follow in striving to obtain the best results in ranching. Large crops of excellent hay are here produced and it is the headquarters of stockraising operations of scope and importance.

Irrigation was the first problem Mr. Olsen was called to solve and to this question he has given much thought and careful attention, serving as the watermaster of the Ovid Irrigation Canal Co., in which he is largely financially interested. He is also a stockholder in the Pioneer Creamery of Paris, of which he was one of the inceptors. He has ever been a liberal contributor of time and money to all measures for the public welfare and by his cordial and winning manners, his clear and distinct conceptions of the rights and duties of all and his quick comprehension of the duties appertaining

to the positions of public trust, he has won and retained a great popularity and an extended acquaintance with the leading men of the county and state, and it was but a natural sequence to his very capable service as a deputy sheriff for one term that he should be placed in nomination as its candidate for sheriff in 1902. This was done, and he received a highly gratifying endorsement at the succeeding election, being chosen sheriff by a complimentary majority and he is now in the incumbency of that office, and winning praises from the people by his manner of discharging the duties connected therewith.

Mr. Olsen has done highly appreciated service for his church. At the time of his father's last illness he was recalled from a mission in Missouri, and he has since most capably filled numerous minor offices, being the popular president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and superintendent of the Sunday school at the present writing. He is entitled to great credit, as the high position he holds in the esteem of the public has been obtained by his own force of character, his moral rectitude and his sterling qualities of head and heart.

#### WILLIAM OWEN.

For nearly half a century has Mr. Owen been connected with the varied interests of life in this section of the Great West, having been born on August 5, 1854, at Ogden, Utah, a son of James and Sariah (Rawson) Owen, natives of Pennsylvania and Illinois, who emigrated from their native states to Utah in 1848, being among the large number of families who fled from persecution in the East to the wild section of sage-covered land which now constitutes the wealthy, enterprising and productive state of Utah, the father preceding them in 1847 in company with the Mormon battalion that undertook the dangerous

journey. They were people of high character, strictly moral and deeply religious principles, and in their life at Ogden they were regarded among the leading people of the colony and venerated for their numerous good qualities. The father for a number of years has been a high counsellor of the Mormon church and is still maintaining his home at Ogden, although retired from active life. The mother was a daughter of Horace and Elizabeth Rawson, of English ancestry, while the father can trace his ancestry back through many generations of American life to the sturdy little country of Wales.

A faithful son and a diligent laborer at every employment that came to hand from the days of his boyhood, since he attained the age of twenty-three years William Owen, of this review, has been known as one of the most reliable and enterprising business men of his section of the state. Each successive year has brightened his reputation in business circles, and in every relation of life he has manifested the characteristics of loyal charity and devotion to principle. His interest in matters pertaining to the public welfare has made him a most valued citizen, and not to be acquainted with him indicates that the person is himself unknown in Bingham county, for among its representative men he holds a marked prestige. The records of the leading men of the county would be decidedly incomplete without the story of his life, for his name is engraved high on the roll of those whose efforts, energy and directive power have advanced the intellectual, material and religious interests of the community.

In 1885 Mr. Owen made his residence in Oneida county, now Bingham county, Idaho, taking up a homestead, which after years of intelligent and discriminating labor he has developed into one of the finest homes to be found in many a mile of distance. It is very



W F Owen.



pleasantly located immediately adjoining the village of Ammon, and consists of 160 acres of extremely fertile soil. Upon this fine estate he has erected an elegant residence of modern style and construction, fitted up with all of those improvements that the civilization of the Twentieth Century considers the indispensable attachments of the model home. Further than this, the place is attractive from the number and variety of its outbuildings, which are constructed and arranged in perfect conformity with the demands of the agricultural labors of which this farmstead is the headquarters.

Nor are his interests confined to his ranch, as a productive limekiln is in steady operation upon his property, and he is also extensively engaged in stockraising, being one of the leaders in this industrial activity. In politics Mr. Owen gives his hearty support to the Republican party, and he has ever been active in the promotion of its cause, manifesting a lively interest in everything that concerns the welfare of his county, of which he is an honored pioneer. In 1900 he was nominated as a Republican candidate for county commissioner, and, receiving a highly complimentary vote at the polls, he was triumphantly elected. This office he filled to the full satisfaction of the people and in 1902 he was elected to the state Legislature by a handsome majority. On January 1, 1877, at Ogden, Utah, occurred the marriage of Mr. Owen and Miss Elizabeth Rawson, who was born at Ogden on March 9, 1860, a daughter of Arthur M. and Margaret Rawson, who were natives of Illinois.

A prominent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Owen holds the office of high counsellor, while he has been for years an influential trustee of the schools of his ward, being also one of the pioneer leaders in the construction of the irrigating

canals of the county. In this connection we would remark as an instance of his interest in educational affairs that he assisted in the construction of the schoolhouse of his neighborhood before he built his home. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have eleven children: Mary, now Mrs. O. B. Calkins, of Gray's Lake Valley; William F.; Arthur; Heber J.; Daniel B.; Margaret J.; Leroy; Lenora; Lucinda and Eugene.

Mr. Owen numbers many warm personal friends in all the circles of his acquaintance and they are very numerously scattered throughout this state and Utah. He has ever been a prominent factor in the promotion of those enterprises that have tended to build up the community and county and to advance local prosperity. His business methods have ever conformed to the strictest ethics of commercial life, and he is held in the highest esteem by all classes, being stanch in his friendship, just and charitable in his judgment of his fellowmen and possessing unbounded hospitality.

#### DAVID OSBORN, JR.

The origin of the Osborn family in America is lost in the mists surrounding the early settlement of Virginia, where representatives of this branch came to the Old Dominion from England and were large tobacco planters and prominent personages in the civil affairs of the Colonial epoch and the name often appears in ancient chronicles of deeds of chivalry and service to the state. The great-grandfather of David Osborn, Jr., of Rexburg, Idaho, John Osborn, was a reputable planter and farmer of Greenbrier county, Va., and served also in official capacities of scope and importance, while his son, David, native to and educated in the same county, was a gallant defender of the Colonial cause of the American Revolution.

He died in 1808 at about fifty years of age, leaving four children, Elizabeth, John, William and David, born unto his marriage with Mary Harrah, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Tincher) Harrah. In religious creed the family adhered to the Campbellite Baptists. David Osborn, Sr., the grandson of the original John, was born on March 31, 1807, on the ancestral acres in Greenbrier county, which, tradition says, has been occupied by the family from the early days of settlement. The widowed mother took part in the emigration of a large number of the Osborn family, herself and children being accompanied by her mother, who was also a widow, their new home being made on Locust Creek in Fleming county, Ky., in the early years of the life of her youngest son David. The Virginian house and estate of the father was rented until the children were all of age and then sold. Originally a Baptist, in her later life the mother, a noble, God-fearing woman, married with Leonard Wines, a Presbyterian, with which church she was afterwards connected. In 1819 the family removed from Montgomery county, Ky., where they had lived for a few years, to Monroe county, Ind., in the heart of an almost primeval forest. There was but little land under cultivation, few mills and but little grain. The little corn they raised was ground in a handmill and schools were few and the winter terms, the only ones the boys could attend, extremely short. The mother, however, encouraged them to home study with the result that they became more than usually well educated. In 1821 or 1822 the family began to develop a farm in the heavily timbered lands of Owen county, beech, maple, poplar and walnut trees covering the ground. Here, before he was sixteen, David was placed in charge of a school of about twenty-five scholars, which he successfully taught and then returned to Kentucky and added to his educational equipment by over a year's

attendance at good schools, thereafter going back to Indiana and teaching again successfully for several years. In 1826 the family removed to Greene county and here young David had a truly pioneer experience. One morning he heard a hog squeal and ran to its assistance, finding a black bear holding it down and trying to devour it. He shouted to frighten the bear when it left its feast to pursue the intruder, who, being weaponless, ran and sprang up a small sapling. The bear followed and climbed the tree, catching hold of a foot and letting go fell to the ground, thinking to bring young Osborn down with it. The shoe came off, but the bear again came up the tree, took sharp hold with its teeth of the other knee, then the calf of the leg, then tore deep wounds in the other thigh, tearing the flesh and muscles badly in each instance. The bear finally returned to its feast and the wounded youth returned home so faint from loss of blood as to collapse before reaching the house and for six weeks was confined indoors. On April 10, 1828, he married Miss Cynthia Butler, a daughter of Thomas and Polly Butler, and settled down to farming and teaching, being prospered in his labors, and having several children born to their marriage. He had for years deep thoughts on religious subjects, but at this period began to feel strongly affected in this direction, finding no comfort in various churches represented in his neighborhood except the Campbellites, with which himself and wife affiliated, until the truth came to them in July, 1835, in the preaching of George M. Hinkley, a Mormon missionary. From that time, during many eventful years, these good people were devout and earnest members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, receiving the persecutions of its enemies and suffering in bodies and in loss of property by their desire to worship God according to the dictates of their consciences. In 1835 Mr. Os-

born went to Missouri, bought land in Clay county, sold his Indiana farm and farm property on his return, and in 1836 started for his new Western home. Here he settled in Davis county, ten miles north of Far West, as the Mormon colony was located there and in Caldwell county, and began the development of a good farm, raising fine crops on the land he brought into subjection. In 1838 commenced those terrible persecutions that brought such a stain on the fair name of the state. During this year he was made a prisoner, after some weeks later being released after having signed a stipulation, as did all the Mormons, that he would leave Davis county that fall and the state the next spring. On his return to his home he found it vacated, his hogs slaughtered and much valuable property destroyed. His family, in terror of expected death, were camping out in the snow and frost in a secluded place in the woods, exposed to the inclement weather, from the effects of which his young son, William, not long after expired in his arms. The family was not allowed to occupy their comfortable house during the winter, but Mr. Osborn built a rude cabin four miles distant, just over the Davis county line, while, if he wished to procure any of the crops he had raised, he was forced to go after them, like a thief, under the cover of darkness. In 1839 the family removed to Hancock county, Ill., where, in 1841, he again started a home and remained until 1846, then started on the great trail toward the new home of the church in the Rocky Mountains. The comfortable Illinois farm he had started he sold for "an old cloth coat and a few pounds of pork by throwing in a good table and some articles too heavy to take" and, with a little gray mare and an old spavined horse and a cow and a steer yoked together and hitched to a wagon, they started westward, following the track made by the pioneers. It would be very interesting to follow in detail the journey west-

ward, with its accompanying trials, but space forbids. They stopped at Garden Grove, Iowa, for the winter, Mr. Osborn going sixty miles away and teaching school, and in 1847 came to Council Bluffs, where he remained until 1852, when he had acquired a suitable outfit to cross the plains and started Zionward. His devoted wife, who had so loyally and uncomplainingly shared his sorrows, failed on the journey, dying on July 2, 1852, at Grand Island, on the Platte River, 250 miles west of the Missouri. A rude coffin of poles was hastily made to protect the wornout remains from the ravages of the wolves and here her body was buried to await the resurrection. The surviving members of the family reached Salt Lake on September 12, 1852, located for a year at Centerville, Utah, where the father taught school for the winter, then moved to East Weber, where he devoted himself to agriculture. In 1860 he became a pioneer settler of Hyrum, in the Cache Valley, where was his home until his death on June 12, 1893. He survived his second wife, Mrs. Lena Larsen, whom he married on February 14, 1857, at Salt Lake. A sterling man of strong religious faith, he stood high in the favor of the church, rising to be the president of the High Priests' Quorum of Cache county. He had ten children. Thomas J.; Mary E. (Mrs. D. M. Perkins); Elizabeth (Mrs. J. Hammer); William died at thirty months of age; David, Jr.; Nancy M. (Mrs. H. Neilson); John died in infancy; Rebecca (Mrs. R. Thorn); Harriet J. (Mrs. J. M. Davis); Cynthia A. died young.

David Osborn, Jr., the popular landlord and useful citizen of Rexburg, Idaho, as a lad suffered all the sad effects of the unjust persecutions with his father's family, who were rendered poor and driven from place to place by religious bigotry, under the capable instruction of his father, however, receiving much more education than fell to the lot of most of the

children of his association. He drove a team of three yokes of oxen and one yoke of cows all the way along the emigrants' trail to Utah, walking all the distance. In Utah he remained with his father until December 25, 1857, when occurred his marriage with Miss Nancy Thorn, a daughter of Ashal and Sarah (Lester) Thorn. She was born in Crawford county, Pa., on October 24, 1841, and accompanied her parents to Utah in 1853, being a resident of Box Elder county at the time of her marriage. For three years after marriage Mr. Osborn was employed on the farm of his eldest brother, then moved to the Cache Valley and took a homestead in the new settlement at Hyrum, where he erected the first residence of the place. In June, 1861, his brother, Thomas J., died at East Weber, and at the request of the family, Mr. Osborn removed thither for one year to take charge of the farm and settle the estate. He then bought a farm at Three Mile Creek in Box Elder county, near Mrs. Osborn's people, and conducted this until July, 1865, when he moved to the new settlement of Montpelier, in Bear Lake county, Idaho, where for seven successive years he gave his entire time to vigorous farming operations, during all of this time harvesting not a crop of value, on account of frosts and the depredations of grasshoppers. He persevered, however, and in time his diligent industry was rewarded by the possession of a fine farm and a pleasant home on the main street of the city. During his life in Montpelier he was the very capable postmaster for fourteen years, a popular justice of the peace for sixteen years, and he was the efficient captain of the Montpelier company of the Nauvoo Legion during the entire life of that organization. An active man of business for twelve years while making his home in Bear Lake county, Mr. Osborn was engaged in filling large contracts of railroad construction, building the line from Nampa to Boise and for years being em-

ployed in charge of highly important and especially difficult work at various points on the Oregon Short Line. Not having land enough to supply his sons with labor, in 1895 he sold his Bear Lake possessions, and, in the spring of 1896, came to Rexburg, his present residence. Here he purchased land with a partially finished house upon it, which he enlarged and completed for hotel purposes, opening the Osborn House, which has proved a very popular place of entertainment, in the spring of 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn have been most diligent and effective in the care of their guests and their house has a well-earned reputation. Mr. Osborn is a strong Republican and is serving his third term of justice of the peace in this city, having also been a member of the city council for two terms, also holding the important offices of supervisor and watermaster with conceded ability. In church relations he has been very active and useful. While living at Three Mile Creek he was the president of the local branch of Brigham City ward, and at Montpelier he was a highly serviceable counsellor to five bishops, holding the office until his removal to Rexburg; in this city he has been a member of the High Council of the stake for three years. In all his relations, civil, religious and social, he has received the encomiums of his associates for his faithfulness and ability, and won the friendship of the best citizens of the various communities where he has maintained his residence.

The children of this honored couple, with a brief record, concludes most fittingly this interesting sketch: David A., born on September 4, 1859, a rancher, resides in Lemhi county; Cynthia A., born on June 6, 1861, married A. J. Bird and resides in Rexburg; Sarah Vianca, born February 1, 1863, married R. C. Young and died on January 18, 1892, leaving one child, David R.; Mary M., born on January 14,

1865, married J. M. Phelps, and lives in Montpelier; Lydia J., born on March 12, 1867, resides in Rexburg; Nancy A., born on April 26, 1869, is also at the parental home; Margaret A., born July 21, 1871, married H. E. Rigby and lives in Rexburg; Jefferson L., born October 19, 1873, lives at Grantsville, Utah, and is a teacher; William W., born on February 14, 1876, has filled a two-years mission in Kentucky, and is now at the Osborn House; John Richard, born November 18, 1877, at the present writing is filling a mission in British Columbia; Isaac Melvin, born on April 7, 1880, is teaching at Hibbard, Idaho; Glenn Milton, on January 1, 1887, is a student at Ricks Academy.

#### JAMES A. OWEN.

Among the many men of youth, manhood and age in this portion of the state who have manifested marked qualities of industry, good judgment and surroundings in a manner that would bring success in all of their undertakings, by these attributes reflecting credit upon that marvelous state which gave them birth and is a wonder in the history of modern civilization, we must mention James A. Owen, now a progressive farmer and stockman of Ammon, Bingham county, Idaho, who has attained marked success in his efforts since locating here and has achieved it entirely through his own industry and determined application, having started with practically nothing in the way of financial resources, by his personal labor producing every dollar represented in his fine homestead and all other forms of property which he now owns.

James A. Owen was born at Ogden, Utah, on November 2, 1852, a son of James and Sarah (Rawson) Owen, natives of Pennsylvania, James being one of the eldest of their eight children, his parents having been among the earliest of the Mormon pioneers

who crossed the plains with ox trains, slowly laboring to reach the land where their distinctive religious opinions might be maintained and sustained without fear of molestation or hindrance. They were among the early settlers of Ogden, where the father united the occupations of farming and conducting a tannery, being successful in his endeavors and there still residing, for a long time holding the position of captain of the police of that thrifty town, and also ably sustaining the office of high priest in the Mormon church.

Mr. Owen could hardly have been anything but an industrious and law-abiding citizen with such parents as he possessed, and from attaining manhood surrounded by such environments as were his. Educated in the excellent schools of Ogden, at the age of twenty years he commenced his independent action in life as a lineman for the Western Union Telegraph Co., thereafter passing more years in mining operations, then, in 1885, coming to his present location, where he located on a homestead and engaged in farming and stockraising operations which have attained scope and importance, his pains in the development of his home producing one of the model farms of this section, supplied with all of the necessities and conveniences and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Owens was one of the originators and builders of the irrigation canal, and takes a prominent and decided part in the public affairs of his county and state, and has been one of the pioneers in the activities of the dissemination of the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, being the superintendent of the Sunday school held in his district and now holding the very efficient position of elder in the church.

Mr. Owen was married in Logan, Utah, on December 12, 1889, to Miss Rosa Eldingford, a native of London, England, a daughter of

Samuel and Eliza Eldingford, both of whom are representatives of ancient and respected English families who came to the United States in October, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are the parents of eleven children: Rosa, Olive, Lavina, May, Katie, Sara, Ada, Evelyn, Albert, Wilford, Leonard, Douglas and Charlotta Bell. Mr. Owen is a man of honor and integrity in all relations of life, and being progressive in his methods and public-spirited in his attitude, is known as a man of wide influence and sound judgment, winning the esteem and confidence of the entire community, where the family enjoys a distinguished popularity, while in politics he gives his support to the Democratic party and its principles, though he has never sought public office.

#### PARLEY P. PARKER.

Among the progressive, intelligent and prosperous citizens of Fremont county must be numbered the subject of this review, Parley P. Parker, of near Rexburg, Idaho, who was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on August 19, 1857, one of the thirteen children born to his parents, Joshua and Drusilla (Hartley) Parker, natives respectively of New York and Pennsylvania, who in 1852 came as Latter Day Saints to Utah and made their home in Salt Lake City. When twenty-three years of age Parley P. Parker, who had industriously availed himself of the superior educational advantages of his native city, engaged in business for himself in the handling of ores and bullion, continuing to be thus employed for four years. Thereafter, in 1883, he removed to Rexburg, where he took up a homestead claim of 160 acres immediately adjacent to the town-site, a portion of which was later laid out as "Parker's Addition," and in 1884 he brought his family to the new home in the sagebrush plains of the Upper Valley of the Snake River,

and, after partially developing the homestead, in 1888 he acquired his present home estate as a tree claim and here his wide discrimination, original ideas and clear judgment have brought into existence one of the most attractive properties in the vicinity of his residence, the character of his improvements being such as to give a greatly added value to his estate and render it more than usually productive.

In 1898 he engaged in bee culture in connection with the diversified farming he had heretofore conducted, and his apiary now consists of forty hives, his reputation as a successful apiarist being widespread and his success complete in this line. In horticulture also he has manifested a knowledge of the basic principles underlying successful fruitraising, and he has a very promising orchard of 400 well-selected fruit trees not yet come to bearing. He has ever been in full accord with the principles and policies of the Democratic political party, has given earnest assistance and wise counsel in the management of the various local campaigns, and in 1898 he was elected as justice of the peace, serving for two years in this important office with the same fidelity, integrity and ability which have ever characterized his administrations of all trusts confided to him, whether of private or public character. Frank, generous and notably public-spirited, there is no one holding a higher place in the good graces of the community, while in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints he is efficiently serving as an elder.

At Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 12, 1877, was solemnized the marriage union of Miss Rhoda Lee and Mr. Parker, the bride being a daughter of Doctor Ezekiel and Fanny (Fisher) Lee, a lady of culture and fine social qualities, also one of a family of thirteen children. The family were originally residents of Michigan, from which they early came to

Utah, and the father was the first person to carry the mail from Salt Lake City eastward across the plains. Of this congenial marriage have been born the following named children: Fanny D., born March 24, 1880, died November 27, 1881; Parley P., born November 19, 1881; Rhoda M., born November 1, 1883; Mabel A., born January 14, 1886; John L., born March 4, 1888; Martin V., born May 10, 1890; George W., born May 1, 1892; Jesse V., born July 9, 1894; Orvin M., born April 5, 1896; Hugh Sampson and Admiral Dewey, twins, born July 12, 1898; Inez Vera, born September 9, 1901.

#### SAMUEL C. PARKINSON.

Samuel C. Parkinson, of Franklin, Idaho, who has done excellent work for the community in helping to build homes, conduct good mercantile enterprises, raise the standard of stock in cattle, horses and sheep, and to spread the influence and beneficent activities of the great church to which he belongs, is almost a product of the community, having come here with his parents to live when he was but seven years of age. He was born on February 23, 1853, at St. Louis, Mo., the son of Samuel R. and Arabella (Chandler) Parkinson, extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. When he was but a year old his parents crossed the plains from his native city to Utah and settled at Kaysville, and six years later they came with the first body of settlers to what is now the town of Franklin in Oneida county, Idaho.

There the subject of this writing grew to manhood and has since made his home. He received his first school instruction in the little log schoolhouse which his father helped to build in 1861, the first building erected for educational purposes within the limits of the present state of Idaho, and when he was six-

teen years old he was sent to Salt Lake City to learn the carpenter's trade. After an apprenticeship of two years he returned to Franklin and worked there at the trade for a time, but not liking that sort of employment, he returned to the paternal farm and for a few months was occupied with its duties. Within the same year, 1871, he went to freighting between Corinne, Utah, and Montana points, daring great danger, for the Indians were troublesome, and enduring great hardships, for frequently the weather was bad, supplies were scarce and the toil incident to the business very hard.

Mr. Parkinson was engaged in this hazardous occupation at the time of the Indian uprising which culminated in the Custer massacre in 1876, and continued to pursue it until 1882. He then accepted a place as purchasing agent for the Cooperative Store Co., of Franklin, but gave it up after a short tenure, and, in company with his brothers, started a meat market in the town, which he managed until 1886. At that time, wishing for a larger field, he also engaged in the stock business, still continuing to manage the meat market, however, until 1890. He was the first stockman to breed thoroughbred cattle in this country, purchasing a small herd of Holsteins about 1885, later introducing the Durham stock, and was also the introducer of thoroughbred horses in this section of the county, bringing in a valuable imported Norman stallion about 1888, and two years later purchasing at Topeka, Kans., and bringing to Franklin, an imported horse of thoroughbred Englishshire stock. Since that time to the present he has kept in pace with the demands for improved breeds, introducing to his neighborhood many valuable and costly animals, including jacks, for he is paying attention to the raising of mules. He was a firm believer in the best stock, and by his example and his

efforts greatly raised the standard throughout the whole region.

His wisdom is fully sustained by the condition of his own stock, and by the extent and renown of his business, he being considered the most successful and progressive stock-breeder in this part of the country. In 1889 he added the raising of sheep to his stock industry, and he has made a great success in that line also. His residence is a little west of Franklin, and is the homestead on which he located in 1876, and which he has occupied continuously since that time. On this fertile and attractive place he has a fine modern dwelling, beautifully situated in a large grove of trees, and commanding a comprehensive view of the surrounding country. It is a model rural home, one of the most admired places in the southern part of Oneida county. It was a favorite resort of the Indians and during Mr. Parkinson's earlier occupancy they used to make themselves very much at home.

Mr. Parkinson also has land in different parts of the county on which his stock ranges, his holdings amounting to some 800 acres. His success is alike beneficial to the community and creditable to himself, for its advantages flow out generously all around him, and it is the direct result of his own enterprise, thrift and business capacity. In politics he is a stanch Republican, but he has always declined office, except in a representative capacity, having consented at times to go as a delegate to the state conventions of his party. To the educational interests of the community he has given special attention, manifesting a breadth of view and energetic diligence in advancing them and in increasing the volume and efficiency of the forces that have them in charge; and in church matters he has also been an active and zealous worker.

On December 9, 1873, Mr. Parkinson was

joined in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Hobbs, the ceremony being performed at Salt Lake City. She is a native of England and a daughter of Charles and Mary A. (Emms) Hobbs, of that country, both parents being esteemed pioneers of Franklin, where they settled in 1861 and still make their home. The Parkinson household comprises thirteen children, all but one of whom are living. They are Nessy Estella (Mrs. George Hobbs), Edith A. (who died in her second year), Samuel W., Mary, Albert H., Leonard, Theresa, Raymond H., Annetta, Bernice H., Rowland H., Myrtle and Roma. A number of these children are college graduates and all have received and are receiving their education in the public schools of Franklin, the Oneida Stake Academy at Preston, the Brigham Young Academy at Logan, Utah, and the State Agricultural College, also at Logan. They promise in their turn to worthily maintain the high standing of the present generation of the family.

Mr. Parkinson has been an elder and a member of the Council of Seventy in the church, and is now a high priest and a high counsellor of the Oneida stake. In 1885 he performed a mission in the Southern states, and has also been on missions in all sections of the Pacific states and has also efficiently worked with his brother William in organization duties. He is one of the leading men of southern Idaho in business and church circles, in agricultural and stock industries, and in the possession of all the attributes of elevated citizenship.

#### DAVID H. PARK.

Born on August 26, 1856, at Lehi, Utah, in one of the most productive of the many fertile sections of the state of Utah, Mr. David H. Park, now of La Belle, Fremont county, Idaho, has from childhood been con-

nected with the agricultural and stockraising industries of the intermountain portion of the Great West, and is a leading farmer of the community where for so many years he has made his home. His parents were Samuel and Jean (Harvey) Park, natives of the picturesque old town of Killburny, Scotland, whence they emigrated in 1853 to obtain a home in the new land of the Mormon Zion, crossing the plains with Capt. Gil Grier's ox train company one year before the installation of the handcart brigade. After one year's residence at Salt Lake City they worked for Bishop Evans at Lehi, thereafter removing to Plain City, where the father aided in erecting the first cabin of the town and remained three years, then locating on a homestead at Weber, after this returning to Salt Lake for three years and then establishing a home at Skull Valley, where was the home of the family for twenty-five years, thence removing to Tooele, where the father, who was born on August 14, 1828, died on May 28, 1898, and the mother, born in 1832, still resides at seventy-two years of age.

The first individual industry pursued by Mr. Park of this review was riding the range, and in this employment he continued for twenty-five consecutive years at Skull Valley, Tintic and Rush Valley, Utah, becoming one of the most expert riders in the region of his operations. Coming to the Snake River Valley in 1885, in May he located on a place above La Belle, but four years since came into possession of his present homestead, where he is successfully engaged in the farming business, having also a small band of superior cattle of the Durham breed, his ability and prosperity in agriculture causing him to be numbered among the leading farmers of the Upper Valley.

He has ever been greatly interested in all local matters of import to the people, in the

early days aiding in the construction of the La Belle irrigating canal, and in this connection we will state that in the pioneer days he was accustomed to haul wood to Eagle Rock, where it was exchanged for such articles of merchandise as were needed, flour, sugar, etc., while the meat used was largely that of the deer he killed and the fish he caught. He also engaged in rafting timber down the Snake River from the mountains for a number of years. In national, state and local politics Mr. Park takes an independent position, binding himself to no party alliances, but reserving to himself the right to dictate how his votes shall be given, while in the circles of the Mormon church he has most capably performed the duties connected with the offices of deacon and priest, being now in the incumbency of the latter position.

On March 26, 1887, at Salt Lake City, Utah, were married David H. Park and Miss Lucy J. Scott, born at Mill Creek, Utah, on April 19, 1855, as a daughter of John and Mary (Pugh) Scott, the father coming from England and the mother from Scotland in 1859, crossing the plains with an ox team company and making their home thereafter at Mill Creek, Salt Lake City, Melville and Cache Valley, where the father died in 1898, at seventy-two years of age, the mother now residing in Salt Lake City, having attained to eighty-two years of age on November 10, 1903. John Scott was a man of fine form and physical prowess and was distinguished for holding the highly honorary position of bodyguard to the Prophet Joseph Smith, and for a full account the reader is referred to Bancroft's History of Utah. Ten children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Park from this marriage, Samuel H., born December 25, 1877; Lucy V., born September 3, 1879; Marvin S., born January 26, 1882, died April 24, 1895; Mary J., born

March 23, 1884; Agnes J., born June 4, 1886; Hazel E., born August 22, 1888; Myrtle S., born June 16, 1890; George A., born June 1, 1892; Peter R., born August 2, 1894; Joseph, born May 9, 1898.

### SAMUEL R. PARKINSON.

Having passed the age of three score years and ten, the term of life for men designated by the Psalmist, Samuel R. Parkinson, of Franklin, Idaho, has retired from the active cares of business and is passing the calm and peaceful evening of his days in a well-earned leisure, amid the scenes which are hallowed by his labors and the pleasing retrospect of the wondrous way through which he has come to his present place in worldly comfort and in the respect and regard of his fellow men. The story of his life, if told in full, would make a thrilling and suggestive narrative, impressively illustrating the wonderful possibilities of American manhood, the great opportunities for energy and capacity to be found in this Western world, the boundless flexibility and adaptiveness of the American mind, and the tremendous energy and power for material good of the Mormon church. The scope of these pages admits of only a brief outline of the salient features, but even these are pregnant with meaning and inspiration.

Mr. Parkinson is an Englishman by birth, whose useful life began at Barrowford, in Lancashire, on April 12, 1831. His parents were William and Charlotte (Rose) Parkinson, also natives of England and descendants of old families. When he was but six months old his father died, and when he reached the age of eight years his mother emigrated with her family from England to Sydney, New South Wales, making the voyage by way of the Cape of Good Hope. After a residence of three years in Australia they removed to Valpa-

raiso, Chili, where they also remained three years, and where Samuel received all the education he was ever able to get in the schools. In 1846 they sailed to England and again settled in Lancashire. There the lad of fifteen years secured employment at railroading until the family decided to come to America, which they did in the spring of 1848, arriving at New Orleans after an uneventful voyage, and from there traveling up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Soon after their arrival the mother died of the cholera, and the family concluded to remain in that city for a time.

Samuel was converted to Mormonism, in St. Louis, but, although eager to join the great body of their church in their Western home, he remained with his step-father and the rest of the family until 1854, being engaged in contract work. In 1852 he was married on New Year's day to Miss Arabella A. Chandler, also a native of England, who had come to live with her sister at St. Louis, where she met Mr. Parkinson. Two years after their marriage they crossed the plains to Utah and settled at Kaysville, their only child at the time being Samuel C., who was born in St. Louis. They remained at Kaysville occupied in farming until the spring of 1860, Mr. Parkinson going in the winter of 1857-8 to Echo Canyon, in the service of the Utah Militia in command of Capt. Daniel H. Wells, to meet the United States troops under General Johnston.

In the spring of 1860 a company was organized at Kaysville and Provo to colonize the Upper Cache Valley and seeing therein an opportunity to better his condition, he was one of the first to join the movement. The expedition passed up the valley by Logan, which was then a new settlement, and halted on the site of Franklin. The country was barren and uninviting, but they saw great possibilities of fruitfulness in it, and concluded to

settle there. Other settlers soon arrived, a town organization was formed and the new municipal bantling they thus founded was named Franklin, in honor of Franklin D. Richards, one of the twelve apostles of the church. Their hopes in this enterprise have been fully realized, as is shown in the present prosperity and highly developed condition of this region.

Peter Maughan, the president of the Cache Valley colony, embracing the settlement of Logan, Wellsville, Richmond, Franklin and Mendon, came to the settlement in the first spring of its existence and completed its organization, appointing Thomas Smart and Mr. Parkinson to superintend its affairs and to lay the land off into ten-acre farming and five-acre meadow lots. There was difficulty in making the surveys; for they were without a compass, and had to take the North star as their guide. But after the north and south line was, by this means, established, the subsequent measurements were easier to make. It was also necessary to build a fort, for the Indians were very troublesome, committing depredations continually, stealing horses and cattle and then compelling the settlers to buy them back in order to avoid greater trouble, not even hesitating to take human life when they thought they could escape the consequences. One morning two men started for the canyon for timber and were attacked by the savages. One escaped unhurt, but the other was badly wounded with arrows. The settlers pursued the Indians but were unable to overtake them, and Mr. Parkinson rode to Salt Lake City for a doctor to attend the wounded man. The physician was unable to dislodge one of the arrow heads that had penetrated the lung, but the man recovered and carried it in his body for twenty years thereafter.

The farming and meadow lots were par-

celed out among the settlers by lot, no advantage being given to any, and all went to work vigorously to clear the land and get it ready for farming, to build canals and ditches for irrigating, to construct roads and bridges, and to do whatever else was required to start the settlement on its way. One of their early labors was the erection of a log schoolhouse, which was the first one erected on the soil of Idaho, and was also used as a meetinghouse. This was put up in the fall of 1860 on a lot adjoining Mr. Parkinson's city residence and now belonging to him.

In 1862, in order to meet a pressing necessity of the people, Mr. Parkinson started a small store in which he handled general merchandise. In 1868 the Cooperative store was established, and a year later Mr. Parkinson closed his mercantile operations, was elected a director of the Cooperative store, of which, in the latter part of 1869, he took charge as manager. He held this position until 1873 when he with others was selected to go on a colonizing mission to Arizona. The expedition started too late in the season and it was postponed a year on account of the scarcity of water in the southern country. They were ordered home and in the spring of 1874 he again took charge of the Cooperative store and was its superintendent for a number of years longer.

In June, 1877, he was tried in the United States district court on the charge of polygamy, then a tenet of the faith of the Mormon church. The trial was held at Malad City and he was acquitted through some technicality or deficiency of evidence. In 1877 he was made a counsellor to Bishop Hatch. In 1887 Mr. Parkinson was tried at Blackfoot under the Federal law, for "unlawful cohabitation," in the United States district court, Justice Hayes presiding. This was at the time when the Edmunds-Tucker law was in force, and

several hundred of the leading Mormon polygamists were haled before the courts, and imprisoned and fined if they did not accept the alternative tendered of abandoning their plural wives and children, "unlawful cohabitation" being the term given in the law to maintaining marriage relations with the plural wives. Mr. Parkinson did not deny that he was living with his three wives, and stated to the court that "while grass grew and water sought its level" he would remain true to his wives and children, and that, under no circumstances, would he ever abandon them or cease to provide for them, that the court had him in its power and could do what it pleased with him, as it was a matter of religious duty with him.

Justice Hayes told him that as he would not make the slightest concession there only remained to him to do his duty and pass sentence upon him of an imprisonment of six months and an added fine of \$300. The justice, however, was so impressed by the sterling character of the accused that he told the marshal not to put Mr. Parkinson in jail, but to notify him when he was ready to take him to Boise and that Mr. Parkinson would be on hand to serve his sentence, and he also instructed the warden of the prison not to cut off Mr. Parkinson's beard and to treat him kindly. He also asked the privilege of calling upon him when he came to Boise. Mr. Parkinson served his time of imprisonment, paid his fine and returned to Franklin, never more to be troubled on this charge.

In 1879 Mr. Parkinson went east and brought out machinery for a woolen mill and started at Franklin the North Star Woolen Mills, the first established on Idaho soil. This enterprise belonged to the Cooperative Store Co., but our subject was at the head of it until 1889, when the Oneida Mercantile Union was formed, which purchased all the

business concerns in the town. Previous to this, in association with Thomas Smart, he had started the first sawmill in this section of the country, and this they operated for a number of years.

When the Mercantile Union was organized the Cooperative Store Co. ceased to exist, but it wound up its affairs by paying its stockholders \$1.85 on every dollar they had invested, a gratifying evidence of the position it had won and the business it had done under his able management. He had considerable stock in the Mercantile Union, but, wishing to retire from the commercial pursuits, he resigned as manager of the woolen mill, and thenceforth devoted his attention to farming and raising sheep. He carried on his sheep business until the fall of 1899 when he sold it out to his sons; and in 1902 he sold his farm also, and since that time has lived at ease, being principally occupied with church work, in which he has always been active and prominent, serving as counsellor to the bishop at this place for twenty-six years and making his home on the same piece of land continuously since the spring of 1860. In political creed Mr. Parkinson is a Republican, and from his young manhood he has been very active and influential in political circles. He is now one of the few remaining pioneers of the town, and is universally venerated by its people as a successful and representative man.

By his first marriage he became the father of nine children, Samuel C., William C., Charlotte C. (Mrs. William Pratt), George C., Franklin C., Esther C. (Mrs. Henry T. Rogers), Albert C. (deceased), Clara C. (deceased), and Caroline C. (Mrs. Charles D. Goaslind.) Each has as a middle name the maiden name of the mother, Chandler. His second wife was Miss Charlotte Smart, a native of Missouri. They are the parents of ten children, Anna S. (Mrs. Ossian L. Packer),

Lucy S. (Mrs. Charles Lloyd), Joseph S., Frederick S., Leona S. (Mrs. Walter P. Monson), Bertha S. (Mrs. Nephi Larsen), Eva S., Hazel S. (Mrs. Peter P. Peterson), Nettie S. and Vivian S. The third marriage was to Miss Maria Smart, a sister of his second wife, also a native of Missouri, and, as in the case of the other two, all the children have her maiden name as their middle name. They are thirteen in number, ten of whom are living. Thomas S., Luella S. (Mrs. Matthias F. Cowley), Arabella S. (Mrs. Robert Daines), Sarah S. (Mrs. George T. Marshall), Olive S. (Mrs. Ezra Monson), Edmund S., Clarence S., Susanna S., Hazen S. and Glenn S. Those deceased are Henry S., Chloe S. and Leona S.

In this large Mormon family there is not one "black sheep." All stand in the highest ranks of educational, professional and business life, fourteen of them being graduates from the leading educational institutions of the West, six of the number having given effective service for years as educators, while four of the sons are now successfully conducting mercantile operations in a leading way and all of the children reflecting great credit on their parentage and also reflecting the noble qualities of the father by well-ordered lives of more than ordinary usefulness to society. Ten sons have reached the age of maturity and are exercising the right of suffrage. Such a statement of facts indicates what an important matter Mr. Parkinson considered the education and proper bringing up of his children to be; and, in a weak way, indicates the strenuous exertions Mr. Parkinson must have made in the pioneer days to bring about this result. Possessed of the highest patriotism as well as morality, there has never been a day in his mature life when he would not have taken up arms in defense of his country, and the sons spoken of above are fully dominated by the same loyalty to their country.

## JACOB N. PARKS.

This representative citizen of Rigby has had much to do with the development of Fremont county from its original pioneer condition, being a skilled mechanic, the first carpenter of Rigby, and the architect and builder of some of the most beautiful and attractive public and private buildings of the country, notable among them being the Rigby mill, and all of the best buildings of the town, while at Lewisville he also constructed the best houses, among them the residences of Bishop Jardine, Mrs. Walter Davis and William Valentine, and the addition to the schoolhouse at Menan and the City drug store at Hamilton. Mr. Parks was born in Burke county, N. C., on March 26, 1856, a son of William W. and Eliza (Copeney) Parks, and a history of his parents with ancestral data is given in the review of the life of W. W. Parks, appearing elsewhere in this work.

From early life it was an established principle of Mr. Parks to do thoroughly whatever labor came to him to do, and upon attaining his majority he apprenticed himself to the trade of carpentry, serving four years in this apprenticeship under competent and capable tutelage, and acquiring a full technical knowledge of the theoretical as well as practical departments of this trade. In 1882 he came to Salt Lake City and was there engaged in carpentry and also conducted a furniture shop until he came to Rigby in 1884, after which he followed work at his trade in Montana for three years, thence returning to Rigby and making his home on the ranch he had located on his first visit.

In the pioneer days all were alike destitute of money, and the ways by which the means of subsistence were provided is interesting to none. Deer in numbers used to gather in the "bottoms" and furnished the greater portion

of the meat consumed by the settlers. Mr. Parks used to haul wood to Idaho Falls and exchange the load for 100 pounds of flour, the trip occupying two days. Another method of procuring supplies was cutting fence posts and wood and rafting them down the Snake River, where they were exchanged for the desired commodities. These primitive conditions passed away after a time, when the irrigated fields began to yield their bounteous crops, and money began to come into the settlements with the rise of the land.

Mr. Parks was even in the pioneer days in a better condition than many of the settlers, for carpenter work was always demanded; even if cash could not be paid for it, provisions could be furnished, and there has never been a time here when there was no work for Mr. Parks to do in carpentry or building. He has been prominent in all matters of improvement and public benefit, ever a worthy and public-spirited citizen. He was instrumental in the construction of the early irrigating canals, and assisted in putting in the head gate of the big canal. He has ever taken a thoughtful and an intelligent interest in public affairs from a Republican standpoint, and, in April, 1889, in President Harrison's administration, he was commissioned by Postmaster General John Wannamaker as the first postmaster of Rigby, holding that office with great popular acceptance for ten consecutive years. For the last five years he has been identified with the Presbyterian church of Rigby, and he is now serving as the efficient superintendent of its Sabbath school. In the educational interests of the community Mr. Parks has ever been greatly interested, giving freely of his time and means to advance their resources.

At Louisville, Gaston county, N. C., on September 19, 1877, were performed the marriage ceremonies of Mr. Parks and Miss Lizzie

Burch, a daughter of William and Charity (Hager) Burch, natives of North Carolina, where she was born on December 8, 1862, her father owning and conducting a ferry across the Catawba River in connection with prosperous farming and gristmill operations. In 1892 Mrs. Parks returned to her native state to visit her paternal home and while she was there the father died, at seventy-two years of age, and soon after her return to Idaho the mother passed on to the Silent Land, at the age of sixty-nine years. On August 10, 1903, Mrs. Parks closed her earthly career after six days' illness, mourned by an unusually large number of close personal friends.

The home circle of Mr. and Mrs. Parks was enlarged and blessed by the arrival of the following children: Mary G. died at thirteen days of age; Houston H. graduated in 1900 from the New Jersey Academy of Logan, Utah, being now twenty-one years of age; Bessie M., eighteen years old; Mary J., fifteen years old; Darral R., thirteen years old; Charity M., ten years old; Solon W., now three years of age and a general favorite.

#### W. W. PARKS.

Descending from North Carolinan ancestors that have made their homes in that state from the early Colonial days, representatives of the name having in each generation filled civil and military positions with honor, their names being found on the battle roll of every war from the Revolution to the present writing, W. W. Parks, an honored resident of Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho, was born in Burke county, N. C., on November 25, 1832, and he has consequently more than filled the allotted length of days of the Biblical standard. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Moore) Parks, the father being a country blacksmith, about twelve miles from Morgantown, where he lived an in-

dustrious and unostentatious life, enjoying the esteem of his fellow men and seeing a family of fourteen children attain maturity under his hospitable roof. His death came to him in May, 1864, at the age of seventy years, while the cherished mother long survived him, attaining the venerable age of eighty-nine years before her death in 1891.

In the industrious surroundings of the childhood home of W. W. Parks there was no place for idleness, and he early was cognizant of the dignity and the necessity of labor, giving earnest attention to whatever came to hand to do, and in his father's shop, and under his competent tutelage, he acquired a skilled knowledge of the blacksmith's trade and, on the farms adjacent thereto, an understanding of farming. Thus things were proceeding, his time being passed in honest industry, when the great war of 1861 burst upon the country, sweeping established institutions from their foundations, and calling every able-bodied man into military service to wear either the blue or the gray. Without hesitation, Mr. Parks enrolled himself in the Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment, C. S. A., and with the gallant fortunes of that organization he identified himself, giving active and continuous service until the close of the war, participating in numerous sharply contested engagements and battles with "bushwhackers," but never receiving a wound.

When peace returned, Mr. Parks returned to his former home and employments, remaining in North Carolina until 1881, when, coming west to Colorado, he was there employed for seven months, thence removing to Salt Lake City, where he first labored as a carpenter for six months, thereafter being connected with the operations of the salt works for one year. It was in 1884, when the Upper Snake River Valley was still an almost untouched pioneer section, that Mr. Parks came to the Rigby set-

tlement to establish a home in this land of glorious possibilities, and, on the open tract of sagebrush plains, he chose a location two and one-half miles northwest of Rigby, there taking up a homestead of 160 acres, on which he has since resided, being a prominent factor in all matters looking toward the improvement, the development or the building up of the valley. He assisted in the construction of the three earliest canals to bring the needed water to the fields of this section, and is now a stockholder in the North Rigby Irrigation Canal Co.

As quiet and unostentatious in his manner of life as his Eastern ancestors, he has at all times and under all circumstances refused to be considered as a candidate for any political or public office, and, when elected justice of the peace in 1900, he refused to qualify, as he did not want the office, being content to give an earnest support in a quiet way to the political party of his choice, the Democratic. He is well known as a man of broad liberality, possessing a clear foresight and a tenacious purpose, as well as sagacity, ingenuity and firmness in the carrying out of his well-conceived plans, and it is recognized that his success has not come to him as a matter of chance, but has been the result of his own ability, integrity and silent perseverance.

It was in Burke county, North Carolina, on February 22, 1854, that the marriage of Mr. Parks and Miss Eliza N. Copeney was solemnized, she being the daughter of Albert and Sophronia (Harshaw) Copeney, also representatives of old North Carolina families born in Burke county, and sterling types of the best agricultural class of the state, where her father died in November, 1853, at the age of forty-five years, and the mother, who long survived her husband, attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years, dying in 1901.

We will now give a brief record of the births and deaths of the children who have

come to bless and cheer the home of Mr. and Mrs. Parks: Jacob, born March 25, 1855; Thomas, born October 27, 1858, died in Burke county, N. C., in 1859; Mary Elizabeth, born January 10, 1860; Annis, born June 3, 1862; Beatrice, born February 17, 1864, died at Rigby, Idaho, at the age of twenty-nine years; Lulu, born February 22, 1866; Herbert M., born March 25, 1869; Ibra, born June 9, 1871; Metta L., born August 10, 1873, died aged fourteen months; Teesdale, born October 12, 1876.

The private life of Mr. Parks is without blemish, and those who know him best, his friends and his neighbors, all testify to his courtesy, his affability, his generosity and his true manliness. He is a type of that manhood in which the best American citizenship is exemplified, and the family stands high in the social ranks of the community, while the hospitality of the generous household is of that cordial, old-time character, now, alas, passing rapidly away. May the father and mother be spared long years to dispense it to their multitude of friends and acquaintances.

#### ANDREW A. ANDERSON.

A few of the "old-timers" are yet with us today, men who did not come west in the palatial railroad trains, but marched across the plains, keeping step and time with the slow "bull teams;" men who know the meaning of the warwhoop, experienced the perils and excitement of Indian warfare, and were the ones who blazed the way for so many thousands of followers to come to this garden land of the Great West in safety and in peace. Their numbers are steadily growing less and the white-haired remnant now existing will soon have passed away, leaving "the old pioneer" only a memory in the minds of the younger generation. And one of this number

is Andrew A. Anderson, who is now passing the closing years of an active, useful and adventurous life in the peaceful serenity and rural surroundings of his home at Rexburg, Idaho.

Mr. Anderson was born on March 4, 1832, at Murray, Orleans county, N. Y., a son of Andrew S. and Ann J. (Johnson) Anderson, who came from Norway to America during the war of 1812, as one of the crew of a vessel, all being left stranded at New York City. He thereafter entered the American service and fought heroically against the invading English until they were driven from America, and afterward became a resident and citizen of the country his valor had defended. He later located his family, first in the new forest lands of Orleans county, N. Y., for an eight years' residence, then they commenced their long westward way, purchasing land in Illinois and there conducting farming operations until 1848, when, as dutiful Mormons, they took up the line of march for Utah in this the second year of the Mormon pilgrimage, in one of the companies of the "Saints." In the spring of 1858 he was a member of that famous historic company that President Young sent from Salt Lake to Salmon River settlement of Idaho to bring away the beleagured colonists of Lemhi, they abandoning the homes they had there created to the savage Indians who were thirsting for their blood. After two years' residence in Salt Lake City, the family home was transferred to the new town of Lehi, where the Saints were struggling to sustain a footing, although seriously embarrassed by the hostile manifestations of the Indians, and here the father died in June, 1858, the mother living to be ninety-four years old and dying in 1864.

The first individual enterprise of Mr. Anderson of this memoir was serving as an Indian scout for two years, in which he had not





A. A. ANDERSON.



MRS. A. A. ANDERSON.



a few episodes of danger and other thrilling experiences. In the summer of 1850 he aided in the construction of the first house erected within the present limits of the state of Nevada. This was built to be used as a trading post, near the center of Carson Valley, and at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, but Mr. Anderson tarried here only three months, thence going on to California, where he was engaged in mining at various camps, but mostly on the Middle Fork of the American River. On the return trip, in 1851, his party was attacked by Indians on the Humboldt River of Nevada, in the melee a spent bullet striking Mr. Anderson on the mouth but with fortunately no serious results. Two years later he enlisted in a Utah cavalry regiment and passed a very busy year in Indian warfare, many times being surrounded, but in every instance escaping without injury. In 1853 and 1854 he was a scout under General Wells and has never yet received his discharge from that service. In 1857 he was a scout for the Mormon forces in the campaign against General Johnston, and, in dodging the Federal soldiers, was kept incessantly on the move, as were the Mormon leaders to avoid capture. Mr. Anderson says: "No guns were fired, however, and the ropes that Johnston brought to hang the leaders of the Mormons were burned by a small detachment of Utah troops."

In 1851 Mr. Anderson purchased twenty acres of land near Lehi, where he made a pleasant home for his family and cultivated the rich soil. In 1860 he took up forty-five acres of government land in Cache county, Utah, and in the military operations of that section of the West, in 1861, he was an active participant in every battle fought, his organization coming off victorious in all. He continued his farming in Cache county until 1884, with the exception of one year, when

he was called to Arizona to aid in founding a settlement, thence removing to Rexburg, where he has been since engaged in profitable agricultural operations. In politics he is a Republican and socially he is an estimable and public-spirited citizen, a genial companion, and a strong friend, enjoying also a universal popularity among young and old. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he was ordained as a teacher in 1852, an elder in 1855, one of the Seventies in 1856, a high priest in 1884, and as a patriarch in 1901.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson with Miss Mary Smith was consecrated on July 27, 1851, her parents being Abram and May (McEwen) Smith, the father dying in Scotland and the mother later coming to Utah, where she resided at Beaver until her death. The names of their children, the date of birth, etc., are as follows: Andrew S., born November 28, 1858; Sarah A., born June 12, 1861; Almira M., born June 18, 1863; Joseph A., born July 8, 1865, died February 11, 1890, buried at Smithfield, Utah; Jane, born in November, 1867, died at the age of three months; Mary A., born May 15, 1870; John A., born January 26, 1873; Robert W., born March 17, 1875, died April 2, 1877; George W., born July 31, 1877; Solvay C., born December 4, 1881, died in September, 1883; Zina P., born January 29, 1885. Mrs. Anderson died on May 8, 1900, aged fifty-seven years, closing a life of true womanly and motherly attributes to the permanent sorrow of not only the members of her immediate family, but of a vast number of friends who loved her for her genuine worth.

#### WALTER PAUL.

This veteran pioneer, who in many departments of the industrial activity of the intermountain section of the Rocky Mountains

has given willing and valuable service, was born in Cornwall, England, on March 10, 1834, and is consequently in the seventieth year of his life. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Goyne) Paul, who brought the family from England to Utah, arriving in Salt Lake City on October 2, 1854. The father, as an able architect, was connected with the building up, development and the beautifying of the place, dying at the venerable age of eighty-six years, the mother of the subject of this review dying at the age of fifty years within less than three months from her arrival at Salt Lake City.

After identifying himself with various industries in and around Salt Lake City until 1871, Mr. Paul established himself in the furniture business in the Cache Valley of Utah, receiving a fine patronage for the eleven years he was there resident, and thereafter removing in 1883 to Rexburg as one of the earliest pioneers of the whole Upper Valley of the Snake River, and here he has since been resident, being closely connected in many ways with the advancement and development of the country and holding numerous offices tending to show the high public estimate of him as a man and his eminent capability for holding important trusts. He has forty acres of productive farming land, has from the first been engaged in the furniture business, was employed as the first surgeon of Rexburg and served as the first undertaker. Ever a stalwart Republican, he was elected a justice of the peace in 1884, serving in this office for two years, then was elected county coroner, as such holding the first inquest of Fremont county on the body of a son of Wyman Parker, who was accidentally shot to death. Holding the appointment of assistant postmaster of Rexburg for one year, he was then commissioned postmaster by President Cleveland, holding that office until the Mormons

were disfranchised. When the first dramatic association of Rexburg was organized in 1882, Mr. Paul was made its president, holding the position with acceptability for seven years, and in all public enterprises he has ever manifested a cordial liberality and assistance and gave financial aid to the construction of those great arteries of the agricultural life of this section, the early irrigating canals.

By his first wife Ann, a daughter of George and Mary Walker, who was born on January 28, 1840, and whom he married on December 25, 1856, Mr. Paul had these children: Anna E., Walter G. (see his sketch on other pages of this book), William H., John R., Mary J., Prissilla, deceased, Edmund Y. and Sarah (twins), Frank O. and Minnie S. George and Mary Walker were natives of England, who became residents of Missouri in 1849 and in 1851 crossed the plains in an ox team company, making their residence first in Salt Lake City and later in the Cache Valley, where the mother now resides. Mary Ann Walker Paul died on January 14, 1875, and the second marriage of Mr. Paul was on March 10, 1877, being then united with Miss Emma Westover, whose birth occurred on September 3, 1858, a daughter of Edwin and Ann (Finley) Westover, natives of Glasgow, Scotland, and to them have been born Oscar S. Edmund R. (who enlisted as a soldier in the Spanish-American war on May 3, 1898, and, serving in the Philippine Islands, participated in the hotly contested battles of Manila, Paco, Santa Ana, Calaocan and others equally as important, also in the trenches rendering most gallant service, being honorably mustered out at Presidio, Calif., on September 25, 1899), Louisa A., Laura M. (deceased), Clarence, Haddassah, Emma A. (deceased), Dora L., Fremont R. (the first child born in Rexburg after this became Fremont county, who is now deceased), Elmer B. and Harold L.

Mrs. Emma Westover died January 15, 1897. The Paul family has an extensive acquaintance and is an important element in social and other functions, while the cordial hospitality manifested indicates the innate courtesy of the inmates of their family circles and wins and retains many friends.

#### EPHRAIM PETERSON.

Successful in business, even under adverse circumstances, prominent in politics, active and influential in church work, and exhibiting enterprise and public spirit in the matter of local improvements, Ephraim Peterson, of Mink Creek, is one of the leading and representative citizens of Oneida county, and is justly entitled on his personal merit and his public services to the community to the high respect in which he is held by all classes of people. He was born at Salt Lake City on April 20, 1858, the son of Hans and Karn Sophia (Anderson) Peterson, natives of Denmark. In 1851 they embraced the doctrines of the Mormon church, and five years later emigrated to the United States. After reaching the Mississippi they made their way with toil and difficulty across the plains in one of the renowned handcart trains, and settled at Brigham City.

In 1857, on account of the Indian uprising, they with other residents of that neighborhood went further south in the territory, and while living at Salt Lake City their son, Ephraim, was born. When quiet and safety were restored at Brigham they returned to that town and there the father was busily engaged as a cooper, supplying barrels to all the surrounding country. Both parents passed the rest of their lives there, the mother dying in May, 1900, and the father in October, 1902. As pioneers of the town they helped to found it, and as good, enterprising and progressive citizens they helped to develop the resources of the

country around them and build up its little center of population and business. They were held in high esteem by all its people, among whom they lived useful lives, with becoming loyalty to the church of their adoption and the interests of the community in which they had cast their lot.

Ephraim Peterson was reared and in a small way educated at Brigham City, but his scholastic training at the schools was meager, and he was obliged to supply its deficiencies by diligent study and reading at night, being at an early age forced to provide for himself by hard work. He was employed at different occupations at and near his home until 1877, when he married, and soon afterward moved to Mink Creek, Idaho. When he there settled he found only four settlers living there, and he was in all respects a veritable pioneer in a new and unsettled country. He turned his attention to farming and stockraising, which were the occupations of the region for everybody, and continued to devote himself exclusively to them until 1887, when he bought a piece of land on the creek and built a store. This he stocked with a complete line of general merchandise, and its opening was hailed as the inauguration of a much-needed enterprise in the community.

He conducted the store with energy and breadth of view and found it profitable to himself, as well as very serviceable to the people. At the same time he carried on farming operations, but hired all his help in this line in order to give his entire attention to his mercantile business. In 1891, being called on a two-years mission to Virginia, he rented the store and its privileges for that time, and when he returned and resumed control of it he found that bad management during his absence had nearly ruined the business. He went to work, however, with determination and persistent effort to rehabilitate it, and in time had it once more established on a firm and profitable basis.

From his return he was occupied in widening his operations, in keeping pace in every way with the progress and development of the community, until his store was one of the leading mercantile enterprises, and he became one of the leading merchants of his part of the county until he disposed of it by sale on August 22, 1903.

While located at a small place, and not conspicuously on the highways of travel or commerce, his enterprising spirit and decided business capacity brought tribute to his coffers and commendation of his skill from a very large scope of country, and established him in the confidence and esteem of the business world as a man particularly gifted with the commercial genius that creates trade anywhere and promotes all the progressive elements of a community. In political faith he is an unyielding Republican, and both as a private worker in the ranks of his party, and as its representative in important public positions, he has given the principles to which he adheres strong support and has dignified them in the eyes of his fellows. He served four years as a constable, and in 1900 was elected justice of the peace, an office which he filled until 1903.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Peterson was chosen to represent Oneida county in the state Legislature, and in that exalted forum he fully realized the expectations of his people in the character of the service he rendered and the benefits he secured for the county and state in legislation. In 1901 a cooperative company was formed for the purpose of purchasing and operating a dairy business, which had been started the previous year. In this company he owns one-third of the stock, his being the largest interest belonging to any one man. The enterprise is conducted with intelligence and on strict business principles, and is yielding good profits to its stockholders.

Mr. Peterson was married at Brigham

City, Utah, on September 10, 1877, with Miss Christiana Christensen, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Nels and Annie Sophia Christensen, of that country. They came to Utah and settled at Brigham City in 1875, and some time after the Petersons located at Mink Creek they also took up their residence there, where the mother died in 1888 and the father is still living. Twelve children have come to the Peterson household, Annie C., Matilda and a twin sister who died at her birth, Elvira, Francis, Laurene, Ephraim, Jr., Leo, Martin, Oscar, Early and Howard.

#### JAMES POLSON.

Having his birth in the far-distant land of Sweden, where he was born on April 7, 1841, a son of Paul and Amanda Polson, both of his parents having passed their entire lives in their native land, where they died, James Polson is now the owner of 160 acres of finely improved land in the vicinity of Taylor postoffice, Idaho, which by his energy, industry and discriminating efforts has been transformed from a desert wilderness to a highly productive ranch, on which its energetic proprietor is conducting stockraising operations of scope and importance, running fine bands of horses, cattle and droves of hogs.

In 1871 occurred the emigration of Mr. Polson from his native land, he coming direct to Salt Lake City, under the auspices of the Mormon church, with which he had become affiliated. At Salt Lake City he became a laborer in the mines of Utah until 1888, then, after a period of time, selling his possessions in that state, thence removing to Bingham county and locating on his present productive ranch.

Mr. Polson has been twice married, his first wife being a native of Sweden, where the marriage occurred, she accompanying him to America, where her life closed in Utah. Their

children were Parley, Annie (deceased), Andrew and Emma. After her death he remarried, and by this second union he is the father of seven children, Matilda, James A., Lena, Joseph, Clara, Lawrence, Abraham (deceased), Mary, and Oscar (deceased). There is an atmosphere of general prosperity surrounding the home of Mr. Polson, and by his diligent industry as well as deeply religious zeal, he stands high in the community and holds a position of high priest in his church.

#### JOHN PETERSON.

The life of Mr. Peterson, who is now a progressive farmer and stockman of Bingham county, Idaho, has been replete with ceaseless toil and endeavor, and his career has been a rather uneventful one, but his energy and progressive spirit have enabled him to attain a position of prosperity and to win a worthy success, and he has been for a term of years industriously identified with the productive interests of the state of Idaho, aiding and contributing to the advancement and material prosperity of the commonwealth, while his course has ever been such as to retain the confidence and esteem of his fellow men. He is a native of the far-away kingdom of Denmark, where he was born on January 14, 1855, as the son of Peter and Helen Peterson, the parents being natives of Denmark and thrifty farmers. His father was born in 1816, a son of Thomas Thomason, the family lineage going back through unnumbered generations in that little kingdom. His mother was also born in 1816, and of her seven children six are now living, she herself passing from earth in her native land, at the venerable age of eighty-two years.

Deeming the conditions of life in Denmark unpropitious for an active and resolute nature, at the early age of nineteen years John

Peterson left his native land and, coming to the United States, made his first location at Saint Joseph, Mo., where he remained, diligently following his trade of stationary engineer from 1874 until the fall of 1882, thence removing to Iowa for the winter and in the spring making the long wearisome journey across the plains to Brigham City, Utah, the next year coming to his present home in Bingham county, Idaho, where he availed himself of his right of homesteading by filing upon 160 acres of government land, also making a timber culture claim of an equal area, and engaged in general farming and in the raising of cattle; which vocation he has followed until the present time.

When he located upon his property he was in truth a pioneer settler, and his influence and labors have done much toward bringing about the changed appearance of the country. It seems almost like a magic picture to note the changes that have been wrought by his care, energy and discriminate efforts upon the apparently barren tract upon which he settled. He has now a fine estate, comfortable buildings, productive acres and fertile fields. Surely no representative of his native country but would congratulate him upon the progress he has made and upon the success he has met in this land of his adoption, and he truly has no reason to regret the brave courage that sent him across the water to the unknown land.

On December 4, 1878, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Caroline Jansen, a native of Denmark, and a daughter of Jens and Magdalina (Hansen) Jansen, both natives of Denmark, they emigrating in 1870 and settling in Kansas, where the father still resides, the mother dying in 1899 at the age of eighty-four years. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have had twelve children: Helen, born February 28, 1880; Peter, born June 4, 1881; Rosa,

born April 23, 1883; John, born October 30, 1884; Carrie, born October 2, 1886; Minnie, born September 6, 1888, deceased; Luty, born December 27, 1889; William, born October 25, 1891; Oscar, born December 23, 1893; David, born July 17, 1896, deceased; Walter, born November 24, 1897; Eva, born June 9, 1901. As a citizen Mr. Peterson is popular with all classes, being considered an industrious and hard-working citizen, an upright and broad-minded man, who aims to do his whole duty and make his life conform to right, as he sees and understands it, while in his home and circle of acquaintances himself and wife have a well-earned reputation for their hospitality.

#### L. J. PORTER.

Probably no resident of Bingham county is more in touch with the scientific and practical methods underlying successful agriculture than the representative citizen of Idaho whose name heads this review, whose beautiful homestead ranch is located eight miles north of the village of Blackfoot, on the west side of Snake River, where he is most profitably engaged in conducting successful stock-raising and farming operations. He was born on June 22, 1857, in Sullivan county, Pa., a son of Latney and Seraphene (Brown) Porter, for whose personal history we refer the reader to the sketch of the brother of Mr. Porter, John P. Porter, which appears elsewhere in this volume.

Until his majority L. J. Porter passed his life in attending school and aiding his father in his numerous business activities, then for eight years he was engaged in agricultural operations in his native county, becoming during this period thoroughly conversant with the best methods for successfully conducting agriculture and, for a portion of this time, doing business for himself. In 1888 he came

to Blackfoot, and here he became connected with western agriculture upon the fertile area of the homestead of his present residence, engaging in stockraising operations in connection with general farming. He has since been very prominent in connection with the development of agriculture in this section of the state, and was one of the originators and builders of the Lava-Side Irrigating Ditch, and was general manager of the company.

A man of pronounced ideas, good judgment and executive ability, his services have been brought into requisition as an instructor in farming in the United States Indian service, and his agricultural proficiency has also had recognition in his appointment as foreman of farming on the Bannock Creek Reservation, where he gave most valuable service for two years and three months. He is an active and zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party and is greatly interested in all public matters of a local nature, serving the public with great capability in the offices of school trustees and justice of the peace for several terms, while fraternally he is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. Porter has been twice married, first, on September 25, 1880, with Miss Elizabeth Gloekler, of Pennsylvania, a daughter of Anthony and Margaret Gloekler, who died at Blackfoot in 1900 at the age of forty years, leaving six children: Roseltha, George, Arville, Floyd, Clarence and Ervin. His second marriage was on July 27, 1901, with Mrs. Emily (Mead) Ramey, a native of Virginia, whose first husband was David Ramey.

#### NAHUM B. PORTER.

The late Nahum B. Porter, of Preston, whose death on February 12, 1894, at the age of sixty-three years, came as a shock to the community, although failing health for some

years previously had in a measure prepared the way for it, was a native of Ossian, Livingston county, N. Y., born on June 16, 1831. His parents were Abram and Marcia M. (Bisby) Porter, also New Yorkers, residents of Livingston county from their birth until they came to Utah in 1863. Mr. Porter grew to manhood in his native county and was educated in its public schools. After leaving school he worked at various occupations, being industrious and ambitious of being employed and not above doing whatever offered that was profitable and gave the means of advancement.

In the spring of 1863, in company with his parents and his own family, Mr. Porter came to Utah, making the trip over the plains with teams, and reaching Salt Lake City after the usual trying experiences and long drawn-out endurance. After lingering a short time at the Mormon capital he settled near Ogden and was there engaged in farming until 1876, when he went into the employ of the Utah & Northern Railroad, engaging in section work on the Cache Valley branch. He first moved his family to Logan for a year at this time, and then, the branch being completed to Preston, he located on land one-half mile south of what is now the center of the town, built a dwelling and other necessary houses on it, and took his family there to live. He continued to work on the railroad and at the same time put his land under cultivation and conducted its tillage on a small scale.

About 1881 he was called to the bishopric of the newly organized Preston ward, and at once left the railroad service and devoted himself to the interests of the church and his farm. He served as bishop until 1889, when he resigned and William E. Parkinson was called to succeed him. He was prosperous and frugal, and made judicious investments in real-estate, buying considerable property in and around

Preston, at one time owning the lot now occupied by the store of John Larsen & Sons. After resigning the bishopric he gave his whole attention to his farming operations, and although his health was feeble and he was not able to do much physical labor, his mind was active and his judgment was good, and he managed his industry with great success and vigor. He was also interested in a sawmill near Preston, and this was operated with the same energy and close attention to details that characterized his farm work. He was in those days one of the foremost men of his community, and was always active in the promotion of every good undertaking for the advancement or improvement of the county. In church affairs he retained his interest to the last, and never stinted his contributions of time, labor or material aid in the enlargement of the powers or the increase of the good work of the organization to which he was so firmly attached. He died on February 12, 1894, and was buried at Preston. Since then his widow has made her home with her son, N. Boyd Porter. On October 22, 1853, at Ossian, N. Y., Mr. Porter was united in marriage with Miss Rachel A. Murray, a native of that state and daughter of Samuel S. and Sallie M. (Wilcox) Murray. Her father was a sawmill owner and operator in that state, where he remained until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Porter had seven children: Frances M. (Mrs. Brown), Alice V. (Mrs. Young), Margaret (Mrs. West), N. Boyd and Nellie (Mrs. Head), living, and Rose E. and Jennie, deceased. Mr. Porter's life was active and useful, never ignoring his own interests and his duty to make the best provision he could for his family, but at the same time holding ever prominently in view the general weal of the county and state in which he lived, with due regard to each of the moral, educational, social, industrial and mercantile agencies on which their development and advancement depended.

He was a leading man, and was universally esteemed as such.

N. BOYD PORTER, the only son and fifth child of Nahum B. Porter, is a native of the state in which the church to which he belongs, and of which he is an ornament, is so potential, and which it has built largely by its own systematic energy and indomitable push and perseverance, having been born at Ogden, Utah, on February 1, 1866, although he became a resident of Idaho when he was about eleven years old. He received his education mainly at Preston and afterward was employed on his father's farm until his first marriage, and since that time he has been variously occupied, but always with profit and credit to himself and advantage to his personal welfare and permanent good. In 1901 he started a cattle industry by leasing land and taking stock on shares, and in this venture, as in all others, he has been successful and prosperous.

Mr. Porter was married first at Logan, Utah, on December 6, 1888, to Miss Rosamond Green, a native of that state, and they had two children, Lewis B. and Rachel. This wife died on September 24, 1892, and was buried at Preston. His second marriage occurred on June 30, 1897, and he was then united with Miss Sarah J. Clayton, a native of Franklin, Idaho. They have three children, Iona, Ellen and Spencer. Mr. Porter is one of the substantial and rising young men of the county, a worthy follower of his father's excellent example.

#### WILLIAM QUAYLE.

The life of the prosperous citizen of Bear Lake county, Idaho, whose name stands at the head of this review, has been replete with all the varied experiences of the anxious pioneer and the wealthy citizen, and the happiness of a cheerful and prosperous old age has come to him as a rich bounty for the excel-

lency, the public spirit and the financial ability he has manifested throughout his long and instructive career. William Quayle was born on July 24, 1839, in Illinois, his parents, John and Catherine (Killup) Quayle, natives of the Isle of Man, becoming residents of that state as early pioneers immediately subsequent to their emigration from Great Britain in 1837, and filling well their spheres in the agricultural development of that then new land until 1845, when, becoming members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, they determined to join the multitudes of their religious belief who were going westward to the land of Deseret to build up a mighty nation whose God should be the Lord, and they were members of one of the earliest, if not the earliest, Mormon battalions to take the long, wearisome, and at that time extremely dangerous, journey across the plains to the site of Salt Lake City. In the varying labors incident to the transforming of a wilderness into a land of gardens, flowing with milk and honey, they passed many years, the father dying in 1892, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years, long surviving the mother, whose life's activities ceased in 1850.

Educated in Salt Lake City until he was fourteen years of age, Mr. Quayle of this review then took life in hand for himself, and proceeded to California, and, after two years passed there in various employments, he engaged in freighting operations which he prosperously conducted for ten years, during this time making ten trips over the long trail of the plains with ox teams, encountering many privations, hardships and dangers, and experiencing many adventures. At one time, in a battle with the Indians at Rawlins, Wyo., he was sore beset and had his horse shot from under him. Desiring a quieter and less eventful life than freighting, Mr. Quayle began ranching in Cedar Valley, Utah, continuing there un-

til seven years had passed, when, on September 1, 1874, he came to his present location at Dingle, Idaho, immediately taking a position of importance among the people of the county, and engaging in stockraising operations of great scope and importance, being acknowledged a leader in his line and ever maintaining the grade of his stock at a high standard.

His industry, foresight, practical ability and financial skill have brought him wealth, but its acquisition has in no wise changed the genial, cordial, courteous nature that from his earliest days has won him friends in no unstinted measure, and the old-time hospitality of the earlier days is fully exemplified at his home. He has a well-improved ranch of 700 acres in Dingle Valley, where he is now raising large herds of finely graded cattle of superior quality and extensive flocks of sheep. He is also the owner of a large flouring mill at Montpelier, now under lease to one of his sons. As an evidence of the standing he holds in the estimation of the people, we will state that he has been twice elected by very flattering votes to hold the responsible position of county treasurer, discharging the duties of the office with acceptability to his constituents, becoming recognized as a capable and faithful official.

Mr. Quayle was married in 1863, at Cedar Fork, Utah, with Miss Mary J. Cook, whose father was an able bishop of the church for many years. She died in 1895 and thereafter Mr. Quayle wedded Miss Elizabeth Dayton, a daughter of the late Moroni Dayton, of Dingle, who dispenses the famed household entertainments of this hospitable home with a pleasing cordiality. Mr. Quayle has fourteen living children and fifteen grandchildren. It is the wish of all that this genial and typical pioneer may live long in the land to enjoy the results of his own industry and thrift.

### WILLIAM PRIEST.

For the ancestral history of this worthy citizen and typical agriculturist of the vicinity of Taylor, Bingham county, Idaho, we must cross the Atlantic, and consult the records of the parish churches of the foreign land of Wales, since his grandparents, John and Jane (James) Priest, were natives of that country, where their progenitors had lived for many generations, they however removing to England and residing there until their deaths. Their son, William Priest, the father of the subject of this review, attained mature years in England, where he married Martha Allmark in 1849, and from early youth he was in his native country identified with the mining of coal.

Their thoughts were directed in the line of emigration by the brilliant representations of Mormon missionaries with whom they identified themselves in religion, and in 1857 he crossed the Atlantic and located in the coal mining region of Pennsylvania, whither in 1859 his family also journeyed, and they there resided for a period of three years, when, in 1862, to secure the desired privileges and opportunities of church associations, they made the long, wearisome journey across the wild plains of the West to Utah, located in Davis county and engaged in farming.

His knowledge of coalmining gave him great advantage in the new lands of the West, and he was the discoverer and first developer of the coal mines at Rock Springs in Wyoming. By his brethren in the church he was greatly esteemed, being a first counsellor to the bishop, his death occurring at Taylor, Idaho, on May 22, 1898; his esteemed wife having preceded him to the Silent Land in 1896. Their eight children are: John, Mary J., William, Lucy A., Thomas H., Edward, James D. and Emma.

William Priest of this review passed his boyhood days in Utah, devoting years to steady toil and the watchful care of his parents' interests, giving his attention to his father's homestead until he attained the age of twenty-two years, when he commenced to operate the farm on his own responsibility, his diligent attention and unremitting industry making good returns, and in 1885 he came to Bingham county and filed a homestead claim of 160 acres of land on the place where he now owns fifty-five acres. At the time of his location the property was in a wild condition, and Mr. Priest spared no time or pains in reducing his crude land to a condition of fertile productiveness, giving active labor to the construction of irrigation canals and erecting a substantial and commodious residence and suitable outbuildings. Though caring little for office he has taken a very active part in public affairs, being a valued member of the Republican political party and an uncompromising champion of right and justice. The esteem in which he is held as a representative of his religious faith is evidenced by the fact that for a period of fourteen years he had the distinction of being the bishop of Taylor ward.

At Hooper, Utah, on October 26, 1879, Mr. Priest was united in marriage with Miss Joan Simpson, a native of Utah and a daughter of William and Isabel Simpson, who were born in Scotland and were pioneer Mormon emigrants to the land of Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Priest are the parents of the following named children: William, deceased; Isabella, deceased; Edward; Sarah E., deceased (the first child born in Taylor ward); Mary J., deceased; John R.; Clara J.; Willford; Henry Eugene; Agnes, deceased; Charles W. and Lester. Mr. Priest is extensively known from his active cooperation in all matters of public improvement, especially in the department

of irrigation, he having been the president of several irrigation canal companies; while in social life, his kindness and sympathy towards his fellow men, his generous hospitality in connection with his enterprises, and his integrity in all his business dealings have given him a high place in the regards of his associates.

#### HYRUM S. RICH.

The time-honored proverb, "the hand of the diligent maketh rich," is fully exemplified in the success that has attended the industrious and sagacious efforts of the worthy gentleman who is the subject of this review, as, after years of honest industry and right living, he is now the proprietor of a finely irrigated and highly improved estate of 100 acres of fertile and productive land, eligibly located at St. Charles, Bear Lake county, Idaho, which yields him large crops of hay and other valuable products and is the center of his productive cumulative stockraising operations, and which has been developed from a desert condition by his continuous and discriminating industry.

Hyrum S. Rich was born at Mt. Pisgah, Iowa, on October 8, 1846, the son of Charles C. and Sarah (Peck) Rich, and for a full history of his honored father, who was one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon church, we refer the reader to his sketch appearing on other pages of this volume. Mr. Rich was but an infant of one year of age when he was brought to Utah by his parents and in the early pioneer conditions of that territory he attained manhood and acquired the elements of a solid education. From the first settlement of the Bear Lake Valley he has been a factor in its development, as his father was the leader and the president of the colony, and he is consistently numbered as one of the early pioneers of this state. He has ever given his attention from early boyhood to farming and stockrais-

ing, devoting his energies from the close of his school days at Centerville, Utah, entirely to these departments of husbandry.

Mr. Rich views all public matters of a general or local interest from the standpoint of the Democratic party, and has been prominent among the people from the earliest settlement, holding with great acceptability the office of county commissioner for two years, the office of constable at Paris for a number of years, and also filling with honor and credit many of the minor offices of the county. In religion he steadfastly upholds the gospel promulgated by Joseph Smith, and he has been honored with numerous responsible offices in the gift of his church, serving as a popular bishop of Fish Haven ward for a distinct period of time, at present being a member of the high council of his stake, a leader in Sunday school work and in various ways maintaining the high standing and interests of the church. Mr. Rich has been especially active in irrigation movements, and is a large stockholder in the first irrigation canal constructed at Paris, holding the office of director therein for some time.

Mr. Rich entered into the bonds of matrimony with Miss Elizabeth Stock at Salt Lake City on June 29, 1867. She was born at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, on September 21, 1848, the daughter of John and Jane (Adams) Stock, the father being a native of South Africa and her mother of England. They came to America in 1860 and settled at Salt Lake City, in May, 1864, establishing their home at Paris, Idaho, where the mother soon succumbed to disease, dying at Paris on May 12, 1865. In the spring of 1867 the family moved to Fish Haven, where the father died on October 19, 1896. Mr. Rich has had twelve children: Sarah J., born November 17, 1868; Hyrum S., born September 26, 1870; Edwin C., born October 2, 1872; Orson S., born October 9, 1874; Orissa E., born January 13, 1877; Aaron A.,

born June 26, 1879, died October 31, 1895; Luetta A., born August 19, 1881; Ethel M., born March 4, 1884; Verba L., born May 13, 1886; Elmer J., born March 29, 1888; Ray Charles, born May 11, 1890; Elva L., born April 22, 1893.

#### ALFRED RICKS.

That enterprise, public spirit, religious devotion and patriotism are transmitted from generation to generation is as true as any other law of nature and this is not only the opinion of scientists, but the accepted belief of the people. It is with genuine satisfaction doubtless that Alfred Ricks, of whom we are writing, occasionally at least, entertains this reflection in contemplating the extensive operations, high positions and greatness of character with which the name of his honored father, the late President Ricks, is connected. He may also feel a justifiable pride in his own accomplishments, and in the honorable standing to which he himself has attained among the people he has known and been associated with from childhood. He was born on November 28, 1870, at Logan, Utah, a son of Pres. Thomas E. and Ellen M. (Gallup) Ricks, and an exhaustive history of his honored father appears elsewhere in this volume.

Active, vigorous and impetuous, Alfred Ricks was from his earliest boyhood anxious to get out into the world and wrest success by his own hands and exertions from the conditions of life, and from the age of nineteen years, when his initial labors for himself were commenced, he has manfully, courageously and successfully shown himself to be a successful man of affairs, equal to any emergency the great world of business has presented to him. Beginning life as a farmer, for seven years he also bought and sold all kinds of live stock, then, in association with his brother

Ephraim, he engaged in sheepraising operations of scope and importance, in 1892 taking up his present home of 160 acres from the government. The brothers have added to this land until they jointly own 500 acres of land that is especially adapted to the special department of stockraising to which they are devoting their energies. In association also with his brother, he introduced to this section one of the first threshing machine outfits, which for fourteen seasons they have conducted greatly to the benefit of the settlers. Their farming operations have attained large proportions, raising annually from 20,000 to 30,000 bushels of grain and an average of 300 tons of hay, while at the present time they are extensive producers of hogs, as well as owners of large bands of sheep.

In the construction of the irrigating canals and ditches of the section, Mr. Ricks has done his full share, aiding in building the pioneer ones as well as those of a later period, and, at the present writing, he holds stock in five of the canal companies, and, having been a director in the Teton Island Irrigation Canal Co., from its organization, he has been its efficient president since 1898. Mr. Ricks struck off the lines of the mill of the Rexburg Milling Co., and continued his labors on the structure from that incipiency until it was completed and in operation and for four years was a stockholder in the company. In political faith Mr. Ricks is a decided Republican, but has not as yet entered into the political arena in search of office. In the Church of Latter Day Saints his capability for successfully holding official positions has been amply recognized, he having been ordained to all the offices from deacon to high priest, of which latter office he is now the incumbent.

The first wife of Mr. Ricks, Mary Roberts, died in January, 1892, aged twenty-one years, leaving no issue, and on January 18, 1894, he

was again married, the bride being Miss Winifred L. Roberts, a daughter of John L. and Mary A. (Ensign) Roberts, natives of Wales, her paternal grandparents coming to Brigham City, Utah, when the father was an infant. He attained manhood in Utah, was married in Salt Lake City, afterwards conducted farming and stockraising operations at Malad City, Idaho, until the removal of the family to Rexburg in 1885, and here he located on the farm in Salem ward, about four miles northeast of Rexburg, where he now resides. There are four bright and interesting children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ricks: Mary A., Ellen L., Alfred and Lee.

#### HENRY E. RIGBY.

In the growth and development of Fremont county, Idaho, among the early leaders of the successful movement were two men of more than ordinary character, men peculiarly adapted for the work they were appointed to do in this locality and in this work they were harmoniously united, each being especially adapted to certain phases of the enterprise and both laboring hand in hand to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. We refer to Pres. Thomas E. Ricks and Pres. William F. Rigby, the honored father of the immediate subject of this mention, an extended sketch of whom will be found on other pages in this volume.

Henry E. Rigby was born on August 26, 1869, at Wellsville, Utah, a son of William F. and Sophia (Eckersell) Rigby, the mother now residing at Alta, Teton Basin, Wyo. Until he was twenty-one years of age Henry E. Rigby had the usual lot of the boys and young men of the place and period, except perhaps that greater attention was paid to his education and mental discipline, and he was employed in useful activities until he became of age and

for five years thereafter. In 1891 he took up a homestead of 160 acres and a desert claim of 160 acres at Alta, Wyo., and devoted his energies to the development of the land and its cultivation, connecting with it the raising of cattle and horses.

In 1900, Mr. Rigby gave his attention to the development of manufacturing interests, establishing in that year, in association with his brother-in-law, W. H. Osborn, a knitting mill at Rexburg, Idaho, after the first year's operation purchasing the interest of Mr. Osborn, and taking into a partnership relation his brother, Martin C. Rigby. The amount of their business has far surpassed their expectations, and they have been unable to produce goods sufficiently fast to supply their customers, being at the present writing much behind their orders. Such is the favorable outlook for the future that the brothers are contemplating a large addition to their mill and machinery to increase its capacity threefold.

In politics Mr. Rigby is an earnest supporter of the policies of the Republican party, but has no wish nor desire for official place or honors. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has rendered valuable service, holding the office of counsellor to the bishop of Alta ward, Wyo., from 1897 to 1901. Upon his removal to Rexburg, his present residence, he tendered his resignation, and at Rexburg he was consecrated as high priest in 1897, and is now filling that office.

At Logan, Cache county, Utah, on July 14, 1897, Mr. Rigby was united in marriage with Miss Anna Osborn, a daughter of David and Nancy (Thorne) Osborn. For further reference to ancestry see sketch of David Osborn, elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Rigby have been blessed with four interesting children, who bid fair to maintain the high reputation of their ancestors: Ula O., deceased,

born June 17, 1898; William H., born September 3, 1899; Bianca, born December 8, 1901; Bryant O., born on August 31, 1902. The family occupies an honored place in the society of the county and is ever found in the van of all work of improvements, public benefit or private beneficence, and Mr. Rigby is considered as one of the best types of business men of the Twentieth Century, being live, alert and up-to-date, while his probity, earnestness and sterling worth combine to make him a valued and popular citizen of the county.

#### PRES. W. F. RIGBY.

One of the prominent old-timers of Fremont county, Idaho, a man of activity and great usefulness in church and state, the distinguished gentleman whose name heads this review was not content merely to hold existence in the rapid development of the county where he early made his home, but his wonderful and versatile personality was impressed on every form of its civilized progress, was at the front of every business movement of public utility and largely influenced for good its educational and religious development. President Rigby was born in Lancashire, England, on January 29, 1833, learned there the trade of cotton-spinning, but in his twentieth year he cast in his lot with that branch of the people of God in whose interests he gave unwearied services for so many years, and the same year, 1853, he wielded a lash in the guidance of an ox team "the plains across" to Utah. After seven years residence in Salt Lake City and Lehi, Utah, from 1860 to 1867, his home was in Wellsville, in the Cache Valley, and from that period dates his wonderful career as an organizer and a creator.

Closely connected from that time with that grand old character, Thomas E. Ricks, they mutually inspired and aided each other in their

beneficent labors. They demonstrated the practicability of dry farming in the Cache Valley, and were joint partners in successful sheepraising and other business operations of magnitude. Holding with unsurpassed ability and unction the office of bishop of Clarkston for four years, Mr. Rigby was consecrated the bishop of a "new town" in the near vicinity of Clarkston. He drove the first stakes of the place, which he named Newton, laid out the townsite, surveyed the contiguous territory, erected the first house of worship, established the first Sunday-school and, to supply the town with water, planned and located a reservoir, which under his discriminating supervision was so constructed as to permanently supply all needed demands. As bishop of Newton ward he was continued for seventeen consecutive years, during which time he held a captain's commission in the infantry service, and, in 1878, was a member of the first state constitutional convention of Utah.

From 1879 much of his interest and care was bestowed on the erecting and developing of Fremont county; in that year he became connected with the lumbering and sawmilling operations in Beaver Canyon, and, when Bannock stake was organized, he was chosen by President Ricks as first counsellor, being set apart for that purpose at Logan, Utah, on April 11, 1884. From that time his diversified energies were fully employed in aiding his superior in the bringing in of the pioneers of Rexburg, and also in the locating, establishment and colonization of forty-four settlements in the Snake River Valley, and it is universally conceded that much of the successful accomplishment of this great enterprise was due to the wisdom, sagacity and practical ability of Mr. Rigby.

In association with Bishop Ricks he established the first saw, shingle, lath and gristmills of the region on the forks of the Snake

River, building there the first "buhr" gristmill within a radius of 170 miles in 1894, and their united efforts and untiring zeal in the welfare of the colonists will never be effaced from the memory of the people whom they unselfishly served. They aided and encouraged the colonists in the fencing of their fields, in the building of irrigating ditches and canals, in the development of towns and villages, in the maintenance of religious services and the building up of schools. This was continued, not for one season only, but for year after year, until the children of the first settlement had attained mature years and until Death set his signet upon the brows of both of the co-workers.

As a member of the Idaho state Legislature in its fourth session, Mr. Rigby served with conceded ability, and through his association there with S. W. Eccles, of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, he was later able to secure the building of the railroad from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony. He was persistent, assiduous and triumphant in his earnest efforts to secure the establishment of the Fremont Stake Academy, and as president of the stake his labors were abundantly blessed. His name is perpetuated in the rapidly advancing town of Rigby, the postoffice at that place receiving his name at its establishment. On March 16, 1901, at Logan, Utah, the spirit of this remarkable man left its earthly tenement and southeastern Idaho then mourned the loss of one of its wisest citizens, who accomplished more for his fellowmen in the sixty-eight years of his life than has been the record of the whole world during some centuries of time.

#### HON. HYRUM RICKS.

It is an old-time axiom that "blood will tell" and there is doubtless much in heredity that capacitates or incapacitates a man for engaging in the strenuous battle of life, but

more, much more, is there in the organization of the individual himself, a strong, well-developed physique, dominated by a magnetic and masterful mentality, being ever the key to success in every department of the world's activities, and, as an evidence of the truth of this proposition, the notable career of Hon. Hyrum Ricks, late probate judge of Fremont county, Idaho, stands forth conspicuously. A son of the heroic founder of Rexburg and the settlement of its vicinage, he inherited many of the sterling physical and mental characteristics of his honored sire, and, although modest and unostentatious in his nature, he stands today in the foremost ranks of the energetic, progressive and prosperous citizens of his county and his merits and ability are universally recognized.

Judge Ricks was born in Farmington, Utah, on July 24, 1858, being a son of President Thomas E. Ricks and his wife Tabitha (Hendricks) Ricks, and in the cultured atmosphere of the paternal home and in the excellent schools of Logan he acquired a scholastic education of solidity and value, being graduated from the Logan high school at the age of eighteen, fully equipped as an instructor of youth, and for two years thereafter he was a popular and successful teacher, then, when only twenty years of age, engaging in merchandising at Logan, showing such financial ability and intuitive knowledge of the basic laws of trade as at once to forge to the front, becoming a mercantile leader and building up a rarely profitable business with marvelous rapidity. "From 1879 to 1884 everything he touched seemed to prosper." The great financial panic of 1884 closed in upon him and reduced him to poverty, his inherent honesty impelling him to relinquish every dollar of his resources toward the liquidation of his obligations. Now followed a series of years of toil, met

with courage and an invincible determination to again attain a solid footing on the financial ladder, and his duties were well and uncomplainingly fulfilled.

An ardent and consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints from boyhood, in 1888 his qualities for successful missionary labor were recognized by the church authorities and he was sent to Great Britain on mission service, and here the high standard of his personal character, and the enthusiasm and eloquence with which he expounded the religious doctrine in which he so thoroughly believed, met with such good results that during the two years of his foreign residence his ministrations were well rewarded. In 1894 Mr. Ricks made his home in Rexburg and from the date of his arrival there he has been one of the conspicuous men of the town and county. His subsequent record has been so ably written by another pen that we adopt it as our own.

"In 1896 he engaged in the real-estate business in Rexburg and has done perhaps more advertising of the resources of the Snake River Valley than any other man in Fremont county. In the fall of 1896 he took an active part in politics and gave his splendid abilities toward the organization of the Democratic party of Fremont county, and was selected as one of the Democratic central committee. At the beginning of the 1897 term of the Idaho Legislature, through the influence of Senator Thomas E. Bassett, seconded by Senator Joseph C. Rich, afterward the presiding judge of the Fifth judicial district of the state, Mr. Ricks was chosen as engrossing clerk of the state Senate, which position he filled with ability and honor. During the campaign of 1898 Mr. Ricks again proffered his assistance to his party, having no idea of becoming a candidate for any political or public office, and, not until he had

been urged and urged repeatedly did he consent to accept of the nomination to the office of probate judge of Fremont county."

Mr. Ricks has ever contended that the office should seek the man and not the man the office, and the overwhelmingly large vote at the polls which elected him as probate judge evinced that the office here sought the man, and also his great popularity among the people at large, his supporters being by no means confined to the ranks of his own political party. In the discharge of his official duties, Judge Ricks more than fulfilled the high expectations of his friends.

#### HARRY L. CANNON.

In this publication are records of many men who have been important aids in transforming this section of the Rocky Mountain country from a wilderness into its present civilized condition and are day by day adding by their productive endeavors to the sum total of the wealth of the state. They figure prominently in the business, social and public life of their respective communities, each in his especial field contributing to the advancement of the whole, and to the well-being of the various interests of the state. Such men are most assuredly entitled to specific mention in a work of this character, and among those who stand in this class is Harry L. Cannon, the popular merchant and postmaster of Driggs postoffice, who, although comparatively a young man, has prominently connected himself with the affairs of the community and attained to a niche in the industrial and commercial history of the county.

Mr. Cannon was born on November 4, 1869, at Martinsburg, Butler county, Pa., the son of John and Elizabeth (Say) Cannon, the father, a native of the same state, descending from early Colonial American an-

cestors and honoring the family name by his thorough grasp of business principles, his bold and vigorous character and the unspotted integrity of his life, being a large contractor in lumbering operations in western Pennsylvania, and as a Republican serving as the sheriff of Butler county with conceded ability, and to the decided interests of law and order. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Cannon was Henry Cannon, the Irish emigrant, who, with his wife and family, early in the Nineteenth Century settled near Martinsburg, Pa., then a small village, and became a prosperous farmer. His wife, Elizabeth, was a native of Scotland, and by her untiring energy and praiseworthy thrift she was a pronounced factor in attaining the liberal competence their united endeavors brought to them. The mother of Mr. Cannon of this review was also a native of the Keystone state, being the daughter of John and Elizabeth Say, emigrants from Ireland, who became citizens of Pennsylvania in very early married life and did valuable service in the pioneer labors of the county where they made their residence, the mother becoming the mother of six children and closing her earthly life in 1875 at the early age of thirty-four years, when her son, Harry L., was but six years of age.

Mr. Cannon was a natural student, and, after exhausting the educational resources of the public schools in the vicinity of the parental home, he became a student at the North Hope State Normal School in Butler county, leaving however the humdrum of the schools at the age of fifteen to take a course in the school of practical experience, which in his case effectively supplemented the instruction heretofore received, for he enlisted when about fifteen years of age in the regular army of the United States, where he was assigned to Company D, Seventeenth United States Infantry. With this gallant organization he

was in service for five years, his merit and deportment causing his appointment as a non-commissioned officer, serving as such during the greater part of this period of enlistment. His military service brought him to the West, where he was honorably mustered out at the expiration of his time, when, in 1890, he was stationed at Fort Bridger, Wyo. From that year he has been identified with the West, going from Fort Bridger to Salt Lake City and eighteen months later making his home in Sandy, Utah, there remaining until April, 1895, when Idaho invited him to give his services in the great warfare she was maintaining with the undeveloped forces of nature and offered him a substantial reward for his services.

In this prolific section of the state he filed on a homestead of 160 acres in the Teton Basin and immediately threw the whole force of his energetic and capable nature into the irrigation and development of his property, and into the stockraising operations he there initiated. Engaging in mercantile business at Driggs, on January 28, 1901, he was commissioned postmaster at that place and is the present incumbent of that office, performing its duties to the marked satisfaction of the patrons, and in his merchandising receiving a most generous patronage by reason of his fair dealing, his courteous and accommodating manners and his merits as a man and citizen. Politically he is a Republican, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, having been the master-at-arms of his local lodge at Sandy, Utah, where he retains his membership.

On January 19, 1891, Mr. Cannon married with Miss Alma Oberg, born on July 18, 1870, a daughter of O. O. and Carrie (Nicholson) Oberg, emigrants from Sweden to Utah, where they are now living at West Jordan. On May 9, 1903, Mrs. Cannon passed from life and was buried at West Jordan cemetery in Salt Lake county, Utah.

#### NATHAN RICKS.

Southeastern Idaho has possessed many prominent citizens, but in all of the number can be found no one more truly a representative man nor more widely and actively awake to the interests of the people at large than Nathan Ricks, the popular resident of Rexburg, Fremont county. A self-made man in the fullest sense of the term, by his own energy and untiring endeavors he has attained a high degree of prosperity and has the distinction of being one of the most universally respected and influential citizens of the county with which he has been connected for so many years. He was born at Centerville, Utah, on January 17, 1853, a son of Joel and Eleanor (Martin) Ricks, natives of Kentucky, who shortly after their marriage established a home near Alton, Ill., where the father became a farmer and stockraiser on a large tract of valuable land which he owned and cultivated for quite a period of years. Casting in his lot with the persecuted Mormons who were then transferring their possessions to the far-distant western land of Deseret, in 1848, the family crossed the plains with horse and ox teams, and located at Centerville, Davis county, Utah, acquiring title to a fine estate where farming and stockraising operations were conducted until 1858, when the father became the pioneer settler of Logan, Cache county, where he took up land and built the first house erected on the site of the future city and there he resided, holding an honored place in the esteem of the people, until death came to him at the venerable age of eighty-five years, in 1889, the mother of the subject of this review having preceded him to the other life in 1881.

Nathan Ricks, the youngest of eleven children, filially gave his time and attention to the affairs of the paternal homestead until he was twenty-seven years of age, when, purchasing a farm six miles from Logan, he there extensively

engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, in connection with farming, until 1889, when, having investigated the merits of the Upper Snake River Valley, he sold his property at Logan and transferred his residence to Rexburg, where he became the superintendent of the Rexburg Milling Co., and under his supervision the mills were erected and run for three years, he being at the same time interested in cattle raising operations of scope and importance which he closed out in 1895, thereafter engaging in the sheep industry on an extensive scale, incorporating the Ricks Sheep Co., to which he gives his entire time and attention, being a director, the president and the capable manager of its operations. He is also a stockholder in the Rexburg Irrigation Co. and in the Rexburg City Canal Co., and in many ways labors for the general welfare.

Mr. Ricks has ever been an intelligent participant in all public matters of a general and of a local character, as a Republican, serving as a delegate in county, district and state conventions, and in 1896, without his wish or knowledge, he was placed in nomination for state senator, receiving over 500 votes in Fremont county, but owing to the exigencies of the campaign failing of an election. In religious affiliation Mr. Ricks has ever been loyal to the Church of Latter Day Saints, and in 1881 he was called to mission work in New Zealand, where for two years he rendered effective service for the church. He has also held in gradation of all the church offices up to high priest, which he is holding at this writing. In all of the social circles of the section Mr. Ricks and family have a pronounced and an active place and part, the home being a center of hospitality, where their numerous friends ever meet a most cordial reception.

At Salt Lake City on November 14, 1879, Mr. Ricks wedded Miss Sarah A. Taylor, a

daughter of Edward and Sarah (Turner) Taylor, who came from England in 1849 to share in the dangers, discomforts and deprivations endured in crossing the plains at that early period as member of ox trains and handcart brigades, after their arrival at Salt Lake City making the place the permanent family home. There the father died in 1894, at the age of sixty years, the mother, who has attained seventy-one years of life, being still a resident of Salt Lake. Mrs. Sarah Ricks died on May 2, 1890, at the age of thirty-eight years, leaving six children: Nathan R., born October 4, 1880; Eva A., born January 28, 1882; Eleanor T., born May 14, 1884; Mary E., born April 3, 1886; Alfred T., born October 25, 1888; Joel E., born October 18, 1889. On June 18, 1891, at Logan, Utah, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ricks and Mrs. Jeannette W. (McKinley) James, a daughter of Robert and Isabella (Watson) McKinley, natives of Scotland, who settled at Provo, Utah, in 1875, the father being a mason and a farmer and removing with his family to Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho, in 1887, there taking up a homestead and continuing work at his dual occupations until called from earth on December 24, 1901, the mother still maintaining her home on the land. By her first marriage Mrs. Ricks had two children, John W. James, born July 17, 1884, and Isabel, born February 21, 1887. This marriage of Mr. Ricks has been a most harmonious one, and through it six children have come to enliven and cheer the home: Karl V., born April 28, 1892; Edna I., born November 9, 1893; Owen R., born August 29, 1895; Sarah J., born August 20, 1897; Agnes, born June 10, 1899; Francis S., born May 11, 1901. The oldest daughter of Mr. Ricks is the only one of the twelve children who has married. She was united to E. A. Neeley, of Rexburg, at Salt Lake City, on October 24, 1901.

## PRESIDENT THOMAS E. RICKS.

One of the leaders of civilization and of religious thought in southeastern Idaho passed away when President Thomas E. Ricks, the first president of the Fremont stake, was called to pass through the deep waters of the river of death on September 25, 1901. Tracing his history from boyhood, he is ever found a leader. Bold, intrepid, daring, fertile in plans and resources, with magnificent physical proportions and a forceful magnetism which compelled the obedience and the willing cooperation of others, he stands out in bold relief one of the notable figures of the pioneer days, being ever at the front whenever danger presented itself, whether it came in the shape of wily foemen, white or savage, being ready to face death to protect his people from hostile attack or from the perils of starvation when battling with the rude forces of elemental nature on the bleak plains of the Western wilds. He was a man of heroic mold both in mind and body, and a review of his active career is demanded in this volume as an essential part of the history of southeastern Idaho.

President Ricks was born in that portion of Kentucky now Christian county, on July 21, 1828, a son of Joel and Elinor (Martin) Ricks, of German ancestry, the name in the Fatherland being a noble one and spelled "Rex." In 1830 he removed with his parents to Madison county, Ill., where, on a tract of 400 fertile acres, they became active pioneer farmers until 1845, developing an elegant estate. In 1844, while using his immense strength in the subjugation of an untamed horse, the animal fell upon him, crushing his left thigh so seriously as to leave a permanent injury. In 1841 the family became converts of the Church of Latter Day Saints, but Thomas did not join its communion until

February 18, 1845, and in the following September all of the family removed to Nauvoo, where Thomas labored in the erection of the Temple until labor thereon was suspended.

Ordained as an elder in October, 1845, on February 8, 1846, he started as one of the earliest pioneers in that grand westward movement of the church which has meant so much to the West, and, stopping at Council Bluffs until April, 1848, he then with his parents continued the journey westward in Heber C. Kimball's company, on June 23d arriving at the Elkhorn River. Here in battle with hostile Indians he was shot with three rifle balls that were never extracted, fell from his horse, and was left by the Indians as dead. He was later rescued, carried off the field and floated across the Elkhorn River in a buffalo robe.

Arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on September 24, 1848, in 1849 the family located at Centerville, Utah, and from that year Thomas E. Ricks was an active factor in the assistance of settlers, the dissemination of the doctrines of the church and in the formation of new communities. In 1856 he was sent with others to California, where, at Los Vegas, they built a fort and opened up farms, he returning in October, 1857, to go to the relief of Captain Martin's handcart company, in trouble on the plains. In 1858 he went to Salmon River, Idaho, and rescued Captain Smith's company from their serious Indian difficulties, the expedition safely bringing the colony to Utah. In 1859 he located at Logan, Utah, and there, as a citizen and a prominent member of the high council, he labored for many effective years. In 1869 he was engaged in mission work in Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio. In the early seventies he was actively concerned in grading contracts on the Utah Northern Railway from Ogden to Franklin, and in 1877 was one of the two con-

tractors engaged in laying the railroad track from Franklin to Butte, Mont., completing the work to Blackfoot in 1878, to Modina in 1879, and to Butte in December, 1880. In 1881 he had profitable contracts on the Northern Pacific.

In December, 1882, Mr. Ricks was called to act as bishop of the Bannock ward of the Cache Valley stake, embracing all the country from the north of Portneuf Canyon at Pocatello as far north, east and west as the colonies of the Mormon church should extend, and, on January 4, 1883, he started for Egin, Idaho, arriving there the next day, and soon was on the present site of Rexburg, where they concluded to establish the center of a new colony, this trip being made to locate such a center of religious, educational and commercial enterprises, and to prepare the country for the rapid colonization to come thither. The first company of emigrants arrived at Eagle Rock on January 25, 1883, and on March 11th the site of Rexburg was again visited and made definitely the nucleus of the new movement and received its name in honor of the bishop.

At this incipient city Bishop Ricks, in association with others, used the large means at his command in the establishment of a store, grist, saw, shingle and lath mills, built several substantial and comfortable homes, and succeeded in accomplishing the settlement of nearly all the members of his large family in close proximity to the paternal residence, and also established and maintained a ferry over Henry's Fork of the Snake River. His progressive spirit, his enterprise, and his deep religious devotion were by far the greatest elements in the success of the development of this section, but his zeal and generous heart caused him to extend such bountiful credit to the poorer settlers that his last years were hampered by

financial difficulties, which, however, never broke the elastic hope and courage which were integral portions of his grand nature, and, in fact, "The Grand Old Man of Fremont county" is a worthy appellation of this noble pioneer. His death occurred on September 25, 1901, and all the county mourned.

#### JOHN L. ROBERTS.

Possibly there is no resident of Fremont county who has experienced more hardships, privation, and suffering on account of adherence to the practice of the doctrines of his religious faith than has John L. Roberts, of this review, and in coming time the simple story of his experiences will be looked upon as akin to those of the Quakers and Baptists of New England in the early Colonial days. He was born on January 11, 1850, at Merionethshire, Wales, the son of Daniel and Winifred (Lloyd) Roberts, who emigrated to the United States in 1850. David died on the Mississippi River in the state of Kentucky of cholera in 1852, and his widow the next year remarried with David R. Evans, with whom she and her children crossed the plains to Utah in one of the usual ox trains of the period (as did his brother, William, three years of age), being left a widow without having other than the Welsh language and not an acquaintance in the country, settling in the new town of Brigham City, where everything evil seemed to conspire against the coming of civilization, hostile Indians being on the warpath, swarms of crickets and enormous grasshoppers destroying the first green leaves of the few growing crops of the settlers, besides the other numerous sufficient difficulties incident to life in pioneer locations. The courage and perseverance of these early settlers were truly heroic, for they battled on and on, outlasting and surviving all of the dread plague opposing their success, and with increasing prosper-

ity. Mr. Evans and family resided at Brigham City, where Mr. Evans died in 1862, until 1872, when the family changed its residence to Oneida county, Idaho, where they engaged in agricultural operations. The mother is now passing the closing years of a productive and devout life on the Oneida county homestead, having attained the venerable age of eighty-two years on November 13, 1903.

Before he had attained his majority John L. Roberts was conducting farming and stock-raising for himself at Brigham City, Utah, and in 1872 he migrated to Oneida county, Idaho, there continuing cumulative and prosperous stockraising and farming operations, principally attending to the raising of horses and cattle, until 1884, when, realizing the advantages that would accrue from availing himself of his homestead right in the Upper Valley of the Snake River, he removed to the infant settlement of Rexburg, filed on 160 acres of fertile land, and there he now resides, having wonderfully improved and developed this property, adding to his acreage seventy-seven other acres by purchase, and still being engaged in stock-raising, having, however, changed the stock in a large measure from cattle to sheep, of which he owns a fine band. The improvement of his land necessarily required as the first thing the bringing of water to the thirsty desert ground, and so Mr. Roberts was early at work on the irrigation canals of his locality, and he has been a director of the Teton Island Canal Co. for a number of years. Shortly after the Bannock stake of Zion was organized Mr. Roberts was made a member of the high council and now holds the office. In 1899 he was elected as a school trustee and after a full term of very acceptable service, was re-elected in 1903.

It is, however, with his connection with the Church of Latter Day Saints and his practical carrying out the tenets of his faith that Mr. Roberts has become an historic character and a

martyr to his convictions of truth. He married on November 29, 1869, with Miss Mary A. Ensign at Salt Lake City and was living with her when, in 1881, he was united with Miss Elizabeth A. Dredge. On coming to Rexburg in 1884, he was made a counsellor to Bishop Thos. E. Ricks, of Rexburg ward, and held the office until 1887. At this period of time the United States authorities commenced a most bitter crusade against the Mormons, to enforce the Edmunds anti-polygamy law. Many of the saints were driven into exile for years and numerous fines and imprisonments followed. The first arrests in Fremont county were those of John L. Roberts, of Rexburg, and William Pratt, of Wilford, who were both arrested for "unlawful cohabitation" and taken to the United States district court, then in session at Blackfoot. Mr. Roberts pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve four months of imprisonment in the United States penitentiary at Boise, and to pay a fine of \$300. He served the time, paid the fine, and returned home, but passed the year of 1886 in rapid movements through Utah to evade the Federal marshals who were in search of him to rearrest him on the same charge.

In 1887, he worked in Montana for a time, then went to Alberta, Canada, returning to Montana early in 1888, in the fall returning to Rexburg, where he was once more arrested for "unlawful cohabitation" and tried and convicted, but, on account of the condition of his family, he was permitted to remain at home until the next spring before sentence was passed upon him, when he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150, his attorneys' fees amounting to \$150 more. His first wife died on August 6, 1894. She was a daughter of Martin L. and Mary (Dunn) Ensign, who moved from the Eastern states to Salt Lake City in 1852, later removing to Brigham City, where they now reside, having each attained the Biblical "three-

score and ten" years of life. The children of this marriage are: Mary A., Daniel L., Winifred L., Martin L., John L., David E., died when nine months old, Horace E., Prentice N., Georgiana C. and Henry C. The parents of the second wife were Jesse and Ellen (Reese) Dredge, natives of England, who came from that country direct to Utah in 1861, locating first at Kaysville, Utah, and five years later moving to Malad, Idaho, where they now live, the father being seventy-five years of age and the mother sixty-six. The children of the second union of Mr. Roberts are: Ellen E., died at nine years of age, Catharine, Jesse L., William C. and Addie.

#### AMOS ROBINSON.

There is an innate and original fitness in many men for certain lines of activity, and when given opportunity in those lines they demonstrate this fact and make a life success of their chosen business or profession. And it is worthy of remark that Mr. Amos Robinson, one of the representative farmers and residents of Bingham county, Idaho, has this fitness of conducting agricultural enterprises in the various departments that are suited to and are successful in this section of the West, this fitness having been quickened and cultivated by a wide experience. Mr. Robinson is a native of Farmington, Utah, where he was born on July 6, 1854, a son of Joseph L. and Lydia (Foster) Robinson, the father being of that old New England stock which has long held prominent place in the Eastern states, himself a native of Vermont, where he grew to early manhood, thence joining the Mormon emigrants, going to Utah and crossing the plains with an ox train in 1848, when the grand results achieved by the energetic efforts of the great Mormon people were but in their incipient infancy.

He located for a time in the Salt Lake Valley, soon, however, removing to Farmington in Davis county, where he had the distinction of being one of the early pioneers and where he made his home until his death, on New Year's morning, 1903, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. An intelligent and useful member of society, he was a consistent adherent to the doctrines of his church, and at his death was holding the office of high priest. His wife was a daughter of Stephen Foster, who was born in Massachusetts and became a member of the Mormon church, but died in the East before the immigrations into Utah had commenced. His daughter, Lydia, was born on February 21, 1850, at the family home at Farmington, where in the fullness of years she passed from earth.

Mr. Robinson attended the excellent schools of Farmington until he was twenty-two years of age, assisting in the farm labors and the home duties between times, thereafter engaging in business for himself in agricultural operations in Weber county, Utah, which he conducted for about eight years, when, in the fall of 1884, he came to Idaho, and immediately took up a pre-emption claim at his present location, nine miles northeast of Idaho Falls, which he exchanged for a timber claim, also acquiring a homestead right and began the development of his home, which, after manifold improvements as a result of his earnest efforts and his tireless energy, has grown wonderfully and he has prospered in proportion. On May 13, 1896, Miss Margaret Alexander, a native of Illinois and a daughter of David and Talitha Smith, became the wife of Mr. Robinson. Her father, David A. Smith, was a native of North Carolina, but passed the major portion of his life in Illinois, where all that is mortal of him now lies buried in Fountain cemetery at Pul-

leys, in Williamson county. Her mother is a native of Alabama, at present maintaining her home in Idaho Falls, having come to Utah in 1889.

Amos Robinson stands in close relations with the officials of the Mormon church, in which he has the distinction of being one of the Seventies. He has stood firmly by his faith and has won the admiration and respect of all men of integrity, while in political relations he has been marked in his adherence to the principles of the Republican political party, with which he has ever been in active accord. He is a truly representative citizen in all departments of public and private life, and the life work of such a man affords a pleasant theme for the pen of the biographer. He has ever borne himself with benefit to his fellows in many useful services and capacities, discharging the duties of every post which he has filled with fidelity and intelligence, while his financial ability, his high character and honorable dealing have won and retained for him the esteem and confidence of his business associates and a host of personal friends. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have these children, William, Talitha and Emma.

#### LEE S. ROBINSON.

Much of the vitality which so unmistakably marks the West springs from the infusion of young blood into its industrial, political and social life, and the young man is here a distinctive factor in nearly every community. This is notably true in the virile young state of Idaho, and in this publication, whose province is the consideration of the progressive men of this section of the state, and its founders and builders, will be found reviews of many young men who are conspicuously identified with its political and its agricultural affairs. One of this number, and

distinctively a son of the West, since his birth occurred in Weber county, Utah, on February 16, 1867, we must mention Lee S. Robinson, who is one of the developing forces of civilization in Bingham county, Idaho, where he located his home and center of activities in 1886, on his present homestead, which is situated ten miles northeast of Idaho Falls.

Mr. Robinson is the son of J. L. and Mary T. (Taylor) Robinson, the father being a member of a prominent New England family of that name, who was a native of the state of Vermont, where he passed his early life and until 1848, when, becoming identified with the Mormon church, he joined the migration to the land of Utah, crossing the plains in one of the first ox trains of that magnificent tide of immigration that has brought so many useful citizens to aid in the development of the wonderful land of Utah, he becoming a settler of Farmington, Davis county, in that state, where he was the first Mormon bishop to reside north of Salt Lake City, and where he continued to abide until near the close of his life, when he came to Bingham county, soon however returning to his former home and there dying in 1892, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was a man of strong mental powers and decided opinions, one of the leaders of the Republican party in that section of the state. His wife, who was a native of England, after coming to Utah married William Simmon, after his death forming a matrimonial association with Mr. Robinson, whom she survived, dying in 1896, at the age of sixty-four years, at the residence of her son Lee at Ako, being the mother of nine children, and a daughter of Joseph and Harriet (Sidwells) Taylor.

Lee S. Robinson was the eldest of his father's family and was thoroughly educated in the principles of agriculture on the homestead in Weber county, Utah, at the age of

eighteen years engaging for himself as a farmer in that county, and a year later in 1886, coming to Bingham county, Idaho, where in 1889 he located a homestead of 160 acres at his present location, where he has since been profitably employed in improving a fine estate from the rough lands presented by nature, and has followed with industry and success both farming and stockraising, at the present time running herds of sheep of a superior quality and owning 600 head, his favorite being a cross between Lincoln and Frank. In all matters of local and public interest he is identified with the Democratic political party and holds a high place in the community. In the Mormon church Mr. Robinson is giving faithful service as an assistant Sunday school superintendent.

On November 6, 1891, occurred the marriage of Mr. Robinson and Miss Anna J. Peterson, a native of Idaho and a daughter of Andrew C. and Nina Maria (Masen) Peterson, whose parents emigrated from Denmark to America, and are now residing on a productive ranch in Bingham county. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have four children: Joseph Lee, deceased; Oliver L., George W. and Hazel. Mr. Robinson has paid particular attention to the horticultural interests of his section and by painstaking and earnest application he has succeeded in largely enhancing the value of his land by producing a fine orchard of well-chosen fruits upon his productive and well-cared-for estate.

#### HENRY ROCK.

Although not one of the earliest to settle in the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, still Henry Rock, who has been one of the progressive citizens of what is now Fremont county since 1890, can well be called a pioneer, since he, by thrift, energy and well-conserved appli-

cation, has redeemed a large tract of land from a desert condition, where it was covered with sagebrush, wild rose bushes and willows, producing nothing for the benefit of man, until now his estate is a model one, highly productive, well-irrigated\* and an attractive home, equal in appearance and products to any farm in this section of the state, if not superior to any. This result has not been accomplished by idle dreaming or sitting with folded arms in philosophical musings. It has been attained by fully participating in the active and diligent spirit of the men of impetuous, continuous, unceasing action, who have caused the states of the Great West to so rapidly come to the front in all manner of development and progress, and Mr. Rock is a good representative of the rugged class that has been and is still engaged in this work.

He was born on November 14, 1834, in Franklin county, Pa., the family being a long established one in that portion of the state, his father, a farmer and a mason, dying on the old homestead in 1858 at the age of sixty-three years, the mother thereafter embracing the Mormon faith and, crossing the plains in 1859, with one of the numerous ox trains of that period, upon her arrival in Utah she made a permanent home at Mill Creek, where for the long period of twenty-five years she most excellently fulfilled all of the duties of her life, then, in 1882, died at the venerable age of eighty years, and was buried at Salt Lake City. After dutiful and filial service to the interests of his father and mother, and under the effective tutorage of the father acquiring a skillful knowledge of masonry, in 1855 Henry Rock commenced life for himself by going to Iowa and there following his trade for four years, thence returning to his native state for one year, and, in 1860, going to Salt Lake City, where he continued labors at his trade for two years, there-

after moving to Farmington, Utah. Two years later he went to Morgan county, where he passed twenty-six years in mason work and farming operations, becoming the owner of twelve acres of land.

In 1890, as before stated, the scene of his activities was transferred to Fremont county, where he has displayed the same sterling traits of character and diligent industry that had marked his residence elsewhere. Using his right of homesteading, he thereby secured 150 acres of land on Teton Island, six and one-half miles north and west from Rexburg, and he has wrought an almost magical change in the property and is continuing this good work, continuing his labors both in mason work and in diversified farming, his land annually bestowing on him large and valuable crops of hay, grain, etc., in return for the labor he has expended upon it.

Mr. Rock has aided in the construction of all of the irrigation canals of the vicinity of his residence, and in all manner of ways he has proved himself to be a most valuable citizen, winning popularity in social circles and taking a prominent and an active part in all public matters of a local interest and character, as a Democrat being elected by a flattering vote to the office of justice of the peace in 1896, holding the office for two years, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints he has capably held the offices of deacon, teacher and elder, and is now a member of the Seventies, having also served with the approbation of his superiors in home mission work.

Mr. Rock was united in marriage in 1859 with Miss Leannah Robinson, a daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Waugheman) Robinson, of Franklin county, Pa. Her parents came to Utah in one of the early migrations, locating at Farmington for two years, thence removing to Morgan county, where the father died in 1883 and the mother in 1885, both having bur-

ial in North Morgan cemetery. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Rock has been rounded out during the passage of years by the arrival of children, of whom we hereunto attach the names: Elizabeth; Armanda; Henry, died in 1863, buried at Farmington, Utah; William, died in 1865, buried at Morgan, Utah; Jared; David; James; Nancy; Harry; Albert; Ernest.

#### JARED ROCK.

The gentleman whose name stands at the head of this review was born at Morgan, Utah, on August 24, 1866, the son of Henry and Leannah (Robinson) Rock, and for their history and ancestral data the reader can look at the sketch of Henry Rock, appearing on other pages of this volume. After giving effective service to his parents' interests in the days of his youth, Jared Rock commenced his independent career by engaging in construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad until he was fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the mason's trade at Evanston, Wyo., finishing his apprenticeship in Salt Lake City, then, returning to Evanston, he was there employed in the railroad shops and later for four years was in the water service of the railroad. He came to Idaho in 1891, purchased eighty acres of land near Rexburg, which he has since increased to ninety acres, and engaged in mason work and stonemasonry, being the first contractor of the county in these industries.

In the building of the Farmers' Consolidated Canal, Mr. Rock and his father contributed \$1,500 in work on this canal for the water privilege. In association with his father he built the large brick store of the Rexburg Cooperative Mercantile Institute, the finest edifice of Teton City, and he has been employed in the construction of nearly all of the brick and rock buildings erected in

the county, in 1902 erecting the Sharp, Hegsted & Jensen block at Rexburg, and he was the first man to file on a stone quarry in the county, and also the first one to discover here a rock that would cut and polish sufficiently well to be used for grave stones, for which purpose he has now used it for ten years, it being equal to marble in appearance and durability, though not susceptible of so high a polish. This discovery was made in the forks of the Snake River.

Although prosperity has attended the well-directed and sustained endeavors of Mr. Rock, the struggles and hardships of the early days will ever solidly cling to his memory. All of the buildings on his father's ranch were burned and the labor of restoration devolved upon our subject, who, to obtain 100 pounds of flour for the needs of the family, offered \$1,500 in good values as security for the payment but could not obtain the flour. He then borrowed that amount of flour from a neighbor and to get the flour to return he "grubbed" about five acres of sagebrush, and, wishing to give his personal attention to the opening of a brickyard, he employed five men to finish the grubbing, the total amount he thus had to pay for the flour was \$27.

He has been frequently injured. In getting out wood a few years since he had one of his legs crushed by a log rolling over it, and it was four months before he was again ready for business. He says that he had a premonition of this disaster, but paying no heed to the warning, he was injured. In political matters Mr. Rock has steadily supported Democratic principles and candidates, and in the Mormon church he has been a deacon, a teacher and is now an elder. In all the relations of life, social, religious and civil, he is public-spirited, progressive, ever in the front of all good enterprises, and, with his popular family, stands high in the good graces of the people.

At Salt Lake City, on December 22, 1897, Mr. Rock married with Miss Eliza Godfrey, a daughter of William and Lucy (Williams) Godfrey, who in the early days settled as pioneers of North Ogden, Utah, where they were agriculturists for some years, thereafter removing to Park Valley, Utah, thence in 1886 to Twin Grove, Fremont county, Idaho, and, in 1894, to Rexburg, but later returned to Twin Grove, where they are now living on the homestead of their daughter, Mrs. Rock, which is beautifully located near Fall River.

A family of four interesting children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rock, Lucy Leannah, born January 7, 1899, died January 8, 1901; Emanuel Henry, born February 27, 1900, died January 12, 1901; Veda June, born June 9, 1901; Eliza Giralda, born May 22, 1903.

#### HENRY T. ROGERS.

Although but forty-two years of age, Henry T. Rogers has made a record in business, in progressive and broad-minded citizenship and in church work that a much older man might well be proud of. He was born at Hyde Park, Utah, January 19, 1862. His parents, Thomas and Annie (Evans) Rogers, were natives of Wales. They were converted to the Mormon faith and afterward determined to make their home among the Latter Day Saints. They came to America in 1849 and lived for nine years near Council Bluffs, Iowa, where the father was engaged in farming and coalmining. While there they had four children, all of whom died.

In 1858 the parents crossed the plains from their Iowa home to Utah, and after spending one winter at Woods Cross, about ten miles north of Salt Lake City, they settled in Cache Valley, four miles north of Logan, at a place now known as Hyde Park. They were pio-

neers in the valley, being among the earliest settlers in that region. They engaged in farming until the spring of 1872, when they removed to Benson, four miles west of Hyde Park, where they remained until the father's death, in November, 1892, the mother following him in February, 1893.

Henry T. Rogers, their eldest son, assisted his father on the farm until his twenty-second year. He was then, on February 8, 1884, married with Miss Rebecca Williams, and engaged in farming and cattleraising at his home in Benson. Three years later, on March 24, 1887, his wife died, leaving a daughter Rae. Mr. Rogers then returned to the parental home and remained there two years. On December 5, 1888, he was again married to Miss Abigail B. Marble and then returned to his own home. On April 22, 1892, she died. Her only surviving child, Liddy M., now resides with her grandparents at Deweyville, Utah.

Again a single man, Mr. Rogers determined to give himself the opportunity of school education, heretofore denied him, and moved to Logan and attended both the Brigham Young and the State Agricultural Colleges, completing a course in the latter in 1894. On October 2, 1895, Mr. Rogers married Miss Esther C. Parkinson, of Logan, Utah, formerly of Franklin, Idaho, and a daughter of Samuel Rose and Arabella (Chandler) Parkinson, and a sister to George C. Parkinson, president of the Oneida stake of the Mormon church. They have had five children, Alice Parkinson, Lucile Parkinson, Clara Parkinson, Henry Parkinson and George Lenard Parkinson. All are living except Clara, who died May 11, 1902, aged four years, one month and eighteen days.

Mr. Rogers was employed by the mercantile house of W. C. Parkinson at Preston, Idaho, as salesman, remaining there five years, the last three years being the head salesman. In July, 1901, he resigned the position as head sales-

man and opened a meat market in partnership with Charles F. Hawkes. They have built up a progressive business, known as the Pioneer Meat Market. Mr. Rogers has a large farm three miles north of Preston, which he has owned for several years and on which he has placed much improvement. He has a fine residence in the central part of the town, and is recognized as a leading business man and a representative citizen.

In church affairs he has always taken a leading part and has made himself so serviceable that on October 2, 1898, he was appointed the first counsellor to Bishop Larson, and he served in that capacity until the division of the ward on February 3, 1902. He was then created bishop of the First ward, being appointed by the stake presidency and set apart by Apostle Rudger Clawson, and he has since served the ward with wisdom, zeal and discretion. He is one of the enterprising young men of this section of the state and is always foremost in promoting the welfare of the town and county.

#### JOSEPH B. ROPER.

Joseph B. Roper, of Preston, Idaho, one of the enterprising and successful farmers and business men of his portion of the state, can properly be called a product of this Western country and of the Mormon church, as the whole of his life has been passed in close connection with and in the active service of both. He was born on August 1, 1858, at Lehi, Utah, the son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Molen) Roper, the former a native of England and the latter of the United States. The father came to this country with his mother in 1847, when he was but thirteen years of age, they having joined the church in their native land. They crossed the plains to Utah with the first companies of the church people and settled in the Lehi country, where the father engaged in farming

until 1861. He never had the advantages of a school education, but was self-educated, acquiring a much more practical education than many who attended school.

He then moved into the Cache Valley, locating at Hyde Park, where he renewed his farming operations and remained until 1875. At that time he changed his base of operations to the vicinity of Gunnison in Sanpete county, where he has since lived and prospered, giving active attention to public and church affairs and winning and holding the respect and confidence of the whole community. He served eight years as postmaster of Gunnison, and rendered efficient service in the office. Being a talented musician, he has been called into service as a leader of the church choirs both at Hyde Park and Gunnison.

His son, Joseph B. Roper, was but three years old when the family took up its residence at Hyde Park, and at that place he reached maturity and received his education. He worked on the farm until the family moved to Gunnison and accompanied them thither, remaining one year. He then returned to Hyde Park, where he lived for three years. At the end of that time he entered the employ of the Utah & Northern Railroad, which was then building to Butte. He was connected with this enterprise until 1883, when he came to Preston, secured employment for a year on the irrigating canals and, in 1884, he bought the ranch he now owns and occupies one block from the center of the town. James and Joseph Johnson and Mr. Hawkes came to this section of the county about the same time and in partnership with Mr. Roper they formed a company, under the name of James Johnson & Co., for the purpose of carrying on extensive farming operations and other enterprises, Lorenzo Johnson later joining the firm. They bought residence property adjoining that of Mr. Roper, and on portions of it built their present fine homes.

The company first located on school land two and one-half miles northwest of Preston, which they subsequently bought, and here they started farming on a scale of some magnitude. They also bought a threshing outfit and for a number of years threshed the grain for all the farmers in this neighborhood. Their machinery was up-to-date in every particular, and they later purchased one of the most complete and latest improved steam threshers, which greatly multiplied their capacity and lessened their labor. In 1890 they inaugurated a sawmill business in Birch Creek Canyon, seventeen miles east of Preston, running the mills mostly in the winter months. This has proven a paying enterprise and has also been of great advantage to the community in which it operates, and throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. The firm owns a considerable stock in both of the irrigating canals which are in use through this section, and it has about 1,260 acres of valuable land, thirty acres of which are reserved as residence property at Preston. Much of the residue is under good irrigation and active cultivation, and some is cultivated by "dry farming" with good results. They are conducting the largest farming business in this part of Cache Valley. The gentlemen of this enterprising firm are all representative men, having a high place in the public regard and a commanding influence in the public life of the county.

In politics Mr. Roper is a Democrat and his counsel is much valued by the leaders of his party. He is earnest in its service, aiding materially in all its campaigns, but not desiring office for himself, the only one he has accepted being that of justice of the peace, which position he held for four years, from 1898 to 1902. He is also loyal and devoted to his church, and is always foremost in advancing its interests. On December 28, 1877, at Salt Lake, Utah, he married with Miss Julia A. Lamb, a native

of that state and daughter of Suel and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Lamb, respectively natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania. All the members of the firm to which he belongs married sisters, Mrs. Roper being the eldest. Ten children have blessed their union, seven of whom are living, Margaret, Suel, Orin, Simpson, Hattie, Lorraine and Leroy. Joseph B., Marion and Howard died in infancy.

#### JUDGE HARVEY L. ROGERS.

The ever-efficient police judge, Harvey L. Rogers, of Idaho Falls, Idaho, is a representative of an old Colonial family of New England, which traces back through years of residence in the United States to the famous Rogers family of England, one of the most conspicuous of whom was the celebrated John Rogers, the martyr, who was burned at the stake at Smithfield, England, on February 4, 1555. Opposition to the forms and dogmas of the Catholic church, devotion to principle, resistance to tyranny and determined steadfastness of purpose have always been salient characteristics of the family. The birthplace of Judge Rogers was in the metropolis of America, New York City, where he was born on September 20, 1818, a son of James and Clarinda (Fuller) Rogers.

James Rogers was a native of Washington county, N. Y., where he passed his days, with the exception of two years' residence in Vermont. He was an old-fashioned Democrat and a veteran of the war of 1812, a son of James Rogers, a native of Rhode Island, who was one of the pioneer settlers in the heavy forests of Washington county, N. Y. In his early youth he gave active and appreciated service in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Judge Rogers, who was born in the Black River country of New York state, became the mother of twelve children,

and after a life passed in useful activity died at the Washington county homestead in 1833.

Judge Rogers was the tenth of the children of his father's family and soon after the death of his mother he assumed the responsibility of life for himself, going first to Albany, and after a stay of ten days proceeding to Buffalo, N. Y., where he was occupied with various employments for about three years, thereafter maintaining his residence in Albany and Troy for about six years, thence removing to New York City, where he mingled in the activities of that great city for a period of six or seven years, sailing thence to New Orleans and after a residence of six years in New Orleans and Charleston, S. C., he returned to New York City, there remaining two years, then making his residence in Albany for four years, then taking the long voyage to California around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence going to Tuolumne county, where he was engaged in mining for a period of eighteen months, with more than the ordinary success of that adventurous class of pioneers. Making his return to the East by the Panama route, he resided for various lengths of time in New York City, Troy, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., from there going to Whiskey Island, Miss., which was his residence at the commencement of the Civil war period.

Being from the North, and possessing strong Union sympathies, the citizens gave him five hours to leave the town, and on the first boat he hastened northward, returning to Albany, where he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth New York Infantry, taking part in the disastrous first battle of Bull Run, where he was in the service in the capacity of color sergeant, receiving a dangerous wound and being, on account of this, discharged at Alexandria for disability and being incapacitated.

tated for service. After a number of months, upon sufficient recovery, he again enlisted, this time in Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-second New York Infantry, and followed its brilliant career in the Army of the Potomac until the final surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, and it was his fortune to be again wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania on May 12, 1864. Receiving an honorable discharge at the close of the war, he remained in Albany and New York City until the panic times immediately subsequent to the historic Black Friday.

On January 20, 1864, he started with his family westward, en route for Baker's Peak, Colo., now called Silverton, where he again became connected with mining operations. In 1867 he went to Silver Cliff, Colo., and served as city marshal with distinguished ability for two years. Later in Sedgwick, Colo., he was proprietor of a feed-and-sales stable for two years, then passed some time in Denver and Boulder, Colo., from which latter place, on March 27, 1883, he started for the Coeur d'Alene country. The latter place not meeting his expectations, he came to Eagle Rock, the site of the present beautiful city of Idaho Falls, and in 1884 he located a ranch and at once became a prominent citizen of the place.

A stalwart Democrat, he was elected the very year of his arrival to the office of justice of peace, to which he has been successively elected from that time to the present, filling the position with more than the usual ability, and demonstrating himself to be an official man of broad thought and wise judgment. In 1901, seventeen of the cases which he decided were appealed to the supreme court and every decision was sustained. The duties of his office absorb so much of his time that he has relinquished the care of his ranch, has built a fine residence of modern style and

architecture in Idaho Falls and here maintains his residence, being considered one of the useful, prominent and popular residents of the place, while, in a broader circle and a wider area, he has a large number of strong personal friends. Judge Rogers has the good opinion of all classes of the community, and is universally regarded as a man of integrity, keenly alive to the best interests of the county and state, and, while strict in the administration of justice, full of considerate and kindly feelings for his fellow men.

The wife of Mr. Rogers, with whom he married in 1865, was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., a Miss Mary J. Davis, a daughter of John and Ruth (Cogswell) Davis, natives of New York and Vermont. Mrs. Rogers died on March 27, 1896, mourned by a large circle of friends by whom she was valued for her many estimable qualities. Her family consists of the following children: Minnie, deceased; Jane, deceased; Harvey; Emma; Bronson; William; Effa, deceased, and Hattie, who is also deceased.

#### ADAM SAUER.

Being distinctively a pioneer in the development of the sagebrush wilderness of the section of the country where his home is located, Adam Sauer, who was born in Heidelberg, Germany, in 1865, a son of John and Catharine (Nopp) Sauer, has so comported himself by his energy, activity and the resultant success in his business enterprises, and from his breadth of thought, dispassionate judgment and deep religious principles, as to hold a prominent position in the church, while his capability for properly filling official positions has been given recognition by his election and appointment to various political offices. He is at the present time the efficient postmaster of Coltman postoffice,

which was established in 1896, he holding the position of postmaster from its establishment.

John Sauer, the father of the Coltman postmaster, was a weaver in his native land of Germany, maintaining his residence at Heidelberg until his death, at the age of thirty-two years. His widow remained in Germany until 1881, when the filial affection of her son Adam, who was the oldest of her five children, induced her to come to the United States and thereafter, until her death on September 8, 1893, at the age of fifty-one years, she was a venerated member of his household, and she now lies buried at Idaho Falls.

Adam Sauer accompanied a company of Mormon emigrants from Heidelberg to the United States when he was but eighteen years of age and, locating in Utah, remained there for a period of six years, when he located on his present property, which is pleasantly situated seven miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres on the sagebrush plains, which his intelligent efforts and industry have improved and developed to its present fine condition, and where he is successfully engaged in general farming and stockraising. He has been actively interested in irrigation and was one of the pioneers in the building of the Poverty Flat and Burgess Irrigation Canals and the Great Feeder Canal, which was built some years after the first.

In all of these companies Mr. Sauer has held official relations from the first, holding the position of secretary in each of them for the last eight years. He is identified with the political life of the community as an active Democrat, holding the office of justice of the peace and notary public for a number of years. He is an elder of the Mormon church and also the Sunday school superintendent of South Grand ward. On April 20, 1896, Mr.

Sauer became the husband of Miss Viola Hall, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William Hall, now a resident of Arkansas, and his wife Ruth A. Hall, who now resides at Idaho Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Sauer have had four children: Bessie, Irvin, Hazel and Ruth, the last named deceased.

#### C. G. ROSE.

It is no easy task to adequately describe one who has led an eminently active, busy and useful life and attained a position of high relative distinction, trust and honor in his community, but biography finds its most perfect justification in the preserving and recording of such life histories as that of Charles G. Rose, now a leading merchant of the county of Bannock, his home and scene of business activities being located in the thriving city of Soda Springs, Idaho. He was born in Trenton, N. J., October 5, 1841, a son of Stephen B. and Sarah T. (Wikoff) Rose, also natives of New Jersey, the paternal ancestors tracing back through several generations to early Colonial stock of New England, and, further, to long years of occupancy on English soil, while the mother's people were of distinguished German ancestry.

The father, a zealous Mormon, identified himself with the Mormon colony of Utah in 1851, his family following him thither in 1853, and he was there in the employ of the Z. C. M. I. and William Jennings, being also a merchant, a sagacious and discriminating sub-Indian agent at the time of his first residence in Utah, winning high praise for his administrative powers in that connection, becoming in later years a popular merchant at Pleasant Grove. The mother died at Soda Springs, Idaho, in 1871, while on a visit to that place to recuperate her health, the father dying at the family home in Utah, on February 15, 1897, at the patriarchal age of eighty-two years, the par-

ent of five children, of whom Charles G. was the eldest.

Identified with the West from his early youth and receiving his education in the schools of Utah, in 1873 Mr. Rose commenced his long identification with mercantile affairs by entering a branch of the Z. C. M. I., located at Soda Springs, in a clerical capacity, remaining here to the great satisfaction of his employers for seven years, thereafter engaging in merchandising for himself and establishing the first store of the place, outside of the mercantile house by which he had been employed, on the site where the old Cariboo Hotel now stands. Being prospered in his undertakings, he erected a brick store especially intended to supply the necessities and conveniences of an extensive mercantile trade, and here he is now engaged in a prosperous business, carrying a full line of dry goods, furnishing goods, shelf hardware, boots and shoes, and other desired articles of merchandise, and receiving an extensive and appreciative patronage. In connection with merchandising he conducts agricultural operations on his finely located ranch, which is situated five miles southeast of Soda Springs, where he has an estate of 480 acres, mostly adapted to the raising of hay.

Standing high in the esteem of the general public for his many sterling qualities of head and heart, Mr. Rose holds a prominent position in the Church of Latter Day Saints, having been an efficient superintendent of the Sunday school at Soda Springs for the long period of twenty years, and also filling the position of first counsellor to the bishop.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 22, 1868, the rites of holy matrimony were celebrated that united Mr. Rose with Miss Margaret E. Nowlin, a native of Utah and a daughter of Byran W. and Mary (Cummings) Nowlin, the father being a native of Tennessee and the mother of Massachusetts, they being early

pioneers of Utah and having the distinction of crossing the plains in one of the first Mormon companies in 1847. The names in order of birth of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Rose are as follows: Nellie W., who died at the age of three years, three months and three days; Charles E., who married Martha E. Gibbs; May, now wife of Daniel J. Lau; Walter N.; Anna B., now wife of Hyrum M. Lau; Nerva Leal, all of the living ones being residents of Soda Springs.

In political relations Mr. Rose is connected with the Democratic party, and, in forwarding the interests of that organization, he has wielded no unimportant part in this vicinity, but he has never been a seeker for its honors or emoluments. We have thus outlined in brief the story of one of the most active and useful lives of Bannock county; financially, socially and religiously the career of Mr. Rose shows a distinct and unqualified success. His high personal character has won the esteem of all, and the consensus of public opinion is that he is a man of the strictest integrity, broad-minded and progressive, who has won his way to a high standing in the hearts of the people and is looked upon by them as a venerated citizen and pioneer.

#### WILLIAM H. ANDERSON, M. D.

One of the representative medical men of Bear Lake county, Idaho, who holds high rank in his profession and whose ability and courtesy have won for him the confidence and the supporting patronage of a large class of citizens, and whose home, office, well-furnished laboratory and drug store are centrally located in the brisk young city of Soda Springs, is William H. Anderson, M. D., who was born at Florence, Pa., on February 14, 1835, a son of Robert S. and Dorcas A. S. (Hopkins) Anderson, natives respectively of



Fairly truly  
W.W. Anderson M.D.



Pennsylvania and Ohio. The father long conducted merchandising, being located successively in Florence and Allegheny City, Pa., and Monroe and Pella, Iowa, by his regular habits of life and prudent attention to his health attaining the venerable age of eighty-five years and thirty days.

The paternal grandparents of Doctor Anderson were Major Robert and Betsy (Agnes) Anderson, natives of eastern Pennsylvania, and early pioneers of Washington county, that state. Major Anderson, who was born during the troubles attending the commencement of the American Revolution, on March 26, 1776, was ever one of the leaders of public sentiment in his section of the state and was the major of the Pennsylvania regiment that was sent to Fort Dearborn (Chicago) in 1812 to defend the citizens from a possible British invasion by water. His parents were Robert and Margaret Anderson, the father's birth occurring in Maryland, on March 16, 1734, just 100 years and one month previous to the birth of the subject of this sketch, and his death occurred on December 7, 1778.

Not only on the paternal but on the maternal side were the American ancestors of the Doctor of note and consequence. His mother was a daughter of William and Mary (Pumphery) Hopkins, her nativity occurring in that portion of Virginia that was later segregated to form the state of West Virginia, while her father was born in Fayette county, Pa., a son of James Hopkins, who, born in Maryland, was a member of the prominent family of that name that exercised so much political and other power in that state and whose name is perpetuated by the Johns Hopkins University. Mary Pumphery was a daughter of Caleb Pumphery, one of the earliest settlers of West Virginia and a large landholder, being closely related to John Han-

cock and Stephen Hopkins, both signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Thus it will be seen that Doctor Anderson unites in his veins the best blood of the best families of the old Colonial days. Receiving his preliminary literary training and education in the schools of Pennsylvania and Ohio, Doctor Anderson matriculated at the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati, Ohio, and, after a full course therein, was graduated with the class of 1855, immediately thereafter engaging in medical practice at Newark, Iowa. In 1859 he located in Utah and from the first he has obtained a large and intelligent practice in each location where his professional services have been offered to the people, practicing in turn in Cache and Malad counties, Utah, and in Oneida county, Idaho.

In 1897 he came to Soda Springs, bought the mercantile stock and interests of the only merchant, started the first drug store of the town and established himself as a physician and surgeon. Here he has prosperously continued to reside, witnessing and participating in the rapid growth and prosperity of the lively young city, and to him has come a medical practice of unmistakably representative character. The Doctor keeps abreast of the extremely rapid progress in the sciences of medicine and surgery, is a close and earnest student, is in close touch with the marvelous scientific advances of the age, and yet finds time to become an interested factor in all matters of public improvement or beneficent activity, having and retaining a strong hold upon the hearts of the people.

For over a quarter of a century the Doctor held the commission of justice of the peace in Utah, that of notary public for two terms, while in the Nauvoo Legion of Cache county he held the office of regimental surgeon, carrying with it the title of major, and for thirty years he was the popular post-

master of Portage, Box Elder county, Utah. In the economy of the Mormon church he has ably sustained the position of counsellor to the bishop and has noticeably advanced the interests of education by his efficient services as a school trustee.

On September 8, 1861, Doctor Anderson was united in marriage at Wellsville, Utah, with Miss May Allen, a native of Derbyshire, England, a daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Siddall) Allen. Their children are William A., born in Wellsville, Utah, on September 26, 1862; Dorcas E., born February 16, 1865, died August 2, 1876; Mary E., born in Wellsville, March 19, 1867, married first Charles A. Heaston, who died, leaving one child, and second marrying with John Kelly, of Soda Springs, Idaho. The family of our worthy Doctor occupies a distinctively high place in social circles and they have a large circle of devoted friends, to whom the attractive home of the Doctor is a center of genial hospitality.

#### CHARLES SAUREY.

It was over half a century ago that Daniel and Elizabeth (Fankhause) Saurey, descendants of old and representative families of Switzerland, where they were educated and married, left their native land in their zeal and earnestness for the Mormon church, which they had joined, crossed the broad waters of the Atlantic Ocean, and, after reaching America, without stop or stay proceeded to Utah, journeying over the plains with both ox and the handcart trains, in the slow movements of which they joined until without serious hindrance they arrived in the land of Zion, where they located at Little Cottonwood, now Murray, where the father pursued the dual vocations of farming and carpentry, and here on February 13, 1862, was born their son, Charles Saurey, the immediate subject of this sketch. The family home was

transferred in 1864 to Logan, where the intelligent and industrious parents well fulfilled the duties of life until 1899, when the rapidly approaching infirmities of old age caused their removal to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, that they might pass the evening twilight of their lives in the near presence of their son, and here the venerated mother died on April 14, 1900, her remains being deposited in the Rexburg cemetery to await the resurrection, while the father is now an inmate of the family of his son Charles.

Before he was nineteen years old, Charles Saurey was the sole arbiter of his life's operations, and he signalized his freedom by engaging in the construction work of the Utah Northern Railroad for three consecutive years, doing faithful and appreciated service, then, in June, 1883, he came to his present location near the prosperous town of Rexburg, then a mere hamlet in a vast, unpeopled extent of sagebrush wilderness, located on a homestead of 160 acres, and at once began the work of developing and improving the land, thus commencing the farming and stockraising departments of agriculture which he has since so prosperously conducted. His efforts were immediately given for the supplying of his land with water, and in the accomplishment of this purpose he assisted in building all of the irrigating canals and ditches that are in close proximity to Rexburg, and for the last fourteen years he has been the efficient trustee and treasurer of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co.

He has ever been an active worker in the Republican political party, supporting its policies and candidates most loyally, but never accepting or desiring office for himself, deeming that his private interests fully demanded all of the time which he could devote to them, and the prosperity that has attended his endeavors is marked, for he has added 80 acres to his original homestead, while the fertile condition of

his estate is manifested by the bounteous crops of hay, grain, etc., he yearly produces. As a citizen, Mr. Saurey ranks as a man of independent thought, actuated and dominated by accurate principles, supporting and liberally sustaining all efforts for the amelioration or the betterment of the community, and he has many friends in social circles, and in the Church of Latter Day Saints his services as an elder and a home missionary have been faithfully rendered.

He was joined in wedlock on September 17, 1886, with Miss Laura Barber, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Kirby) Barber, who came to Utah from England in 1862, and, after the discomforting deprivations and danger of the long journey over the plains with ox carts on the emigrants' trail were past, quietly settling down as farmers at Hyde Park, Utah, where they purchased a plot of twenty acres of land, but later removing to Logan, where the father died when he was sixty-one years old, on October 14, 1889; the mother, at seventy-two years of age, at this writing is residing at Rexburg, where has been her home for eighteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Saurey have been born seven children, Rosella, Heber, Levi, William, Fred, Edith and Louella.

#### THOMAS A. SAYER.

At present engaged in farming operations on his productive farm at Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho, of which neighborhood he has been a popular and a useful citizen since 1885, Thomas A. Sayer is one of the truly progressive men of his county and well merits recognition in this volume. He was born on April 6, 1857, in Northamptonshire, England, a descendant of families long resident in that beautiful locality of Great Britain, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Jolly) Sayer. When he was five years old

he accompanied his parents in their emigration from England, coming across the Atlantic and the immense breadth of the American continent to Utah, traveling for weeks on the wearisome and dangerous journey across the plains, the father after reaching Utah establishing the family home in the Weber River Valley, during all the years of his residence there diligently pursuing his trade of shoemaker, and, in 1886, coming to Rigby in the Snake River Valley, where he now resides.

Thomas A. Sayer attained manhood with the opportunities for learning that came in the intervals of the labors connected with the paternal home, and, at the age of thirty-two years, he was employed in railroad construction, continuing this for the period of five years, when for two years he was engaged in agricultural operations at Hooper, Utah, thence transferring the field of his labors in the same industry to the Cache Valley, where he resided until 1885, then came to the infant colony of Lewisville and located on his present farm, in the improvement of which he has spent much time and earnest endeavor, the sagebrush on the land at that time, "standing as high as a horse," while to clear the ground Mr. Sayer "grub-hoed" out forty acres of the original growth, being accustomed to labor all day with the hoe and during the night to burn the brush. Water being the great desideratum to bring fruitfulness to the soil, Mr. Sayer gave great attention to irrigation projects and plans, and was one of the promoters and builders of the Parks & Lewisville Canal, also being connected in the construction of the Great Feeder Canal, and a stockholder of the company from the first and now its president.

Interested in all other matters tending to benefit the community or add to its welfare, and having a deep interest in all public mat-

ters of a general as well as a local nature, Mr. Sayer has ever been in accord with the principles of the Democratic party, aiding by his strong personality in its endeavors and campaigns, although never aspiring to official place for himself, preferring to do his duty as a loyal citizen in the ranks of his party. In the various movements and beneficent measures of the Mormon church he has been an active and an efficient worker, having formerly held the office of deacon and now holding that of elder.

On September 23, 1879, Mr. Sayer and Miss Mary E. Jones were united in marriage, she being a native of Utah, born on December 23, 1860, a daughter of Thomas and Jane Nelson, natives of England, who made their home in Utah among the early pioneers, crossing the plains with ox teams and patiently enduring the trials, disappointments and privations incident to pioneer life, doing their life's work well, the father dying at Hooper, Utah, in 1887, at the age of seventy-four years, the mother still surviving, with her home at Hooper, and numbering her years as seventy-six. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sayer are Elizabeth, Alveretta, Mary E., deceased, Thomas, William M., John H., Ethel, Myrtle, Joseph W., deceased, Goldie M. and Lola C.

#### WILLIAM OWEN SAYER.

Prominently identified as a pioneer in the great work of developing the sagebrush plains of the Upper Snake River Valley, and, by his industry, thrift and unceasing labors, bringing into existence a highly productive, fertile and attractive ranch, where, when he commenced his discriminating operations, no life but the wild rabbits and coyotes could find material for existence, William Owen Sayer has done well his part in the combined

efforts which have caused this section of the state to forge so rapidly to the front. He was born on January 8, 1852, in England, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jolly) Sayer, and in 1864 he accompanied his parents from their native land on the long-outstretching distance that separated them from their destination in the land of Utah.

The weary, monotonous journey with ox teams across the vast Western plains will ever stand fresh in the memory of Mr. Sayer, being strongly outlined by the hardships, privations and perilous experiences of the trip, but these were safely passed and Salt Lake City reached in safety. The father established the family home at Riverdale, Weber county, Utah, where he pursued his trade as a shoemaker until 1876, hence removing to the Cache Valley, and, after nine years' residence there, in 1885, he became a resident of Rigby, Idaho, where he took up a homestead and where he yet resides.

William O. Sayer began to work as his own master at the age of fifteen years, and, after passing two years in labor on a farm, he became a brakeman on the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing to be thus employed for four years, when he was for three more years connected with farming operations at Hooper, Utah, thence transferring his activities to the Cache Valley, where he continued in agricultural enterprises for nine years, then, in 1885, becoming a permanent resident of what is now Fremont county, Idaho, and securing a government homestead of 160 acres four miles northwest of Rigby, where he now resides, being prosperously engaged as a farmer and in stockraising on the well-watered and fertile estate, which his industry and good management have brought out of the sagebrush desert land he had first to call his home.

His success has come as the direct result

of his good judgment, his practical ability and his diligent attention to the work to be performed. He has aided in the construction of all the irrigation canals of the vicinity of his home and is a stockholder in the Great Feeder Canal Co., also in the pioneer Parks & Lewisville Co., in which he has often served as a director, holding that office at its incorporation. An enthusiastic Democrat, he was appointed the first postmaster of Sayer postoffice, upon its establishment in 1902, and he is now in the incumbency of the office. In the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he holds membership, he is at this writing a member of the elder's quorum.

On May 4, 1873, Mr. Sayer and Miss Mary L. Bybee were united in marriage, her birth transpiring at East Weber, Utah, on October 17, 1859, being a daughter of John M. and Polly (Smith) Bybee, who early came from their native place in the Atlantic states to Nauvoo, Ill., as adherents of the faith promulgated by Joseph Smith, the father there conducting farming for some years previous to their removal to Utah in 1849, the mother going hither across the plains with an ox-team train, while the father, who was a member of the Mormon battalion, reached the same destination after going to Mexico and California. Their Utah home was established at Weber River and there the parents yet reside, venerable and venerated members of a community who honor them as old-timers and for their consistent religious lives.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sayer are, Mary E.; Clara Louise died on April 9, 1895, aged nineteen years; William Owen died on February 25, 1878, aged two days; Polly Ann; Laura Matilda; Rhoda Elizabeth; Nora Alice; Nettie Laverne; John Earl; Eva Estella; Alta Pearl; Jennie Manila. The living children are all highly esteemed in their respective communities.

### HYRUM SCOTT.

Among the prosperous, because industrious, thoughtful and capable, agriculturists of La Belle district of Fremont county, Idaho, must be reckoned Hyrum Scott, whose attractive homestead of 160 acres, of which one-half is cleared and in cultivation, indicates by the appearance, thrift and quality and yield of crops, that it is under the direct superintendence of a practical agriculturist, who systematically arranges his business operations and meets with correspondingly successful and profitable results.

Hyrum Scott was born in the state of Nebraska on July 15, 1846, a son of the marriage of John and Mary (Pugh) Scott, natives respectively of England and Ireland, both of them emigrating in their early life and meeting and marrying in New York City. In 1834 they were among the few daring families to penetrate the West, taking up their abode as pioneer farmers in Nebraska until 1848, when they joined the Mormon people who were crossing the plains to Utah, and, on arriving at Salt Lake City, they made there their permanent home, the father devoting himself to carpentry and to farming until his death in 1879, at sixty-six years of age, the mother still being a resident of Salt Lake City, and now eighty-three years old.

Mr. Scott commenced business for himself when twenty-two years of age as a herder of stock, later pursuing farming in Utah until 1884, when he came to La Belle and located on a homestead of eligibly located and productive land, which his earnest labors and skillful industry have greatly transformed, and where he is now profitably engaged in the raising of the crops and grains suitable to the soil and climate. He was active in the building of the La Belle Irrigating Canal, holding the office of director and president. A Democrat in political

adherency, he gives his services freely in the interest of the party, but does not seek notoriety nor official places or positions, but in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, where duty calls him to serve, he has most acceptably filled the office of elder and ward teacher.

In Salt Lake City, on March 28, 1877, Mr. Scott and Miss Amelia B. Morgan were united in marriage. She was born on April 20, 1855, as a daughter of John and Ann (Gillett) Morgan, natives of England, who were numbered among the early emigrants into the Salt Lake country in the days when trials and hardships were daily occurrences, and, locating their permanent home at Mill Creek, they engaged in farming and there they are now living. The following named children constitute the family of Mr. and Mrs. Scott: Hyrum E., born February 17, 1879; John Raymond, born September 7, 1880, died on December 14, 1900; Willard F., born April 13, 1882; Lillian M., born March 21, 1885, married on January 1, 1903, with William L. Johnson, of La Belle, Idaho; Nettie M., born April 19, 1887, died at birth; Mary A., born February 5, 1888, died at birth; Samuel R., born September 7, 1889; Lawrence L., born August 1, 1892; Florence I., born January 23, 1894; Leland E., born June 23, 1898, died January 29, 1899.

#### MISS MAY L. SCOTT.

It has always been understood that the worker in wood or stone or marble must be prepared for his task by the special practice and discipline of years, and it is now realized that the person who labors upon the plastic minds and souls of children should have a fitting preparation and some knowledge of the divine element upon which the labor must be expended. The soul is more complex than the universe. From its depths spring all acts, all history.

Immortal joy or immortal sorrow is its destiny, and, more sensitive than the musical instrument, it yields harmony or discord at the slightest touch. Woe to the man or woman who tampers with it by ignorantly or carelessly assuming the divine task of shaping it for time and eternity. An artist at work on a block of marble said there was an angel in it and he was going to bring it out. So, in the soul of every child, is both an angel and a devil, and, if the teacher and careful culture do not bring forth the angel the devil will come forth unbidden.

The progressive state of Idaho has ever shown itself fully awake to the difficulties surrounding the problem of education, and far more than in many other states has its momentous interests been wisely placed in the hands of cultured and capable women, whose sympathetic natures throb earnestly in response to the deep demands of the pupils and in harmony with the potent possibilities of the children flocking to its numerous schools. It is most fitting that in the very important department of public instruction of the state the eternally feminine should be given preference and these reflections bring us to the consideration of the excellent and fully capable lady who is now in the incumbency of the highest educational office of the state, Miss May L. Scott, the state superintendent of public instruction.

It is most meet and truly appropriate that a suitable memoir and review of so useful and popular a member of the state's official family should be given in a memorial volume of the character of this work, not only as a personal tribute to her acknowledged worth and capacity, but also to properly set forth in the dawning decade of the Twentieth Century, for the many generations of the hereafter, the earnest efforts the commonwealth of Idaho is making for the benefit and the advancement of its children.

In noting the salient points in the successful

career of this cultured, accomplished and highly efficient official, who has, by the pronounced approval, acceptance and choice of the voters of the state, been placed in her present exalted position, and who has, by her devoted, thoughtful and comprehensive grasp of her high office and its requirements, already added materially to the educational standing of this most liberal of all states in matters referring to the upbuilding of its schools, it is essential, as we said, in noting the salient points of her distinguished career, to give a brief record of her life and activities, and to this pleasing duty we now devote ourselves.

A true lady in all that the term implies in its highest significance, Miss Scott was born at Iola, Kans., on October 10, 1868, a daughter of Daniel H. and Hannah M. (Anderson) Scott, and in her veins harmoniously flows the united blood of both New England and Southern ancestors, for her father was a native of Tennessee and her mother of Illinois, the parents removing to Iola in 1865. Intelligent and progressive, their daughter was supported in her decision to obtain a generous education, and in the excellent schools of her native city she early attained proficiency in her studies, being graduated from the high school in 1889, thereafter putting her attainments to practical use as a successful teacher for three years in her native state, then supplementing her education by judicious study in the Normal School of Emporia, where she took a high rank in methods and the science of pedagogy. Succeeding this educational period Miss Scott was a teacher in the United States government schools of the Osage and Kaw Indian agencies, being the popular principal for one year at the latter place.

The schools of Allen county, Kans., then received her services until 1893, when she came to Blackfoot, Idaho, and was an instructor at the Fort Hall Indian school for a few months,

then was employed by district No. 20, across the river from Blackfoot, for two years, when she returned to Iola, Kans., and was there occupied with photography for two more years. But the ruling passion of teaching was too strongly manifested in her for any other profession to long retain her services, and she was soon thereafter teaching in one of the grades of the Blackfoot schools, following this by valuable work as the associate principal of the Blackfoot high school.

By this time Miss Scott had acquired a large and valuable acquaintance in the educational circles of the state, and was known and marked for her efficient labors, not only in the school room, but in institute work and kindred fields of labor, her reputation and popularity becoming so well established that, in 1900, she was made the nominee of the Republican party of Bingham county for county superintendent. After a spirited campaign she was elected by 225 majority, and duly assumed the duties of that office, in which she so manifested her peculiar adaptation for the supervision of educational interests, that the Republican state convention of 1902 nominated her for the responsible position of state superintendent of public instruction.

The campaign was a heated one. The opposition candidate then held the office, and was universally considered as a good official, his nomination by the Democrats coming in the nature of a just appreciation of his well-discharged duties. But the popular endorsement of the advanced methods and practice of teaching exemplified by Miss Scott carried her on to a sweeping victory, Bingham county, her home, rolling up 625 majority for her, and, on January 1, 1903, she was duly installed in office.

The labors of Miss Scott in her highly responsible office have been earnest, faithful and effective. One of the especially important subjects that has occupied her attention is that of

the proper ventilation and sanitation of the public-school edifices and grounds of the state. In this matter she is an acknowledged authority. The improvement in these directions is already marked and the subject is attracting a much-increased public attention through her timely efforts. Her aim has been to secure greater efficiency in the instruction of children of the state, and she is now laboring with that end in view, to consolidate the districts, and secure transportation facilities for the children to and from their homes, so that teachers of a higher grade may be employed and better results obtained. Under her administration the school trustees' meetings have been a permanent organization with regular stated meetings. The advantage of this action is apparent to even a tyro in educational work and great benefit and lasting advantage will accrue to the entire school system of the state from this wise and far-reaching legislation. In 1904 the sum of \$150 is offered in prizes for the improvement and embellishment of the various school grounds, of which amount \$50 is contributed by Miss Scott and \$100 by H. D. Watson, of Kearney, Neb.

By virtue of her office as state superintendent of public instruction Miss Scott is a member of the state board of education and of the state board of trustees of the State Industrial Reform School, and she was the chairman of the committee on plans and building for the construction of the school edifice now in construction at St. Anthony. She is also a member of the state land board, having in charge all of the lands belonging to the state, a member of the boards of trustees of the two state normal schools and of the State Academy at Pocatello, while at the 1903-4 session of the Legislature the state superintendent was made the permanent secretary of the Idaho Free Traveling Library, so it can readily be seen that she is a very busy woman, and, to add to her labors, the work of preparing the school

exhibit of the state at the St. Louis Exposition was turned over to the department of public instruction and Miss Scott attended to this duty in her usual admirable and systematic manner.

In the practical field of active experience in teaching Miss Scott has passed fifteen most useful years. By close and diligent study she has ever kept abreast of and in touch with the latest developments in the pedagogic world and educational matters, while her well-poised and independent nature gives her a thorough self-possession and a sense of conscious mastery in all situations, making her an admirable presiding officer. Fully appreciative of the high dignity of the teacher's calling, she has often and fully demonstrated her ability to successfully cope in discussion with the ablest professional minds of the state. Her nature is amiable, genial, and remarkably attractive, courtesy being an underlying trait of her personal character and charity an underlying principle of her daily life and conduct.

Without any weak yearning for popularity, which, however, has come to her in no unstinted measure, Miss Scott is attending with steady application to the very important duties of her high station to the pronounced and manifest benefit of the teachers and the schools of the state, inflexibly performing what seems to her the proper thing to do, ever measuring and maintaining her course and life by the highest mental, professional and moral standards. No one in the state is filling so responsible a position with greater ability or practical success. This is in no small measure owing to the earnest belief she holds, and is endeavoring everywhere to inculcate, that our common schools should teach every child obedience to authority, habits of systematic industry, the principles of Christian morality, a patriotism fed by all the inspiration of our history, a knowledge of the fundamental propositions of our national and state governments and an appreciation of the sacred responsibilities of citizenship.

## ANTOIN SCHNEITER.

Oftentimes the experiences of the early pioneer, who has bravely entered into the possession of new lands far beyond the outposts of civilization, when related by an accurate, honest and painstaking historian, seem more like a dream of fiction than a true picture of real life, and in recording the career of Antoin Schneiter, now a successful and comfortable farmer of the Lewisville district of Fremont county, Idaho, we place before the readers of this work the actual struggles of an industrious family, who, without financial reinforcement, were endeavoring to establish and secure, and did establish and secure, a home not only for their old age, but for their children to enjoy. Another object gained in the portrayal of their efforts is the display of the natural possibilities of this portion of Idaho, where, even under the hampering and almost fettering conditions of existence which surrounded the early settler, only a few years of deprivation and honest toil were required to make a home of fruitful prosperity and resultant happiness.

Antoin Schneiter was born in Prussia, on January 4, 1843, a son of Karl and Mary (Meyer) Schneiter, and when Antoin was but four years old he accompanied his mother to Salt Lake City, where she resided until her death in 1898 at the age of seventy-five years. In 1874 Mr. Schneiter of this review came to Bingham Canyon, Utah, where for four years he was engaged in mining, thereafter being employed in various occupations until he came to Rigby in 1884, and there took up 160 acres of land under the homestead act. When he arrived at Rigby his entire capital was but \$2.25 and his furniture was at Idaho Falls with the freight unpaid. A Baptist preacher named Wilson loaned him five dollars, which secured the goods, and he

soon found employment in threshing and within a month he repaid the loan. He then went to the timber and got a load of wood and by hauling this and other loads to Idaho Falls, and doing other work which came to hand, among it being the cutting of ice on Market Lake when the weather was so cold that it was almost impossible to keep warm, the thermometer indicating thirty-five degrees below zero and rabbits freezing stiff.

In 1885 he managed to get in a small crop of wheat adjacent to his small garden. A hail storm pounded the plants in the garden to pieces, but did not touch the wheat, while the next year the hail killed his entire crop of wheat. The first two years the grain had to be mown with scythes, and the seed grain was bought from the proceeds of a sale of chickens. Mrs. Schneiter assisted in the work of clearing and farming the land, although the mosquitoes swarmed like clouds. Mr. Schneiter worked at all kinds of work, getting \$1.25 a day, but was compelled to take his pay in timber and calves. Returning to Salt Lake while he was at work here, Mrs. Schneiter there worked for wages and also dried and sold fruit, the money from both sources going to pay for the lumber for their house. Mr. Schneiter also did shoemaking for the few neighbors, and he says when they commenced housekeeping in their new home their whole outfit was not worth \$75.

Things have greatly changed. Now a highly improved and productive farm of 160 acres furnishes bounteous crops, and everything indicates thrift and prosperity. Suitable buildings and well-irrigated fields assure comfort to the well-fed stock owned by the genial proprietor. He is a stockholder in the Parks & Lewisville and the Burgess Irrigating Canals, and aided in their construction. Joining the Mormon church in 1875, in 1883 he was ordained an elder, an office

he still holds. On December 3, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Joanna Gudde, born in Prussia on February 19, 1857, as a daughter of Karl and Henri (DeKrouse) Gudde, who came to Lewisville in 1883 and are now living there, the father being eighty-one years old, and the mother eighty. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Schneiter comprises the following children: Kail M., born November 22, 1881; Ada G., born August 1, 1883; Otto F., born January 21, 1885; Antoin A., born December 23, 1886; Elizabeth L., born October 25, 1888; William F., born October 9, 1889; Mary H., born October 8, 1890; Johanna H., born November 13, 1892; Emma B., born February 8, 1894; Albert, born January 8, died January 27, 1898; Henry, born June 21, 1899, died at the age of seven months.

#### JOHN R. SEEDALL.

Among the numerous progressive and energetic men who have discerned and seized upon the wonderful opportunities presented in this newly developed section of the state of Idaho, John R. Seedall, the subject of this review, is surely entitled to more than a mere mention in any volume that has for its object the portrayal of facts connected with the active business operations of this section of the state, and particularly of Bingham county. He was born on January 5, 1853, at Lawmoor, in Lancashire, England, as a son of William and Ann Ormered Seedall. William Seedall descended from a long line of ancestors resident in England, he being a representative citizen and a merchant tailor for many years of his life. Born in 1812, when he was fifty years of age he joined a colony of Mormon emigrants with whom he journeyed to Davis county, Utah, that he might have undisturbed opportunities and privileges of wor-

shiping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He was not long spared to give service to the church, in which he held the office of elder, for his death occurred in 1864, at the age of fifty-two years. His faithful wife, who started with him on his journey to his new home in the West, succumbed to the hardships of the overland journey, died on the way, and was buried near South Pass, Wyo., being the mother of four children, by whom she was sincerely mourned.

John R. Seedall, from the age of twelve years, has maintained an independent position in the world by his own exertions, not only providing for himself and his necessities, but steadily advancing in prosperity, and by his care and thoughtful recognition of business principles and his industrious application of business methods to the problem of existence, he is now not only in independent circumstances, but in possession of a cumulative and rapidly increasing source of income, through which he has become one of the solid and substantial stockmen of the county. From the first he has devoted his energies to the various departments of agricultural life, not only attending to general farming, but early making a specialty of raising sheep, which vocation he has conducted in Utah and Idaho for fully twenty years. In 1888 he came to Bingham county and purchased a suitable ranch, situated eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, bringing with him a fine band of sheep, and here he has since made his residence, adding yearly to the valuable improvements of his property and increasing the number of his flocks, his business becoming one of scope and importance. His original purchase consisted of 240 acres of land, to which he has since added eighty acres. Of course a live and public-spirited stockman of this part of Idaho must pay especial attention to irrigation, and Mr. Seedall is no exception

to the rule and he holds quite an interest in the Harrison Irrigation Canal.

On October 16, 1884, occurred the marriage of Mr. Seedall and Miss Mary Ritchie, a native of Utah and a daughter of James and Hannah (Bright) Ritchie, who came from their native land of England to Utah as members of a Mormon company, locating in Weber county, where they resided until their death. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Seedal one, William R., is deceased and is buried at Iona, Idaho, and the others are John L., born on March 11, 1886; Nancy, born on January 12, 1889; William, born on October 29, 1890, died on November 14, 1890; Alice A., born on October 10, 1891; Albert, born on April 26, 1894; Jennie R., born on October 22, 1896; Mary R., born on January 13, 1899; Bessie R., born on June 17, 1901; Ruth, born on August 22, 1903.

#### ARCHIBALD W. SERVICE.

The man who gains title to the distinction of having been the architect of his own fortune is the one who can see and utilize the opportunities that surround his path, holding no obstacles as insurmountable, and ever pressing steadily onward to the goal of pronounced success. Among the successful business men of Pocatello is Archibald W. Service, who has shown an invincible spirit and attained prosperity through honorable and worthy means. He started out in life when but fourteen years of age, his chief equipment being a modest education, and, relying on his own powers to dare and to do, he stands today as one of the representative citizens of Bannock county, Idaho, and a valuable business factor of Pocatello, in which city he made his residence in 1890, being one of the pioneer settlers.

Mr. Service was born in Glasgow, Scot-

land, on May 27, 1855, a son of Jolta R. and Janet (Wilkin) Service, both representatives of families long connected with the history of Scotland, his father being a carpenter and a son of George Service, a grocer. Receiving a solid education in the national schools of Scotland, he accompanied his parents in their emigration to the United States in 1869, settling in Oskosh, Wis., where his parents still reside, the father at the age of seventy-two years and the mother at seventy-one. He continued his education in the excellent public schools of that city, thereafter engaging in the lumber business in Wisconsin, and continuing thus employed until 1890, when, coming to Pocatello, he here established a lumber yard and became a dealer not only in lumber but in wood and coal, now having his office at 133 South Cleveland avenue, his pleasant residence being maintained at 613 Garfield avenue, South. Mr. Service, in business relations, has manifested those sterling qualities characteristic of the Scotch nation, honest integrity, thrift and industry, and as a result has placed himself among the independent men of the community, being considered as solid in financial relations as in all other relations of life. Politically he is prominently identified with the Republican party and has been a member of the city council of Pocatello for the past two years, while fraternally he holds membership as a Knight Templar in the Masonic fraternity and has "crossed the sands" in the Mystic Shrine.

The marriage of Mr. Service with Miss Emily Courtney, occurred at Clemansville, Wis., she being a native of that state, and a daughter of David Courtney, who with his family had emigrated from England to Wisconsin as a pioneer of that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Service have two children: Walter D., who is efficiently serving as a bookkeeper in the First National Bank of

Pocatello, and a winsome daughter, Ethel L. Mr. Service has the reputation of being upright in all his relations with his fellow men, and holds the universal confidence and respect of his friends and acquaintances in the county and city of his residence.

#### JOHN F. SHELLEY.

Prominently connected from childhood with the business and political movements that have interested the people of the section of his residence, and esteemed by all as a trustworthy official, a sagacious counsellor and an able leader, John F. Shelley, now one of the leading merchants and business operators of Bingham county, Idaho, where his headquarters are maintained as the Shelley Mercantile Co., of the town of Shelley, to which he had the distinction of giving his name, is a native of Utah, where he was born on August 30, 1862, at American Fork, being a son of Thomas and Charlotte (Ellsmere) Shelley, natives of England, who emigrated from their native land in 1850 with a company of Mormons, coming directly to Utah that they might enjoy the unrestricted privileges of their church relations, first locating for two years at Salt Lake City, then making their home at American Forks as early pioneers, where the father still resides, having been for a number of years a most efficient and popular teacher of his ward. The paternal grandfather accompanied the father to Utah, while the mother was not favored with the sight of her prospective home, being drowned in the Missouri River while en route.

John F. Shelley attained manhood in an atmosphere of combined culture, intelligence and industry, acquiring there those habits of correct personality and sound moral and religious principles which have been universally manifested in his career to the present time. Receiving an excellent education, at the age of twenty

years he engaged in pedagogic work, which he continued for years with marked success and appreciation, his first acquaintanceship with Idaho being in 1885, when he became principal of the school at Iona, Bingham county, attaining the same marked success there as had heretofore characterized his labors as a teacher, and becoming extensively and popularly known.

He was not merely a scholar, but a man of activity as well, and he therefore availed himself of the opportunities for obtaining a home which were so plentifully presented in this county, and engaged in farming operations. As the nucleus of his efforts he filed on a homestead of 160 acres one and one-half miles from Iona, and there located. Perceiving, however, that in another field he could more largely serve the community, in 1888 he established a store of general merchandise at Iona as the Iona Mercantile Co. Conducting this with rare tact and financial ability for a period of five years, he removed his residence to the new town of Shelley, of which he was the founder, and there engaged in merchandising operations of scope and importance, becoming the principal factor in the Shelley Mercantile Co., which displays in its well-arranged store a large stock of general merchandise, farm implements and other necessities of life and comfort pertaining to and suitable for the needs and desires of the people of this section. With this establishment he has been personally identified, taking part in its growth and being a leading factor in its prosperity. He is also the proprietor of the Shelley Rolling Mills, an institution that ranks high as one of the elements of the increasing prosperity of this section and furnishing employment to a large number of men, and this also he has conducted to success. In his political affiliations Mr. Shelley is a pronounced Republican, maintaining the principles and policies that have ever been identified with the growth and prosperity of this political party.

in all sections of the country, and his advice and personal efforts have made him one of the most popular as well as influential men of the party in the county and southeastern Idaho.

Mr. Shelley is a positive, energetic and self-reliant individual, quick to see and prompt to execute, ever punctual in the discharge of all of his obligations. Straightforward and fair-minded, he inspires confidence in those with whom he comes in contact in business or other relations. Courteous, ambitious and industrious, excelling in usefulness and solid merit, he has shown himself a citizen of enlarged religious sentiment, and as the bishop of Shelley ward he has rendered efficient service to his church, being one of the best exemplars of its dignified usefulness. It was on August 30, 1872, that Mr. Shelley became a married man; the ceremonies that bound him in wedded life with Theodocia Chipman, a native of American Fork, Utah, and a daughter of Washburn and Mindwell (Huston) Chipman, occurred in Salt Lake City. This union has been a most felicitous one, a congeniality of taste and temperament making a most harmonious marriage, which is evinced by the genial and hospitable atmosphere of their attractive home. They have six children: Theodocia C., Charlotte E., Thomas W., Mary E., Louisa E. and Zina E.

Bishop Shelley is now in the full prime of mature manhood, and in the possession of the full vigor of mental and physical power. Education and experience, softened by a deep religious sentiment, have fitted him emphatically for a leader in the community, while his influence is universally enlisted on the right side. His most conspicuous trait is unwavering persistence; when once he has undertaken an enterprise no stone is left unturned until success has crowned his efforts. Such citizens as he constitute the best strength and wealth of the state.

### CHARLES SHURTLIFF.

The Shurtliff family is one of the oldest of the New England states, persons of the name having participated with gallantry in all of the wars that section of the Union has waged, from the early Colonial struggles with the French and Indians, down through the Revolution, war with Mexico, the great war of the Sections and the Spanish-American war, and, in various other fields, civil, religious, professional and industrial, they have taken and maintained high standing in every generation from the early days and are especially numerous in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine. Charles Shurtliff, of this review, who was born at Ogden, Utah, on January 26, 1856, springs from this stock, since his parents, Luman and Alta Marie (Gaylord) Shurtliff, had their birth and education in New England, coming to Utah in 1849 and crossing the plains in a large and well-defined ox train, meeting with no serious difficulties from the roving bands of Indians, and settling at Ogden, thereafter passing a quiet, but not uneventful, existence as agriculturists until the death of the mother at an advanced age, being survived by the father only four short years, when he died at seventy-six years of age.

Charles Shurtliff may not inaptly be termed a self-made man, since from the age of fourteen years he has been the architect of his own fortunes, and whatever he has acquired of financial reinforcement and estate has been the product of his own industry, sagacity and determinate endeavors, his first efforts being three years' labor in connection with sawmilling operations. Then followed a series of successful activities in life, for, commencing in railroad construction work, his abilities and capability for grasping the right thought at the right time caused his

promotion to the position of brakeman, and in due time to that of a conductor, in both of these capacities winning the approval of his superiors and the friendship of his associates.

Determining to make a home free from the discomforts and unpleasant features of railroad life, in 1883 Mr. Shurtliff came to Lewisville, in the Upper Valley of the Snake River, of Idaho, where he used his homestead right on an eligibly located quarter-section of land on which he established the family home, and on which he has since devoted his time to the great work of clearing, developing and improving, paying especial attention to irrigation in connection with the building of the Parks & Lewisville Canal, in which company he has been a director and is a stockholder, having brought much of his land into productive fertility and raising bounteous crops of grain, hay, etc., and having erected commodious and suitable buildings, including a substantial residence, barns, sheds, corrals, and other accessories demanded in the scientific culture of his estate and his stockraising operations, being considered a successful farmer and an acute and shrewd merchant and man of affairs, viewing political questions in the light of Republicanism, and public matters of a local character as a liberal and broad-minded contributor to all things he deems of substantial benefit to the community, while he occupies a well-established position of worth and piety in the Church of Latter Day Saints, having been ordained as elder when but eighteen years of age. In 1896 he engaged in merchandising at Lewisville, which he continued with an increasing and profitable trade until 1902, when his increasing agricultural interests caused him to sell his business that he might fully give his time to the ranch and its connected duties.

Mr. Shurtliff has had the fortunate advantage of having made a most congenial marriage in his union, on December 26, 1874, with Miss Alzina Smith, a lady who has fully harmonized with and supplemented his plans and labors. She was born on May 23, 1859, at Farmington, Utah, a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Taylor) Smith, who were natives of Virginia and, like so many others, brought their goods and chattels to the Mormon Zion with ox teams along the well-traveled and dangerous overland trail, making their first Utah residence at Farmington, after twenty years removing to Harrison, Utah, residing ten years, and Weston, Idaho, where they resided in the calm consciousness of having lived lives of pious rectitude until their deaths, the father being then seventy-eight years of age and the mother sixty-nine. Fifteen children have come to the Shurtliff home to bless the lives of their honored parents, namely: Charles J., born on December 9, 1875; George G., born on December 25, 1877; Warren L., born on October 28, 1879; Lella A., born on October 17, 1881, died on August 12, 1882; Llewellyn W., born on May 27, 1883; Joseph H., born on August 5, 1885; Pleasant Ray, born on June 28, 1887; Alta M., born on December 11, 1888, died on January 28, 1889; Eva, born on April 8, 1890; Leon, born on September 27, 1892; Myrtle D., born on September 19, 1894; John G., born July 17, 1896; Olive V., born on January 16, 1897; Noah F., born August 19, 1899, died March 19, 1900; Jessie M., born October 15, 1901.

#### ELI T. SIMMONS.

In this publication will be found memoirs of many who have figured prominently in the business, public and social life of the state of Idaho, each contributing in his sphere of action to the well-being of the commonwealth and to

the advancement of its normal and ultimate growth. Such men merit definite tributes of respect in a work of this nature, and in connection with the records of those who in a marked and useful degree have added to the material prosperity and industrial activities of Bingham county, Eli T. Simmons is known and respected as a sterling citizen.

He was born on December 20, 1862, in Weber county, Utah, being a son of William B. and Mary (Taylor) Simmons. His father died when Eli was a lad of only four years, and his memory retains nothing of him only that he was a member of the Mormon church and that his marriage occurred in England. The mother was born in England, a daughter of Joseph and Harriet Taylor, her father being also a native of England, who came to this country and started for Utah that he might there enjoy the full privileges of his church relations, with his wife, drawing their worldly possessions across the plains in a handcart, but neither parent lived to reach their destination in the promised land, both dying on the plains.

Thus doubly orphaned, Mr Simmons, from the very threshold of life, was seriously handicapped, but from his earliest years he has proven himself actively and deeply interested in every honest enterprise that has presented itself to him, and he has been one of the contributing forces to the progress of civilization in the land of his residence. His early years were passed in Weber county, where, by his attention to the practical labors performed therein, he became fully acquainted with the best methods of conducting diversified farming and the raising of stock under the conditions existing in this country, laboring for others until at the age of eighteen years he engaged in farming for himself for one season in Utah, thence coming, in 1881, to Idaho, where he was employed on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, being connected for some years thereafter with

railroad operations, for a portion of the time on the Northern Pacific and later hauling railroad ties in Bear Lake county, thereafter locating in the Lost River country, and afterwards engaged in ranching in Marsh Valley, in the southeastern part of Idaho, where he was continuously and successfully occupied with stock-raising operations until March, 1900.

He then transferred his business headquarters to Bingham county, and is here successfully engaged in the prosecution of the agricultural interests with which he has connected himself, while in business and social circles he has a high standing, being always found at the front when an enterprise for the advancement of the public or community is contemplated or started. He possesses great breadth of view, unyielding energy, public-spirit of a high order, generosity in every good cause, while in the circles of the Mormon church, of which he is a devoted member, he is esteemed for the strength of his religious principles and his devotion to its cause, holding at the present time the office of elder. While a resident of Marsh Valley he was nominated and elected by a very complimentary vote as a justice of the peace, holding that office with conceded ability and to the satisfaction of the public.

On December 10, 1895, was celebrated the marriage connecting Mr. Simmons and Mrs. William Davis, formerly Miss Sarah Treasure, in marital bonds. She is a native of Nebraska, born while her parents, William and Mary (Lewis) Treasure, were crossing the plains in 1862 on their way to Utah, to enjoy the privileges of the Mormon church. Her parents were born in Wales, their residence after locating in Utah being continued in that state as ranchers until 1879, when they located in Bannock county, in the southeastern part of Idaho, where her father still resides, an honored citizen and devoted Christian, his faithful wife having long since departed to the better land, her in-

terment taking place at Smithfield, Utah. Mrs. Simmons has been twice married. By her first husband, William Davis, she had the following children: Mary A., Elizabeth and William, the children of Mr. Simmons being Alma, Sarah, Martha, Lee, deceased, Nellie, deceased, Dora, David E. and Violet.

Since taking up his residence on the ranch where he now resides, Mr. Simmons, by his application and intelligence, has brought it to a high state of cultivation, has provided himself with irrigating facilities for producing bounteous crops of all the agricultural products of this section of the state, while his fine herds contain some valuable specimens of the best breeds.

#### FRANCIS L. WILCOX.

The scion of old Colonial families that bore a gallant part in the war of the Revolution, several of their members being commissioned officers in the Colonial army in that great contest for independence and freedom, Francis L. Wilcox in his day, during the great American Civil war, valiantly followed the inspiring example of his ancestors and sustained their good reputation. He was born on April 1, 1840, at Jackson, Susquehanna county, Pa., the son of Elon and Elvira (Bryant) Wilcox, who were also Pennsylvanians by birth. On both sides of his house his European progenitors came to America in Colonial times and aided in settling the country and redeeming it from the dominion of the savage. Family tradition states that the emigrant ancestor on the father's side came over in the Mayflower and settled in New England. The one on the mother's side was also of English nativity, and the ancestors of both of them held honorable records in the old country. The father of Mr. Wilcox was a Susquehanna county, Pa., farmer, living in that county from boyhood until 1857,

when he moved to the neighborhood of Sullivan county in the same state, where he acquired a fine home and developed a farm of superior excellence, remaining there until death. The mother passed away at their Bradford county home on February 9, 1889, and the father just one month later, on March 9th.

Their son Francis grew to the age of seventeen in his native county, then went with his parents to Sullivan county, where he finished his education and reached man's estate, living at home and working on the farm with his father until soon after the breaking out of the Civil war. On January 1, 1862, obeying one of the early calls for volunteers to defend the Union, he enlisted in Company K, Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was soon thereafter with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac and in active service in Virginia and other Southern states. He was taken ill, however, and sent home. But as soon as he recovered his health sufficiently he again enlisted, this time in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-fifth New York Infantry, entering the service at Monroeton on September 6, 1864. In this company he served until the end of the war and found his duties arduous and exacting. Again in the Army of the Potomac he took part in all the campaigns of that great fighting organization toward the end of the struggle and leading up to the surrender of General Lee.

In one engagement eleven bullets pierced his clothing and a minie ball entered his leg. At the same time he was taken prisoner and was obliged to go seven days before his wound was dressed. At length he was one of a number rescued by troops under General Sheridan, the character of his wounds then being such that he was sent to the hospital in Washington, where he received proper attention. He arrived in Washington on the day of



MR. AND MRS. F. L. WILCOX.



President Lincoln's burial, and, after lingering in the hospital for three months, he was finally discharged from the service on August 24, 1865. Since then his gallantry and valor have been recognized by a pension from the government. After he recovered from the effects of his wounds, which kept him disabled for nearly two years, he engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1877.

In 1876 Mr. Wilcox and his wife became members<sup>\*</sup> of the Mormon church, and, in March, 1877, they started with their family to make their future home in Utah near the central government of the great religious organization with which they had cast in their lot. When they reached Saunders county, Neb., they halted on the Platte River, and tried farming in that region for a year. In October, 1878, they came on to Salt Lake City, and, locating his family there, Mr. Wilcox accepted a position with the Oregon Short Line Railroad and came to Black Rock, Idaho, near Pocatello, to take charge of section work. He remained there until the spring of 1879 and then went to the neighborhood of Preston to perform the same duties on this branch of the road.

Seeing the great possibilities of the region around this town, he determined to take up land here and make this his home, and accordingly, in the summer of 1879, he located with his family on his present ranch, situated three-fourths of a mile north of Preston. One of his sons was by this time old enough and otherwise qualified to manage the ranch and he continued in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years longer, giving all possible attention, however, to building up, developing and improving his ranch.

Mr. Wilcox was the third settler in the neighborhood of his residence, and from his arrival here he took a deep and active part in promoting its welfare and developing its

resources. In 1891 he left the railroad service and since that time he has devoted his whole time to the work of his ranch. His place lies within the limits of the townsite of Preston, and is one of the finest in this section of the country. It yields abundantly of the products suitable to this part of the country, and among its features of special interest is a thrifty young orchard of his own planting, his proud record being that of 100 trees which lie set in the ground ninety-nine are living and in excellent condition.

On April 4, 1866, at Monroeton, Pa., Mr. Wilcox married with Miss Jennie J. Secor, a native of that state and a daughter of Francis A. and Elizabeth A. (Welch) Secor, who were both also born and reared in Pennsylvania. Her forefathers, like his, came to this country in Colonial times and were prominent in its early history. Her father's people came from France and her mother's from Ireland. Among them were Revolutionary soldiers and civil magistrates, merchants, farmers and professional men, workers in every line of useful effort. Her father was a farmer living all of his days near Monroeton, where her mother died on April 17, 1894, and he on September 26, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have had eight children, five of whom are living: Bion D.; Katie S., wife of Louis Gooch; Maggie M.; George L.; William Harvey. The deceased ones are Cora L., who died on October 10, 1897, aged twenty-eight years; Francis E., who died on February 7, 1879, aged six years; Herman L., who died on February 21, 1879, aged four years. The first named is buried at Preston and the others at Salt Lake City.

#### WILLIAM M. SIZEMORE.

A native of the state of Alabama, having the remarkable record of serving loyally and faithfully as an enlisted soldier in both Con-

federate and Federal armies of the Civil war, and being now a resident of Georgetown, Bear Lake county, Idaho, William M. Sizemore well deserves the pen of the historian. He was born in Alamo county, Ala., on August 11, 1836, his parents, Fealey and Mary J. (Terry) Sizemore, also being natives of the same state, where they passed their entire lives. Passing his early life in his native county and receiving his education in its public schools, he was engaged in various employments until the great war between the states projected itself upon the country, when his devotion to his state caused him to enlist as a private soldier in the Thirty-sixth Alabama Infantry, Confederate States of America, serving under General Jackson and General Hood and taking active part in the momentous battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Coatland, Mobile Bay, where he was engaged in the defense of Fort Morgan, Shiloh, Crane Neck and Decatur, Ala., where he was captured in 1864 and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was held in captivity for three months, thereafter enlisting in the Union army and accompanying his company to Camp Douglass, Utah, in 1865, filling the duties of his service with acceptability until his honorable discharge in 1866 at Camp Douglass. On March 5, 1866, while at this camp, he was married to Miss Mary J. Cook, a native of England who had come with her parents to Utah as pioneers in the early years of the Mormon settlement, where her father did not long survive, her mother being now a resident of San Francisco, having attained the age of seventy-one years.

Commencing his married life in Salt Lake City, two years later he removed to Hooper, Utah, where he was engaged in farming and stockraising until 1871, when he came to Georgetown, Idaho, and made the family home on the land where he still resides, his

industry, care and successful stockraising developing him not only a good income but a finely improved ranch of 180 acres. A quiet, unostentatious man of home-loving ways, he has no desire for public office or for notoriety in any form, finding in the society of his wife and children his greatest pleasure. The names and births of the children are. Mary S., born February 18, 1867; Fealey F., born January 2, 1869; William M., born August 1, 1871; Jesse J., born December 11, 1873; John R., born March 20, 1876; James L., born September 27, 1878; George H., born October 9, 1880; Minerva I., born November 9, 1882; Sarah F., born January 24, 1885; Amanda M., born March 17, 1887; Daniel T., born May 1, 1889; Charles E., born September 11, 1891; Walter C. Eugene, born April 25, 1894.

#### ABEL SMART.

There is no man in the state of Idaho to whom the appellation of skilled farmer can be given with more correctness than to Abel Smart, of Georgetown, Bear Lake county, whose well-improved and highly cultivated estate of 200 acres gives abundance of evidence of his thorough understanding and practice of the best methods of husbandry, everywhere being manifest a system, an order and a thrift which make it a model farm, and from the large annual crops of hay and grain it produces it is an exceedingly profitable one withal. As one of the progressive and intelligent men of his section of the state a record of the life and accomplishments of this popular citizen finds a fitting place in this volume.

Born in England on January 30, 1848, the son of William and Jane (Stockham) Smart, he there received his education and usefully passed his life until 1868, when, to fully enjoy the advantages accruing from his

membership in the Mormon church, with which he had become affiliated, he emigrated, coming direct to Utah and making his home in Smithfield, where his abilities soon found recognition, and, for a long term of years, he very creditably discharged the duties connected with membership on the city council.

The connection of Mr. Smart with the agricultural interests of Bear Lake county commenced with his removal hither in 1887, locating at once at his present location, from that time giving much care, thought and attention to the conversion of sagebrush land into cultivated fields that might well delight the eye. He has been a very busy man. In connection with his diversified farming he has successfully conducted stockraising, and is now running a large band of cattle. He is also engaged in the manufacture of lumber, being the proprietor of a sawmill. In the career of Mr. Smart honest integrity and religious faith have ever been distinguishing elements and so it happens that the esteem of a large range of personal friends has come to him in a high measure and the eventime of his life promises to be bright and cloudless.

During his residence in Idaho Mr. Smart has discharged his duties as a citizen in a quiet manner, manifesting interest in and giving his assistance to all plans and purposes intended for the betterment of the community, but he has not sought office nor devoted his time to political agitation. His church has, however, always found him ready to give his time and means to the furtherance of its welfare and he has filled two missions in this state. At Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 20, 1869, Mr. Smart wedded Miss Sarah Gittins, also a native of England and a daughter of James and Mary (Powell) Gittins. She accompanied her parents in their immigration into Utah in 1868 and they thereafter resided in Wellsville, Cache county,

until their deaths, being honored and highly valued citizens, the father dying in 1873 and the mother long surviving him, her death occurring in 1894.

Of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Smart, ten are now living. We herewith give the names and date of births and deaths: Abel, born June 9, 1870; William, born December 7, 1871, died July 21, 1877; James, born May 20, 1873; Sarah, born June 3, 1875; Mary, born April 14, 1877; Jane, born June 20, 1879, died July 15, 1903; Lottie, born December 7, 1881; Maud, born March 28, 1887; Frederick, born May 6, 1888; Ezra, born April 13, 1889, died January 14, 1890; Parley, born August 4, 1891; Hazel, born October 29, 1893.

#### JOHN T. SMELLIE.

Not alone in Utah, but in all parts of America, and especially so in the Great West, have the sons of Scotland been among the first in every department of the world's activities, and everywhere they have filled and are filling conspicuous places of trust, honor and prosperity. And as it has been in all other parts of the land, so it is when we come to consider the settlement and development of the Snake River Valley of Idaho. Here, as elsewhere, the Scotchman is one of the factors of successful operations, for the characteristics of the Scotch people are a keen thrift, untiring perseverance, shrewd financial ability and an enterprise that never slackens. These reflections come to mind in considering the decidedly prosperous and beneficial career of John T. Smellie, one of the leading successful men of Fremont county, Idaho, who has been actively identified with its affairs, civil, social, financial and ecclesiastical, since his advent in the valley in 1885, and it is with pleasure that we place a review of his life on record that it may prove not only a memo-

trial, but a stimulus and incentive to aspiring youth.

Mr. Smellie was born in Bathgate, Scotland, on May 28, 1863, a son of David and Mary J. (Anderson) Smellie, who emigrated in 1881, coming to America and first locating in Kansas, where the father purchased a farm and resided for three years, thereafter removing to Salt Lake City, where he has since resided, engaging in various and widely diverging lines of commercial activity, among them being mining, farming, and music, and where he is the owner of real-estate interests. At the age of eighteen years the subject of this review commenced his independent business life, and after working on a farm for eighteen months he went to Salt Lake City, where for a time he was engaged in various occupations, in the winter of 1884-5 attending the University of Deseret, immediately subsequent to this school life coming to eastern Idaho and stopping at Market Lake. He traveled to Rexburg on foot, a distance of twenty-two miles, arriving there with \$70, which he at once invested in village lots, leaving him without a dollar in a land of strangers. "Given the man and the opportunity, and the combination is complete." Mr. Smellie had studied civil engineering, the settlers were extremely desirous for some one to lay out their prospective canals for irrigating purposes, and so his opportunity came and was seized.

Surveying irrigating canals and ditches for six months, he then became the superintendent of the first mercantile establishment of Rexburg until 1887, thereafter being assigned by his church to three years' mission work in New Zealand, on his return therefrom becoming a bookkeeper for a Rexburg merchant until 1895, when his capability for successfully conducting mercantile and financial affairs procured for him the superintendency of the Rexburg branch of the Z. C. M. I., and in this important

position he was retained until the business was sold in 1901. During these years of successful activity, Mr. Smellie had placed his surplus earnings in fortunate investments in land, sheep, etc., and is today an extensive real-estate owner and the possessor of a large number of sheep. He was elected and re-elected to the office of county surveyor, holding the office for two terms, but, as his time was fully occupied, these official duties were discharged by a competent deputy.

For many years an earnest member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Smellie has almost constantly been in the incumbency of important ecclesiastical office, being a member of the high council for twelve years, also a valued member of the stake board of education, and, commencing with this body in its infancy, he has been an important factor in its growth and prosperity, and has seen its development to its present condition of strength and influence. He has most capably filled the positions of teacher, elder, priest, high priest and one of the Seventies, and is now the stake superintendent of the Sunday school of the Fremont stake of Zion and also one of the twelve high counselors presiding over the stake. On October 9, 1885, Mr. Smellie married with Miss Maria Ricks, a daughter of Thomas E., and Tamar (Loder) Ricks, and for an account of the truly eminent father of Mrs. Smellie the reader is referred to other pages of this work. From this highly felicitous union seven children have been born, Guinevere, Mary, Irene, Mabel, Ruth, David and John.

#### GEORGE V. SMITH, JR.

George V. Smith, Jr., recently the leading clothier of Preston, Idaho, where he conducted a flourishing business in his line until he sold to Ozro O. Crockett & Sons, on April 1, 1903, is a native of Smithfield, Utah, where

he was born on April 8, 1869, the son of George Y. and Johann (Kuckie) Smith, natives of the historic old city of Dundee, Scotland, where the father worked at his trade as a carpenter, and where they both embraced the Mormon religion. In 1857 they came to the United States, landing at New York and proceeding by rail to the Missouri River, from whence they crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah and settled at Smithfield, then but a small pioneer settlement, but full of life and vigor and promising a rapid and healthy growth.

In this thriving community the father was kept busy at his trade, and having a fort for protection against the Indians it prospered and developed without the usual interruptions incident to savage hostility. Mr. Smith continued to work at his trade until about the year 1877, when he engaged in mercantile life as manager of Richardson & Douglass at Smithfield. Later he was associated with Mr. Richardson in the same line as manager, and in 1884 began an enterprise of the same kind for himself. He was also notary public and took an active interest in the public affairs of the town, which he helped to create and of which he was long one of the leading citizens. He died on August 30, 1903, and his wife died in 1880 and was buried at Smithfield.

George V. Smith, Jr., grew to manhood and was educated at Smithfield, working on farms in the neighborhood until he was twenty years of age. He then went into the Farmers' Union Mills at that place and learned his trade as a miller, remaining in that employment for three years. In 1892 he was called on a mission to Scotland, the old home of his parents, and remained abroad two years, returning home in the spring of 1894, when he resumed work in the mills at Smithfield. In August, 1898, he left the mills and came to Preston, Idaho, and started the mercantile en-

terprise in which he was so long engaged. He gave his business close and careful attention, and made his establishment one of the popular emporiums of the county and laid a large extent of country under tribute to its trade, taking rank as one of the most progressive and enterprising business men in this part of the state.

Mr. Smith was married in Logan Temple, Utah, on September 9, 1896, to Miss Zerviah S. Green, a native of Utah, whose parents, Evan M. and Susie (Platt) Green, the former a native of New York and the latter of England, embraced the Mormon faith, when young, at their respective homes, and married after the arrival at Salt Lake where they became acquainted. After their marriage they settled at Smithfield where the father engaged in farming until late in the seventies, when they moved to the southern part of the state, remaining there until his death in 1882. After that event the widow and children returned to Smithfield, where they are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have two children, daughters. Mr. Smith has always been active in church affairs, especially so in Sunday-school work. He has been on one home mission since coming to Preston.

#### OLIVER T. SMITH.

Oliver T. Smith, who is a representative of a family prominent in the early Colonial days and in the thrilling events that occurred on the soil of South Carolina in the period of the Revolution, and which from that time to the present has produced generation after generation of energetic, law-abiding and industrious citizens, and who is personally recognized as one of the intelligent and progressive ranchmen of Bingham county, was born on April 27, 1857, near Aberdeen, Monroe county, Miss., being a son of Thompson and Josephine

(Loure) Smith, both of whom were born in South Carolina, there marrying and thereafter making their home on a plantation in Mississippi, where the father died in 1861, leaving the subject of this review an orphan at the tender age of four years. In 1869 he accompanied his mother on her emigration to Utah, where she made her home in Beaver county, and where her second husband, Ashael Bennett, long conducted milling operations and died in 1896. By her first marriage she was the mother of two children, of which Oliver was the eldest.

He attained manhood in Utah, where he received an excellent practical education in the schools of his place and period, becoming qualified to act as a surveyor, in which capacity he was employed for ten years by the United States government; thereafter engaging in farming and coming to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1885, he there filed on a homestead of 160 acres, situated at Taylor and in close proximity to the estate of eighty acres, which he sold in 1902, and from that time until this sale he was connected with stockraising and the development of his ranch, in connection with diversified farming. He is a wide-awake, progressive citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his state and section, and with a record in public and private life which has won for him the respect and esteem of the public.

In Beaver county, Utah, on June 13, 1877, Mr. Smith and Miss Emily Van Buskirk, a native of Illinois and a daughter of Charles and Rachel (Black) Van Vleet, were united in marriage, her parents having been residents of Utah since the early years of the Civil war, being honored and representative citizens, holding a high place in the esteem of the people. There are three children in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Josephine, Edmund and Martha. The special attention of the

subject of this review has been given to the raising of cattle, and horses, and in the bands which he is now running are some splendid specimens of fine stock, and he was also one of the originators and constructors of the Eagle & Willow Creek Irrigation Canal.

In all the relations of life Mr. Smith has lived up to the full dignity of successful manhood, has attained general esteem and is universally popular. In November, 1902, he sold his ranch at Taylor and purchased property in Idaho Falls, on which he has erected a fine, commodious brick residence of modern architecture—equipped with city water, electric lights and all the things necessary to make it an up-to-date residence, and at the present time he is engaged with the C. W. & M. Co. in charge of the lumber yard. He has also erected two four-room cottages which he rents, and these are also supplied with water and electric lights.

#### JAMES N. SOUTHWICK.

The life story of this industrious citizen of Bingham county, Idaho, is not unlike many others in this land of boundless possibilities, but has its own specific details and features growing out of his life and the characteristics of the man. Thrown upon his own resources at the early age of nine years, he neither expected nor found an easy way to success and prosperity, but resolutely hewed good fortune out of diverse circumstances by his diligent application and intelligent use of the means that came his way. He was born on May 29, 1854, at West Brombridge, Staffordshire, England, a son of Edward and Mary (Alexander) Southwick, the Southwicks being an old and prominent family in England from time immemorial. His father was successfully engaged for many years as a boot and shoe manufacturer in his native land, but becoming inter-

ested in the Mormon doctrines in 1863, he emigrated, coming to Utah and locating at Lehi, where he passed the remainder of his life and until he died in 1894, at the age of sixty-four years. The family was broken up while on the journey, the wife and mother falling a prey to the privations and hardships she endured while crossing the plains, dying en route, at the age of sixty-three years, and her body lies buried on the banks of the Platte River. Of her seven children, James N. Southwick, the subject of this review, was the youngest.

Deprived of a mother's care at the early age of nine years, it was not long before Mr. Southwick was caring for himself, and by his energy and diligent application he became skilled in the various occupations and employments connected with agricultural life, as a young man conducting farming for himself for a while at Lehi, thence, in 1888, removing to Bingham county, Idaho, where, on March 8th of that year, he located on a homestead of eighty acres, to which he has added ten more, lying less than five miles east of Idaho Falls, and here he has since given diligent attention to the development of his ranch, being engaged in cumulative and prosperous general farming and the raising of excellent herds of cattle, but taking especial pains and giving especial attention to the raising of hogs, being prospered in his undertakings and ranking deservedly high as a business man.

In politics he is known for his earnest allegiance to the principles and doctrines of the Republican party, and he is ever ready to give a reason for his faith therein and to aid its candidates in its political campaigns, always, however shrinking from public office or any position that would take him from his home or the enjoyment of his social life. In his association with the Mormon church he is held in high esteem, being in strong accord with the principles of his religion and holding the official position of high counsellor.

On August 10, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Southwick with Miss Maryette Norton, a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a daughter of Wylie Norton, one of the earliest pioneers of the Mormon faith in Utah, who in that country occupied the position of one of the Seventies, and now, after his death, at an advanced age, lies buried at Ammon, Idaho, whither he had come to pass his last days with his affectionate children. Mr. and Mrs. Southwick have had thirteen children, the seven following being now living: Nancy, James, Seretta, LeRoy, Mabel, Bertha and Emadine. Mr. Southwick takes a deep interest in the progress and well-being of the community, and is considered one of the discreet, able and highly successful members of the community, commanding the respect of the people of his acquaintance, being known as a man of inflexible integrity, who well merits recognition in this work as one of Bingham county's representative citizens.

#### CHARLES A. SPACKMAN.

The virile young state of Idaho is drawing much of its life from the energetic sons of the West. Many of them, born in Utah, find that even in the brief space of time that has elapsed since the first Mormon immigrations came to the wilderness country of Deseret, that the demands of civilization have pressed into every corner of that state and penetrated every valley to its mountain head, and that therefore they must hie to other lands than the place of their nativity to secure homes of their own on the easy conditions which prevailed everywhere in the Great West but a few short years ago. Through this state of affairs Idaho is being largely benefited. To her benches and valleys, her mountain-sides and fertile plains is surging a human tide of the best element of the mother state of Utah, young men with all the vigor, energy and pro-

ductive powers necessary for developing the unbounded, but yet undeveloped, resources that here abound in magnificent plentitude, and, among the number, who is doing well his share in the general scheme of this improvement, is Charles Arthur Spackman, the popular postmaster of Lyons postoffice in Bingham county.

He was born on January 28, 1870, in Morgan county, Utah, a son of Thomas and Sarah (Cridle) Spackman, his father coming from England with his father, also named Thomas, at the age of three years, and, after making his home for some years in New York City, where the elder Thomas was a watchmaker, in 1859 he came to Utah, crossing the plains with one of the numerous ox teams, then for a number of years engaging in sawmilling and in lumbering in Morgan county, where he later followed farming and cattleraising with eminent success, thence removing to Rich county, there prosperously continuing in the stock business for fourteen years, also having extensive cattle interests in the Big Horn Basin of Wyoming, when, returning to Morgan county, he purchased his old homestead and is now passing the evening of his life amid his old friends and associates. His wife, a native of England, was at the time of their marriage a resident of Morgan county, coming to the United States with the family of her father, William Cridle, when she was fifteen years old, by her marriage becoming the mother of twelve children.

Charles A. Spackman, after receiving the educational advantages of the Utah schools and familiarizing himself with the practical methods of the various occupations conducted under his father's supervision, came to Idaho in 1895 to commence life on his own responsibilities, and here he engaged in stock-raising at his present location in Conant Valley, forty-five miles northeast of Idaho Falls,

where his operations have steadily expanded and rapidly assumed important and extremely satisfactory proportions. In the community he stands high in social, political and religious circles as a man of undoubted integrity, moral character, business ability and religious principles, being an elder in the Mormon church.

Mr. Spackman was joined in matrimony with Miss Phebe Rich, on December 21, 1892, she being a native of Morgan county, Utah, and the daughter of Landon and Florence (Bratton) Rich, who are now citizens of Bannock county, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Spackman are parents of eight children: Sarah, Arthur, Mary, Ethel, Walter, Leon, deceased, Charles and Leland. The family is a prominent one and holds a high position in the social relations of the community.

#### CHARLES J. SPONGBERG.

Charles J. Spongberg, of Preston, for a long time one of the leading mechanics in this part of Idaho, busily occupied in building good houses for the people who settled it, was born in Sweden on April 1, 1826, the son of Andrew and Adelina (Fossman) Spongberg, also natives of Sweden, where the father was a contractor and builder, remaining there and conducting that business until his death. Their son, Charles, was reared and educated in his native land, and after leaving school, learned the trade of a blacksmith, and also worked with his father at carpenter work and building, the first, however, being his main reliance for an occupation through life. In 1856 he became a convert to Mormonism, and in the following year he came to the United States with the view of making this country his permanent home.

Charles J. Spongberg remained in Iowa, working at his trade and for railroads until 1859, then came to Utah and was employed at

Salt Lake City and Ogden until the fall of 1860, when he settled at Richmond, in the Cache Valley, where his wife's parents had settled in 1879. He was one of the pioneers of this section, and by his trade he aided in starting it toward development and a condition of prosperity. In 1861 he removed to Franklin, where he was also an early settler and one of the developing and organizing forces of an entirely new country. He wrought at his trade of blacksmithing and also did carpenter work, helping to build the first meetinghouse at Franklin and many of the early residences. He thoroughly understood both crafts and his services were in great demand in each. He was, moreover, resourceful in many ways, and could always be of service where help of any kind was needed.

Mr. Spongberg had been taught self-reliance in his boyhood and youth, and the lessons had been emphasized by an active service in the army of Sweden, so that he was ready for any emergency, and never at the end of his resources. In 1875 he came to the neighborhood of Preston, this section being then opened for settlement, and located on the ranch which he now owns and occupies, two and one-half miles northeast of the present townsite. There were no other settlers here but those who came with him, for he was one of the first party of white men who ever pitched their tents in this section of the county for a permanent residence.

Establishing his family on the farm, he returned to Franklin to work at his trade. There was great scarcity of money, and the conditions kept everyone hustling to make the necessary provision for life and labor. He continued to work at Franklin until 1883, meanwhile traveling back and forth and improving his land, building fences, and otherwise developing his estate of 320 acres, with the very capable help of his family. In 1883 he determined to devote his entire time and energy to the work of

the farm and his stock industry, and since then he has done so. In the early years of his efforts here he experienced many setbacks and disasters. Some of the first winters were very severe and shelter for his cattle was far from sufficient, and he lost large numbers, but he was not discouraged by these mishaps, and steadily persevered in his progress toward independence and established comfort. After coming to the farm to live he occasionally worked at the forge to oblige his neighbors, and once in a while took a hand in the erection of a building, but in the main he devoted himself to his farm and stock interests.

At Fairville, Iowa, on November 8, 1858, Mr. Spongberg was united in marriage with Miss Jacobina Funk, a native of Denmark. They have had seven children, six of whom are living, Anna, wife of Henry Hade; Christiana, wife of Hyrum Neilson; Louisa, wife of Soren J. Peterson; Charles J.; Matilda and Thomas, Matilda and Thomas still members of the parental home. Another daughter named Regina, who was unusually bright and promising, died on June 1, 1879, at the age of fifteen years and four months. The married sons and daughters have established their homes near that of their parents and brighten the lives of these good people with pleasant companionship and filial attention; and so the evening of life has settled on them softly, and is filled with peace and comfort after long and arduous labors, which have been highly appreciated, as shown by the universal respect and esteem which they so richly enjoy.

#### GEORGE SPRACHER.

This industrious pioneer settler has shown by his earnest endeavors and persistent industry what the possibilities of the Snake River Valley of Idaho permit a man to accomplish here in comparatively a few years'

devotion to the task of developing a home. Mr. Spracher was born in Tazewell county, Va., on February 25, 1862, a son of John and Martha (Herringer) Spracher, also natives of Virginia, the father moving from the old homestead to Utah in 1879, locating in the near vicinity of Ogden and engaging in a prosperous dairying business which he still conducts, the mother having departed this life at the age of forty-eight years, in December, 1883. Early becoming the master of his own time, George Spracher was diligently occupied in various occupations until 1884, when, in association with his brother James, he came to La Belle and took up a ranch of 160 acres, where they have since been engaged in general farming, at first of the crude pioneer order, but now a systematic and profitable cultivation of the well-watered soil.

During the first years of the residence here Mr. Spracher passed some months of each year in the mining camps of Montana to earn the money to support the family for the rest of the year. Mills were a long way off, so that, when a little grain had been raised, the settlers joined together and made the trip, fording the river at a time when the water was low, otherwise they could not have crossed. From the incipiency of the La Belle Irrigation Canal Co., Mr. Spracher has been actively connected with it as a shareholder and worker, being one of the directors for two terms. The next summer after his arrival he brought in a sweep-power threshing machine, and from that time he has conducted a threshing outfit every season, having recently purchased a steam thresher, while, as a further evidence of the prosperity which has followed his diligent labors, we will state that on the north line of his homestead he has just completed and occupied an attractive residence of modern architecture and equipment.

Solidly Democratic in political principles,

he was elected justice of the peace in 1894, and by successive elections is still the incumbent of the office; he has also been for two terms a sergeant-at-arms of the Idaho Legislature. He assisted in building the first schoolhouse of La Belle, laying the cornerstone thereof. As the house of Mr. Spracher was the only one that for some time had a wooden floor, it was the gathering place of all the social and pleasure parties of the neighborhood, who came hither to "trip the light, fantastic toe" and enjoy the cordial hospitality of the owners of the home.

At Eden, Utah, on November 7, 1885, Mr. Spracher and Miss Maggie Fisher were pronounced man and wife. She was born at Ogden, Utah, on September 27, 1864, a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Burton) Fisher, natives of England, whence they emigrated in 1860, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where the father followed his trade of stone-cutting for three years, thereafter removing to Ogden, where he was connected with freighting operations for the long period of twenty-five years, after which he was occupied with farming. His death occurred in 1894, at the age of sixty-three years. The mother is still maintaining her residence at Ogden, having passed her seventy-third birthday. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Spracher are Martha E., born June 10, 1888; John Robert, one of twin children born March 22, 1893, the other, unnamed, dying at birth; Walter James, born March 13, 1897; Cara died at birth, January 20, 1899.

#### JOHN H. SQUIRES.

A devoted member of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, and the son of parents who suffered infinite hardships and underwent many privations as a result of their devotion to their faith, now being both the popular bar-

ber and newsdealer of Rexford, Fremont county, Idaho, John H. Squires was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 14, 1869, the son of John F. and Alice P. (Maiben) Squires, natives of England, who came to Utah in 1853, accompanying one of the expeditions that came by water to New Orleans, thence up the Mississippi River to Keokuk, Iowa, from which place the mother of Mr. Squires walked all of the long, wearisome way to Salt Lake City, an undertaking which in these degenerate days would cause the heart of the strongest man to quail, and here the parents were married and made their home until 1876, when the family moved to Logan, Utah, and the father was the pioneer barber of that city, where he is still residing and in business, being fifty-six years of age, and the mother fifty-five. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Squires was the pioneer barber of Salt Lake City, and had the distinction of regularly attending to the tonsorial wants of Brigham Young. The father at one time became bondsman for a county assessor and collector, who absconded with all the money he could carry off, causing Mr. Squires to sacrifice his shop and what funds his industry had laid by to pay the bonds.

Mr. Squires was the eldest of twelve children, and from the age of ten years until he was twenty-three he was diligent in attendance and labors in his father's shop, under his effective superintendence and instruction becoming well versed in all that appertains to "a knight of the razor and shears," thereafter attending the State Agricultural College, at Logan, Utah, for one year, and then engaging in pedagogic labors for a time, until he was called on mission work to Germany, in which he was effectively laboring for two and one-half years, thereafter returning to Logan, where he resumed teaching, being in successful educational labors here for six full school years, then

coming to Rexburg and establishing here not only a barber shop, but also the pioneer newsstand of the inchoate city, being greatly prospered in his enterprises from the first.

At the present writing he has occupied his new building, which he has built to satisfy the present and rapidly increasing demands of his business, it being divided into two rooms, one occupied by an up-to-date barbershop, the other he has tastily fitted up as a news stand and novelty store. There seems to be no doubt that under these new and favorable circumstances the prosperity of the past will be more than excelled, as Mr. Squires possesses the requisite elements of popularity, good taste, and a shrewd financial ability, being also aided by his highly capable wife, who is an important factor in their already assured success. In politics Mr. Squires is known as a pronounced Republican, and, as the United States census enumerator, he gathered the statistics of the Federal census of 1900. In the Mormon church he has ever been active. He was the president of the Cache county, Utah, religion class previous to his removal to Fremont county, and is now one of the presidents of the eighty-fourth quorum of the Seventies.

On March 30, 1892, Mr. Squires and Miss Elizabeth Evans were wedded. She is a daughter of Morgan and Catharine (Jones) Evans, natives of Wales, who crossed the plains with ox teams in 1854, locating at Salt Lake City, where the father assisted as a mason in the construction of the temple, thence in 1859, removing to Logan, where for fifteen years he was employed as an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, then engaging in agriculture, to which he has since added a blacksmith shop, where he "passes his time away." He has a productive farm of seventy-five acres, and the family home is in a pleasant portion of Logan.

## C. D. STAFFORD, M. D.

Although yet in the early prime of life, Doctor Stafford has proved a faithful exemplar of the healing art, and has not only earned the reward of his efforts in a temporal way, but has demonstrated that he is worthy to exercise the important vocation of his calling through his ability, his abiding sympathy and his earnest zeal in behalf of his fellow men. His understanding of the science of medicine is broad and comprehensive, and the profession and public alike accord him an honored place among medical practitioners, although his residence in Pocatello has been of very brief duration, and his energies and attention are attracted to other fields of endeavor than professional life.

Doctor Stafford was born on February 2, 1872, at Auburn, Ind., a son of James K. and Margaret (Duncan) Stafford, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the father long conducting a large business in the sale of agricultural implements, and a man whose opinions and policies were highly esteemed in the community of his residence. The Stafford family was originally of English origin, but the immediate paternal ancestors have been residents of Pennsylvania. Doctor Stafford, in the public schools of St. Joseph, Ind., laid the foundation of the literary education he acquired, graduating with high standing from the high school at that place, then matriculating at the celebrated Taylor University of Indiana, where he was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1897, having the distinction of being the youngest graduate from any medical college in the United States, thereafter being employed as a physician in the hospital at Fort Wayne for a time, and then being placed in charge of a sanitarium at Warsaw, shortly after coming to Diamondville, Wyo., to be-

come the physician and surgeon of the Diamond Coal and Coke Co., holding this position successfully for two years, then establishing himself in medical practice at Fort Bridger, where he rapidly attained a large practice, which he sold in 1892 and came to Pocatello, here he has devoted himself to his valuable mining interests. He is the vice-president of the Battle Rock Mining and Milling Co., which is developing some fine propositions, and he is also the secretary of the Great Western Mining, Milling and Smelting Co. of Pocatello, which has a group of eight claims, situated five miles southeast of Pocatello, upon which they have placed quite an amount of development work, including a tunnel which they have driven in to the ore body, running very high in both copper and gold, the mineral-bearing ledge being about fifteen feet in thickness. Practical mining men and operators consider this one of the best mining propositions in this section of the country, and the company expects at a very early date to install a plant of the latest and most improved machinery and place the mine on the list of dividend-paying properties; in this connection Doctor Stafford is in association with some of the ablest financiers.

## A. J. STANGER.

Among the people of this section of the country who have conducted their business operations in such a manner as to most effectively use their great natural advantages, and who have won great prosperity from his connection with the sheep industry, A. J. Stanger of Iona, Bingham county, Idaho, well deserves more than a mere mention in this connection. He was born on April 4, 1859, near Payson, Utah, being a son of George and Mary (Elkington) Stanger, his father, a native of England, coming to the United States as a young

man, in 1854, crossing the plains with one of the early Mormon ox-team battalions, thereafter establishing his permanent home in Weber county, Utah, where he engaged in agriculture and stockraising for a most prosperous succession of years, and where he still resides, receiving the esteem and confidence of the whole community.

A Democrat in political belief, George Stanger has been very prominent politically and socially, and being a member of the Mormon church, his religious qualifications have placed him for quite a term of years in the office of the bishop's counsellor. His father, James Stanger, came to the United States from his native land, England, at the advanced age of eighty years, and passed the remainder of his life in Utah. He was a son of George Stanger, who was for many years a carpenter in England, and who descended from a long-established family of that kingdom. The mother of Mr. Stanger came with her parents from England to Utah, where they settled in Weber county, where, after an honored and useful life, her father, John Elkington, passed to the other life. His wife, whose name was Elizabeth (Hensley) Elkington, also died in that county.

Alfred J. Stanger attained manhood with a strong physique and a clear and active mind. Possessing unbounded energy and courage, at the age of nineteen years he established himself as a farmer in Hooper, Weber county, Utah, and successfully conducted husbandry there for five years, thence removing to the Snake River country of Idaho, where he combined sheep-raising operations with general farming, locating his home and center of business activities in Bingham county, where, at Iona, he took up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres. A few years later he devoted himself almost entirely to sheep, his business in this line growing rapidly and cumulatively, and to such an extent as to

cause him to give his entire personal supervision to his stock interests. He is the president and general manager of the Iona Sheep Co., at Iona, which is running 20,000 head of sheep. He is also extensively known among the commercial and business men of the state, being one of the directors of the Iona Mercantile Co., and the efficient treasurer of that organization.

A steadfast adherent of the Mormon church, Mr. Stanger has taken a prominent position in connection with the affairs and the development of its interests and membership, holding also for a number of years the office of second counsellor to the bishop, thereafter being called to be the second counsellor to the stake president.

Mr. Stanger married, on March 20, 1875, with Miss Elizabeth Ritchie, a native of Utah, and a daughter of James Ritchie, a native of Scotland, who left his native land when a boy, accompanying the family migration to Utah. Mr. and Mrs. Stanger have had ten children, namely: Mary, Elizabeth, Delbert, Alfred, Hannah, George, Sarah, Frank, now living, while James, Ella and Ernest are deceased.

#### E. H. STAUFFER.

Coming to Idaho and to Bingham county in 1881, and being closely identified with its progress and development, and manifesting in many ways the traits of character which have made the frontier man of America a most picturesque, interesting and energetic type of our cosmopolitan citizenship, Mr. E. H. Stauffer, of this review, is sufficiently typical of this class, and enjoys the distinction of being worthy of the highest confidence and esteem of all who know him, also holding with distinctive ability the position of postmaster of Poplar post-office from its erection in 1894 down to the present time. He was born on September 30,

1847, in Pennsylvania, a son of Abraham and Mary (Hawksworth) Stauffer, his parents also being natives of Pennsylvania, where they passed their entire lives as diligent farmers and members of the Baptist church, the father dying in 1869, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother long surviving him, her death occurring at the age of eighty-four, in 1901, being the mother of six children.

Mr. Stauffer passed his early days on the paternal farmstead in Pennsylvania, where he remained until the age of seventeen years, when he devoted himself to the plastering trade, at which he labored in various parts of his native state for nine consecutive years, then emigrating to Kansas, where in Decatur county he was connected with agricultural operations for five years, until 1881, when dates his advent in the state of Idaho. Here he located on a homestead of 160 acres, twenty-two miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and engaged in general farming and in stock-raising enterprises. His place being centrally located for the accommodation of the public, he has made his home a place of entertainment and genial hospitality is here extended to all who pull the traditional latch-string. A man of geniality, business ability and public spirit, Mr. Stauffer has many friends and possesses much influence, being considered one of the leading representatives of his class in his section of the state, while in political relations he is identified and prominently connected with the local operations and campaigns of the Democratic political party.

On May 4, 1872, Miss Katie Jones, who was born on April 16, 1850, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John and Sarah (Mattice) Jones, became the wife of Mr. Stauffer. She is a woman whose practical ability and amiable disposition have made her a fitting helpmeet to her husband in his various spheres of activity, she well maintaining the family reputation

for hospitable entertainment. Her grandfather, Samuel Jones, was a representative citizen of his native county in Pennsylvania, and her father also passed his life in that state, employed as a stone-mason and a farmer, dying on September 4, 1892, at the age of sixty-four years, long surviving his wife, who died on February 22, 1872, at the age of fifty-three, being the mother of one child. Mr. and Mrs. Stauffer have five children: Theodore, born February 26, 1873; Andrew, April 2, 1877; Mary, deceased, May 20, 1881; Kate, June 12, 1884, and Edna, October 18, 1889.

It is eminently fitting to here pay a tribute to Mr. Stauffer's private record, which will be readily indorsed by all who have come in touch with him in business or socially. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men, courteous alike to rich and poor, meeting all with a truly democratic spirit. As a citizen he is popular with all classes and is an upright and broad-minded man who aims to do his whole duty and make his life conform to the right as he sees and understands the right.

JOHN H. STINGER.

Not every one of the early pioneers of the intermountain section of the Great West has experienced so many changes or endured so many privations as has the worthy gentleman of McCammon, Idaho, whose name heads this article, and his connection with various enterprises of frontier and pioneer life has been such that it is with pleasure that we here make record of his active and eventful career as a constituent part of the history of this portion of the country. John H. Stinger was born in Zanesville, Ohio, on April 23, 1839, a son of Adam and Mary (Rhodes) Stinger, who some years before the birth of their son John emigrated from their native land of Germany to

Peoria, Ill., soon after removing to Zanesville, Ohio, from there, in 1849, to Missouri, they being farmers by occupation, and the death of the father occurring in Peoria, Ill., and that of the mother also occurred in Illinois.

Mr. Stinger acquired an excellent practical education in Ohio, he also becoming thoroughly versed in all departments of the baker's trade, at which employment he was profitably engaged for many years, in 1861 coming west to Salt Lake City and building, at Ogden, the first baker's oven of the city. Thereafter he followed the construction of the Utah Northern Railway with a baker's wagon until he came to Oneida, Idaho, having a prosperous trade. From Oneida he went to Spring Hill, now called Lima, Mont., and for eighteen months he was the popular manager of the railroad dining hall at that station.

Having a keen eye to the possibilities of development of the different sections of the country with which he became acquainted determined that Pocatello, Idaho, possessed equal chances of a rapid growth with any other young town, and removing thither, in 1888, he became one of the pioneers of Bannock county and the first proprietor of a bakery in the inchoate city. From this time until 1901, with the exception of five years passed in the grocery business in Salt Lake City, Mr. Stinger was an active and well-known citizen of Pocatello, conducting a profitable and steadily increasing baking business, and being connected with public matters of a local nature, giving acceptable service as a justice of the peace for a term of years and until he resigned the office on his removal from the city, where he is yet interested as the owner of valuable real-estate. In 1901, Mr. Stinger made his home at McCammon, establishing there a general merchandising business, which he conducted to the acceptance of the public, and also holding office as a justice of the peace. From childhood he

has been a consistent member of the Mormon church, his devotion to its interests being recognized by his appointment as a teacher of his ward.

On October 1, 1859, Mr. Stinger married with Miss Elizabeth Hollist, a lady of great ability and a leader in church work, who was born on February 14, 1842, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Chandler) Hollist, who emigrated from their native England to America, first making their home in Boston, Mass., and in 1861 pursuing their westward journey to Farmington, Utah, where the mother died on December 12, 1864, and the father on May 12, 1870. Mr. Hollist was a skilled carpenter, excelling in mechanical work, and was very prominent in connection with the activities of the Mormon church, both himself and wife standing high in the esteem of the people.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinger have had thirteen children, of whom ten are living: John William, born July 13, 1860; Jane E., born August 14, 1862, died October 29, 1863; Henry H., born May 12, 1864; Mary D., born February 20, 1866; Mindwell F., born January 4, 1868, died in infancy; Rosanna, born December 21, 1868, died February 14, 1871; Lillie A., born July 22, 1871; Harriet A., born June 20, 1873; Florence, born October 4, 1875; Alice E., born October 19, 1877; Rhoda P., born April 19, 1879; Ada E. M., born May 25, 1881; Fanny G., born June 11, 1883. Thirty-six grandchildren have come to Mr. and Mrs. Stinger, thirty-one are now living and they worthily stand high in honor.

This record has not yet done full justice to Mr. Stinger, and we continue it by saying that in the early days he participated in many skirmishes and fights with hostile Indians, and for a long period of time he worked and slept with his loaded gun within reach. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stinger were sent

to settle in the new colony of Toquerville, Utah, and during their residence there they suffered many privations, living as they did for weeks with nothing but melons, wild plants and herbs for food, the necessities of life commanding so high a price as to render them unattainable by the pioneers, flour reaching a price of \$25 for 100 pounds, sugar \$1.00 a pound, and other articles bearing a close relation to these figures.

While in southern Utah, Mr. Stinger engaged in the cultivation of cotton, and in 1864 the settlement sent several carloads of this product to the East. The cotton was picked by hand, as there was not a cotton-gin in Utah, and from a portion of the crop Mrs. Stinger carded and spun sufficient yarn to weave it into clothing for the family. In 1866 the family home was transferred to American Fork, where for two and one-half years Mr. Stinger carried on both freighting and farming, thence removing to Pocatello, as before stated.

#### JOHN CROFTS.

The heroes of today are those who have aided in transforming the once desert wilderness into fruitful fields, and have made the desert plains to "blossom like the rose," and, conspicuous among their number in this section of the state of Idaho, we must mention John Crofts, now a farmer near Basalt, Idaho, who is in many ways identified with the progress and the moral advancement of the community which is fortunate in numbering him among its intelligent and representative citizens. He was born on March 24, 1832, in North Wales, as a son of Joseph and Sarah (Wainwright) Crofts, who died in their native land, descendants of families long connected with and residents of Wales.

Mr. Crofts attained manhood in Wales, where he received his education and engaged

in various activities until occurred his emigration to this country in 1856. His first home in America was made in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, he thereafter moving to Westmoreland county, thence to Madison county, Illinois, in 1857, residing in that state and in Missouri until June 2, 1862, when he accompanied a Mormon company which crossed the plains with ox teams to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he arrived on October 19, 1862. Soon after his arrival he engaged in farming in Morgan county, from there going to Summit county, thence to Orderville and to Cedar City, and coming to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1887, where he permanently located himself on a rich homestead, which he has developed into a valuable home.

Of what he has accomplished through his tireless energy and steady application he has good reason to be proud; success coming to him as the reward of his far-reaching sagacity, persistent energy and untiring industry. He is now numbered among the progressive men of his portion of the state; but, plain and unostentatious, he ever strives to be diligently and industriously employed in the industry of which he has attained a competency. Standing high in the esteem of the Mormon church, he is holding at present the office of high priest.

On January 1, 1854, at Eccles church, England, were celebrated the marriage rites uniting Mr. Crofts with Miss Ellen Rothwell, a native of England and a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Fletcher) Rothwell, who was born in England on December 14, 1837. The father of Mrs. Crofts died in Salt Lake City in 1880, the mother having passed away in Illinois in 1873. The paternal grandparents of his wife, Thomas and Ann (Johnson) Rothwell, were natives of Pendlebury, Lancashire, England, where their ancestors had resided for more than a century. The family of Mr.

and Mrs. Crofts consists of sixteen children, their own children being Edward, born April 21, 1855; Emma J., May 28, 1857, at Cone-maugh, Pa.; Joseph W., September 16, 1859, at Richmond, Mo.; John, February 2, 1862, at Madison, Ill.; Samuel R., deceased, June 23, 1864; Ephraim, November 2, 1866; James H., October 12, 1869; Hiram T., January 28, 1871; Charles W., April 8, 1873; Parley O., May 8, 1875 (Samuel R. and all the others younger heretofore mentioned having birth at Portville, Utah,); Richard, born February 22, 1878; Albert A. and Alfred E., twins, were born at Orderville, Utah, on July 10, 1879, as were Sarah M. E., on August 12, 1880, and Wilford M., on September 18, 1882. They have two adopted children, Robert S., born on September 16, 1883, and Catherine A., born January 9, 1882, both of whom were born at Orderville.

In January, 1880, Mr. Crofts married with Elizabeth McConnell, of Orderville, Utah, who was the mother of the adopted children whose names are previously given. She died on October 31, 1883. A grandson of Mr. Crofts, Harvey E., born April 9, 1897, was sealed to Mr. and Mrs. Crofts. Harvey E. has a sister, Lillie M., born on October 2, 1899. The circle of descendants also contains Rosanna, born in January, 1880, and Margaret, born on March 17, 1882.

It is pleasant to be able to record that, after a life of unintermitting industry and usefulness, Mr. Crofts is passing the evening of his days secure in the esteem of his associates, standing high as one of the representative men of the country of his adoption.

#### FRANK STORER.

There is perhaps no more noteworthy example of what industry, economy, thrift and persevering energy will accomplish in the fer-

tile Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho than is presented in the result of the determinate endeavors of Frank Storer, who is now one of the prosperous farmers of the county, his productive, well-watered and well-irrigated estate of 160 acres of valuable land being less than two miles southeast of Rigby, the thriving and rapidly growing town which is his postoffice address.

Frank Storer was born on November 26, 1864, at Mansfield, County Nottingham, England, a son of Dennis and Sarah (Douglas) Storer, the father being a skilled operator in a stocking factory, on account of his excellent workmanship being transferred to Philadelphia, Pa., when the first stocking machinery was brought to this country and erected in that city, and with its operations he was connected until his death. Subsequent to that sad event, the mother brought the family to Ogden county, Utah, where was her residence until her death in 1882.

The first independent labor that Mr. Storer engaged in was firing a stationary engine at Alma, Wyo., being thus employed for six years. Thereafter he went to Anaconda, Mont., and was employed in the smelter until 1885, when the thought of wedded life and the establishment of a home of his own brought him to the section of the Snake River Valley where he now resides, he there locating on a homestead, and, after his marriage on June 16, 1885, to Miss Lulu M. Parks, the young couple devoted themselves with diligence to the work they had in hand of the reclamation of the original desert and its transformation into fruitful fields and an attractive home.

It was not a promising outlook. It took "nerve" to undertake it, for the life of the early settlers of the valley was by no means one of ease, hardships and deprivations confronting even the wealthiest. It took the last

dollar of Mr. Storer's money to pay the filing fee for his place, and his only apparent means of furnishing a livelihood was to return to Anaconda and carefully husband the wages received for work in the smelter, and this he did for four successive winter seasons, during the summer laboring on his land, cutting sagebrush, plowing, planting and cultivating and digging on the canals and ditches to bring water to his property, his faithful wife being a most capable assistant in the work, both carefully and frugally expending their little capital until the land began to give a return for the work bestowed upon it and prosperity began to smile upon them.

By wise and discriminating management and methods, accompanied by an industry that never flagged, an energy that was tireless, an attractive and highly productive farm has been brought into being, with comfortable buildings and improvements, and every dollar of the indebtedness that in the early days he was forced to incur has been paid to the uttermost, and at this writing he owes not any man. All honor to the heroic men who thus triumph over circumstances, for Mr. Storer is but a type of numbers who have here wrought out from the stern conditions of nature in this desert of sagebrush, a home, prosperity and wealth. He has aided in building every canal put in to supply the desert wastes with water, and of the South Rigby Canal Co., which brings the fluid to his farm, he is president.

Mrs. Storer was born near Morganton, N. C., on February 22, 1866, a daughter of William and Eliza (Copeney) Parks, natives of North Carolina, and to these industrious and worthy people of whom we are writing have come four children: William, born on March 22, 1886; Lillie A., born September 26, 1888, died May 13, 1889; Frank, born April 1, 1890, died November 12, 1890; Pearl, born August 24, 1894.

#### DAVID STOWELL.

The unbiased historian must award the larger amount of credit to be given for the building up of the civilization and the progress of the great intermountain region of America to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, for, from the time when, in 1847, its advance guard crossed the long route of the plains to Utah, it has steadily drawn to this region a deeply religious people, from nearly every civilized country of the globe, to take part in its work of development as pioneers to here make permanent homes and rear children and to see their grandchildren occupy the land, and the heroic band has never faltered. Amid discouragements and deep privations they have courageously struggled on, "sustained by an unfaltering faith," until now the whole land is smiling under the sun of prosperity and plenty. David Stowell, of this review, comes of parentage who were allied with the Mormon church, suffered with its persecutions in Missouri and in Illinois, and under the leadership of Brigham Young, after wintering at Winter Quarters, followed the as yet lightly trodden trail across the plains in 1848, making their home at first at Salt Lake City, but very soon becoming pioneer settlers of the now prosperous city of Ogden.

Mr. Stowell was born at Ogden, Utah, on October 20, 1861, a son of William R. R. and Sophronia (Kelley) Stowell, his parents being natives of Ontario county, N. Y., where they were married and resided until 1834, when they migrated to Missouri, thereafter identifying themselves with the church as heretofore stated. The father became one of the earliest landowners at Ogden, and there conducted farming for many years, and he was also arrayed as a soldier of Utah to resist General Johnston's advance, by whose forces he was taken prisoner, a fuller account of this capture

being published in Bancroft's History of Utah. His death occurred at Chihuahua, Mexico, on May 29, 1901, when he was seventy-nine years of age; the mother, who has reared seven children, of whom David is the fourth in order of birth, is now residing at Franklin, Idaho, having attained the Scriptural age of three score and ten years. Devoting his services most heartily to the service of his parents until he was twenty years old, David Stowell then became a fireman on the Central Pacific Railroad for one year, when he worked for one season in a sawmill in the Ogden Valley, being incapacitated, however, for some months for labor by a serious ax-wound on his leg, the next summer having employment in construction work on the Oregon Short Line Road, between Shoshone and Boise, then for two years engaging in farming at Ogden, immediately thereafter, in April, 1888, coming to Poole's Island, in the Snake River Valley, where he used his right of homestead on 160 acres of land in township 4, on which he has since made his home and been engaged in the work of its clearing, development and culture, with the exception of a few months' labor in construction work on the Oregon Short Line, between Opal and Kemmerer. He has been successful in all branches of husbandry except fruitraising, having expended between two and three hundred dollars for nursery stock and now having only 150 trees, while the first box of apples produced by his orchard was harvested in 1902.

The first year Mr. Stowell was in Fremont county he was without money and could find no work, so he went to Utah in August, labored there until November, then returned to Idaho, completed his house, and, as he says "pulled through the winter," in the spring putting in a crop and securing a fine yield of grain, the commencement of prosperous days. In the giant work of irrigation he has taken an active part, assisting in the construction of all of the

lateral canals of the Henry Canal system, and being one of the directors of the construction work of the Great Feeder Canal, and having more or less to do with the building of all of the canals near his home, giving more time and attention to the West La Belle Canal than any other member of the company when it was known as the Campbell & Clifford ditch and, before its incorporation, serving as its watermaster. He is now the president of the West La Belle Canal and director of the Little Feeder.

In all public matters he manifests a generous willingness to aid all things tending to promote the general good, holding the office of school trustee one term, and is known as a working element in the ranks of the Republican political party, while he is an elder in the church of his parents' adoption, and was the assistant superintendent of the Sunday school of his ward for ten years, and its superintendent for three years, and, since the establishment of the Annis branch, he has held the offices of teacher and president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association for three years. In February, 1904, he was made the superintendent of the Sunday school.

On April 14, 1884, Mr. Stowell married with Miss Rutha A. Burch, born May 13, 1862, daughter of James and Nancy L. (Stewart) Burch, natives of Ohio, now residing at Ogden, the father being seventy years of age and the mother sixty-one. To Mr. and Mrs. Stowell's marriage have been born eight children: David W., born March 7, 1885, now a student of the Rexburg schools; Jessie A., born July 21, 1887; Gertrude, born April 17, 1890; Verlia, born September 20, 1892; Edith L., born February 28, 1895, died when three months old; Rutha B., born July 11, 1896, died when three years old; Florence, born April 28, 1899, died in infancy; Ruby S., born November 23, 1900, died when six weeks old; Martha Irene, born July 26, 1903.

## DAVID C. STUART.

The historian never tires of narrating the eventful lives of the men who were bold, daring pioneers of any section of the country, but especially are they pleased to tell of the opening up of the countries of the Great West, where unnumbered difficulties, hardships and privations were matters of everyday life and unknown dangers, and perils from wild beasts and wilder Indians threatened the daring man on every side. In recording the eventful history of Mr. David C. Stuart, it is not only the successful pioneer labors that we have to record, but he was also one of the gallant defenders of the Confederacy in the great war of the states on many a bloody battle-ground of the South, being one of the last to relinquish the fight and to acknowledge that the war was over, and that the contest waged so valiantly by Lee, Johnston, Forrest and so many distinguished leaders and so many soldiers, was at last a "lost cause."

Mr. Stuart was born in Morgan county, Ala., on December 10, 1842, a son of David G. and Martha J. (Hearn) Stuart, natives respectively of Tennessee and of Virginia, who after their marriage became settlers of Alabama, there continuing to reside until the early seventies, when they came to Dingle, Idaho, where the mother died in March, 1885, and the father on February 12, 1903.

Passing his youth after the manner of the lads of his place and period, upon the breaking out of the great conflict of 1861 Mr. Stuart enlisted at the age of nineteen years, becoming a member of Company D, Fourth Alabama Cavalry, C. S. A., serving under Generals Forrest, Martin, Wheeler and Longstreet, being in many fiercely fought and hotly contested battles and engagements, notably among them being the battles of Nash-

ville, Tenn., Parkers Crossroads and Atlanta. He served in all the campaigns in eastern and middle Tennessee (once passing thirty-one consecutive days in the saddle), was captured and held in prison from January 1, 1863, until April 3d, succeeding that date, when he was paroled. Thereafter he was a member of the last company of the entire Confederate forces to surrender, being then under the command of Gen. Joe Patterson.

After peace was declared he was engaged in farming and in railroading for about three years, then crossed the plains, his ultimate destination being Idaho, where he arrived on July 12, 1872, and he has since resided at Wardboro, Bear Lake county, during the thirty years that have since passed developing one of the model ranches of the county, consisting of 240 acres of most excellently located land lying in the Dingle Valley, all under irrigation, highly improved and with an excellent residence of modern design and equipment, barns, sheds, corrals, etc., in sufficient number and arrangement to accommodate the needs and requirements of the large bands of horses, cattle and sheep which bear his brand and mark.

In March, 1866, Mr. Stuart wedded Miss Partheney Garrison, a native of Alabama, who died on May 25, 1873, leaving two children, Ida, born March 26, 1868, and David C., born May 25, 1873. On October 13, 1879, he formed another marriage with Mrs. Mary (Larsen) Smith, a native of Denmark, who accompanied her widowed mother to the United States and to Utah some months after her father's death in 1865. The mother resided in Utah until 1877, then removing to Dingle, she here resided until her death on July 15, 1897. Mrs. Stewart had one son, by her first marriage, Joseph F. Smith, born March 5, 1876. Seven other children have come to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart;

Lewis F., born July 18, 1880; Grace, born May 8, 1882; Stella, born September 2, 1884; Roy, born December 6, 1886; Forrest, born February 6, 1890; Eugene, born February 19, 1893, deceased; Eulalie, born July 3, 1897. All of the living children are at the parental home, making a family attractive and genial, where the numerous friends of the family find a hearty welcome.

Fraternally Mr. Stuart is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while in public matters he has been an active and generous supporter and contributor to all movements his judgment indicated were for the betterment of the community and state. He has held various public offices creditably and to the satisfaction of the people.

#### JOHN U. STUCKI.

Not only in the delineation of the lives and careers of the progressive men of the various localities of their residence, but also in the preservation of the lines of ancestry so far as it is attainable are compilations of this character found exceedingly valuable, inasmuch as a correct record is hereby established in perpetuity that in coming days by coming generations will be pronounced and acknowledged of great potential value, and it is with pleasure that we register, in association with the review of the gentleman whose name appears at the beginning of this paper, an ancestral lineage reaching back in the little republic of Switzerland for nearly three and one-half centuries. John U. Stucki was born on June 8, 1837, at Ober Neunforn, in Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, the son of Johannes Stucki, born July 15, 1806, died December 5, 1886, and Elizabeth (Sauter) Stucki, born August 22, 1804, at Huttweilen, died March 16, 1849, both of Ober Neunforn; the paternal grandparents being Ulrich Stucki, born September

13, 1779, died June 14, 1828, and Catharina (Wysmann) Stucki, born September 18, 1778, died September 5, 1839, both also of Ober Neunforn; the paternal great-grandparents being Johannes Stucki, born April 13, 1740, at Ober Neunforn, died June 10, 1800, and Ursula (Moeckli) Stucki, born November 22, 1750, at Unterschlatt; the great-great-grandparents being Johannes Stucki, born September 26, 1701, died November 23, 1752, and Elsbeth (Randegger) Stucki, born 1705; the great-great-great-grandparents being Ulrich Stucki, born August 16, 1663, died February 19, 1721, and Barbara (Hoppeler) Stucki, died May 31, 1715; the great-great-great-great-grandparents being Hans Jakob Stucki, born February 5, 1632, and Elsbeth (Sigg) Stucki; the great-great-great-great-great-grandparents being Ulrich Stucki, born March 1, 1607, died June 21, 1670, and Elsbeth (Hagenbuch) Stucki, born about 1610. (After the death of this mother of his children, Ulrich married with Elsbeth Wolfer, born 1612.) The great-great-great-great-great-grandparents of John U. Stucki of this review were Mathias Stucki, born 1560, and Anna Stucki, and for his second wife Mathias wedded Elsi Schelkin.

John U. Stucki, in the free atmosphere of his native land, acquired that diligent industry, honest integrity and mechanical skill which are in so noted a degree the distinguishing characteristics of the Swiss people, commencing the contests of life at the age of fourteen years by an apprenticeship to the trade of a merchant tailor. Not liking this occupation, he was engaged in it only four years, when, becoming a convert to the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, as promulgated by faithful and devoted missionaries of that faith, he emigrated from Switzerland in 1859, coming direct to Salt Lake City, where he arrived in August, 1860, thence removing to the new settlement in the Cache Valley, where he con-

ducted agricultural operations for eight years, being much of the time, however, employed in the interests of the church, thereafter conducting successful merchandising at Providence, Cache Valley, for two years.

At the termination of this time his services were again called for by his superiors in the church, and he came to Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, to take the position of tithing-clerk, in which capacity he is still most capably serving, pursuing also as a vocation the raising of cattle of superior breed and quality, and in which department of husbandry his success has been assured and cumulative. Since coming to Idaho, he has passed five highly productive years in Europe on mission work. In public matters Mr. Stucki has ever keenly viewed the political situation of the county from the standpoint of the Republican party, giving his time and endeavors to the accomplishment of its success in its various campaigns, and he has been honored by the people with responsible public offices, the duties pertaining to which he has intelligently, honestly and faithfully discharged, among them being justice of the peace, notary public, county auditor and county treasurer, while at the present writing, and for several years past, he has been the popular assistant postmaster of Paris.

On the eve of his departure from Europe, on August 19, 1859, Mr. Stucki entered into matrimonial relations with Miss Margaret Huber, a daughter of Heinrich and Anna Marie (Schneider) Huber, who has proved a most efficient and capable helpmeet to her husband in his prolific life of industry, and being the mother of a large family of children, of whom John H., Caroline E. and Hyrum S. are deceased, and Charles T., Maria J., William B., Joseph S., Annie, Fritz (adopted), Margaret, Elfrieda, Erastus and Ezra S. now survive. The family are highly cherished by a large acquaintance, and a host of friends are cordially

entertained at the hospitable residence of Mr. Stucki, who is one of the men who occupy most worthily high positions in the esteem and regard of the community.

#### D. D. SULLIVAN.

In considering the composite individualities that have formed the advance guard of civilization in southeastern Idaho it is absolutely essential to make more than a mere mention of the energetic subject of this review, as he has taken a prominent and an active position in the development of the country, being one of its representative citizens and a leading stockman, conducting operations of great scope and importance in farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Sullivan was born on January 21, 1845, at Nashville, Brown county, Ind., a son of James T. and Annie (Weddell) Sullivan, who were natives respectively of Maine and Virginia. The father, an excellent mechanic, conducted wagonmaking in Indiana for many years after his marriage, dying in that state in 1885. The mother long survived him, her death occurring at Valiska, Iowa, in 1897. The paternal grandparents were pioneer residents of Indiana, their deaths taking place at Bedford. The maternal grandfather, David D. Weddell, was a prominent clergyman of the Campbellite persuasion, who acquired a high reputation in Iowa and later in Oregon, to which state he moyed in 1868, and, after a long life of painstaking industry, his estimable wife was called from earth at Eugene, Ore., in 1882, the husband surviving her loss but three short years.

D. D. Sullivan was yet conning his school books at the age of sixteen when the call to arms resounded over the land, and, fired by patriotism, he left his studies to enlist in the Union army, becoming a member of Com-

pany E, First Missouri Cavalry, enlisting therein on April 21, 1862. He saw military life in both the West and East, fighting under General Prentiss at Kirksville, Mo., under General Brown at Marshall and under General Pleasanton at Mine Creek, being honorably discharged, after faithful services, at Warrensburg, Mo., on April 21, 1865.

Returning to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., in 1865, he there began his long connection with Western life by connecting himself with a freighting outfit, with which he crossed the plains to Fort Bridger and Salt Lake City, in December, 1865, starting for California, but leaving the train at Payson, Utah, departing thence the next spring for Montana, at Last Chance Gulch, now Helena, engaging in logging operations for the supply of the gold mines of that section. In 1867 he went to Utah, and from that time until 1881 he was in many places and conducting various occupations, much of the time, however, being occupied with successful prospecting and mining operations in Nevada. In 1875 he came to Bannock, then Oneida county, Idaho, and from that year he has been a forceful factor in the general and local affairs of the section.

He first purchased a ranch, on which he resided twelve years, then, selling it, he removed to his present location in 1893. Here he has 480 acres of excellent grazing land, which, with the 160 acres he owns four miles northwest of the home ranch, gives him a fine estate, a center of a large and cumulative stock-raising business, which has been so conducted as to constitute him one of the representative cattlemen of all the surrounding region, his undertakings being highly prospered and profitable, while in the community his sterling qualities and business capabilities cause him to be considered one of the leaders of public opinion. Never caring for or seeking office, he did accept the commission of

postmaster of Grace postoffice, holding the office for nine years, and he has performed highly valuable service in connection with the public schools. On January 21, 1868, Mr. Sullivan married with Miss Caroline Calkins, born on January 7, 1851, in Iowa, a daughter of Israel and Lavinia (Wheeler) Calkins, natives of New York. Mrs. Sullivan was brought by her parents to Utah in 1852, where they permanently located at Payson until the death of the father in 1863, the mother later removing to Idaho, where she died at Soda Springs in 1882.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan have come thirteen children, of whom ten are now living, namely: Julia A., born November 19, 1869; Indamora, born March 20, 1874; Helen A., born February 8, 1877; Minnie M., born December 18, 1878; David D., born September 6, 1880; Mary E., born September 12, 1882; Caroline, born July 4, 1886; Walter S., born February 24, 1888; Irene, born April 21, 1891; Gladys, born August 17, 1893.

#### EDWARD W. SWANN.

Edward W. Swann, one of the leading ranchers and stockmen of Oneida county, Idaho, is the product of the intermountain region, where his useful labor has aided in developing and fructifying the section in which he lives, being strong in the faith of the Latter Day Saints, to whose progress and prosperity he has also essentially contributed by his devoted services and commendable zeal, especially in Sunday-school work, to which he has given many years of close and helpful attention, and being at the time of this writing the superintendent of the Fourth Ward school. He was born on October 15, 1863, at Milton, Morgan county, Utah, the son of Ephraim and Fanny (Jones) Swann, natives of England, where the father was a prosperous farmer. Becoming converted

to the doctrines of the Mormon church, they left their native land to live among the people of their faith, emigrating from England and coming to the United States in 1858, crossing the plains to Utah with ox teams.

Their first home in the new country was at Ogden, where they engaged in farming until 1860, when they moved to Milton, remaining there until 1864. They then took up their residence at Croydon, where they continued farming until 1884. They then sold their interests in Utah and moved to Preston, Idaho, and took up one-half of the ranch now owned and occupied by their son, Edward, and he took up the other half. It is located three miles northeast of the town, and here the father and son conducted agricultural operations together until the death of the former on September 13, 1896. Since that time the widowed mother has made her home with her son on the place.

Edward W. Swann was reared and for the most part educated in Morgan county, Utah, and after leaving school worked with his father as a farmer. He came with his parents to Idaho, and has always lived at the parental fireside. After taking up the quarter-section adjoining that of his father in Oneida county, they farmed their land in association until death ended his father's labors, and since then he has had charge of the entire estate, which comprises 320 acres of excellent land and is nearly all under cultivation. It yields abundantly the crops suited to the soil and climate, and makes a fine place for the extensive stock industry which Mr. Swann also carries on. Good buildings of every needed kind adorn it and provide for the family and the stock, and the other improvements and all its equipments are kept in excellent condition and down-to-date.

Mr. Swann was married at Logan, Utah, on March 16, 1892, to Miss Maria Erickson, a native of that state and daughter of Bendt and

Ellen (Jhonsen) Erickson, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah in the middle sixties. The father is a farmer and passed the most of his life in this country in Box Elder county, Utah, but both himself and his wife now live at Preston. Mr. and Mrs. Swann have four interesting children, Ephraim, Fannie Maria, Ben E. and Robert G.

#### WILLIAM F. TOLLEY.

To the intelligent observer of the march of progress and civilization in the great young states of the western part of the United States, these facts have frequently held their attention: first, the large number of intelligent and practical men of sound physique and mental ability who have been England's contribution to the forces of the new civilization; and, second, the character and personnel so far above the ordinary of the English nation which have here made permanent homes and been identified with the leading industries of that land. And, in this connection, while we are making record of the progressive men of this section of the state, we must say more than a passing word of one of these Englishmen, who is now one of the component parts of an active, vigorous and prosperous commonwealth, thousands of miles from his native land.

We refer to the venerable William F. Tolley, who, after years of useful activity in various occupations, is now passing the eventide of his life on his beautifully located and eligible ranch, which is situated less than ten miles from Idaho Falls, in a northeastern direction. Here he is surrounded by all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of the highest form of civilized life, although his residence but a few short years ago was part of an extended wilderness of almost unbroken desert.

Mr. Tolley was born on November 23, 1824, at South Molton, Devon, England, a son of Roger and Susan (Fisher) Tolley, who were descendants of a long line of reputable English farmers of Devonshire, where his father ever maintained his home and died in 1880, at the age of eighty-eight years. His mother was the daughter of William Fisher, and granddaughter of a William Fisher, who, born in England, descended from ancestors who long resided as permanent people in the sunny land of France, she dying at the age of seventy-two years, in the year 1870, at the family home in South Molton. This worthy couple has eight children who attained maturity.

William F. Tolley was early initiated into the art and mystery of agriculture as conducted on the rich Devonshire farms, having but three months' attendance at the public schools of his birthplace, where he remained until he had attained the age of twenty-one years. Thereafter he was for six years prominently identified with railroad construction in Wales, being one of the first men to strike a blow in the construction of the South Wales Railroad, his scene of action being near Neith. Later, in Cornwall, England, he gave his services in railroad work and also in mining, remaining there until the date of his emigration in 1854, when he crossed the Atlantic to New York City, where he passed about four years in aiding in the construction of the Williamsburg and Brooklyn reservoir, a most magnificent piece of iron work and masonry.

In 1858, his religious affiliations with the Mormon church caused him to cross the plains to Utah with a caravan of fellow churchmen, consisting of seventy-two wagons drawn by oxen. Arriving in Utah, he settled in Sanpete county, and devoted his attention to farming for two years, from there removing to Fountain Green, where he helped to build

the settlement and resided six years, during which time he was in action against the Indians in the Black Hawk war, as a souvenir of which he holds in his possession a badge, which was designed expressly for and given only to veterans of this war.

From Fountain Green he removed to Nephi and there continued farming operations for one year, then becoming again identified with railroad construction and improvement, in which employment he continued for twenty years, during which time he assisted in laying the rails of nearly every railroad running through Utah, the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, the Utah Central, the Utah Southern & Western, and the Utah Northern, filling most satisfactorily the position of foreman, later being foreman of construction on the Montana Central and the Great Northern, continuing along the line from Helena, Mont., to St. Paul, Minn. In 1892 he came to his present location, in what is now Bingham county, but then was in Oneida county, and from that time to the present he has been most diligently engaged in developing and building up one of the most conveniently arranged, home-like ranches in this section of the county, his course of life causing him to be considered a man of great probity of character, of high moral worth, of deep religious principles and a practical business man of unusual ability.

In political faith he holds with the Republican political party, and, while a resident of Nephi, his ability for holding office was recognized by his elevation to the office of probate judge, watermaster and sheriff, in all of which he demonstrated wise administrative ability, the office of sheriff particularly, in that formative period, requiring not only tact and business qualifications, but unflinching and undaunted courage. He was ordained teacher in the Church of Latter Day Saints

by Bishop George Cannon over a quarter of a century ago, during these long years exercising a wise and beneficial influence in all of the spheres of his religious activity, and being now the incumbent of the office of high priest.

In 1849 occurred his marriage in England to Sarah Warren, a daughter of William and Hannah (Bartlett) Warren, her parents residing all of their lives in South Molton, England, where her father was a tanner. She was the mother of ten children that are now living. Mr. Tolley's second marriage occurred in 1870, when he was united to Sarah Gadd, also a native of England, and a daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Chatman) Gadd. Her father was a member of the first handcart company that crossed the plains in 1856, he drawing a handcart on the journey, and the labors and privations he there experienced so undermined his constitution that he died before arriving at his destination. His widow continued on the way and was for years a nurse in Utah, her death occurring in February, 1893, and she lies buried in the cemetery at Nephi. Mr. Tolley's second wife passed away from earth on April 23, 1902, and her mortal remains await the resurrection at Milo ward in Bingham county, being at her death fifty-two years of age and the mother of the following children: Lovina, Joseph F., Isaac B., Louis R., Edith, Albert, Mary L., Leah E., Eugene and Ruth A. This venerable patriarch is not only a father, but also a grandfather and a great-grandfather, the entire number of his living descendants amounting to 115 individuals.

#### GEORGE TANNER.

The enterprising, successful and public-spirited ranchman of the vicinity of Grace, Bannock county, Idaho, who is the subject of

this memoir, was born at Tooele City, Utah, on June 29, 1861, being the eldest of nine children born to the marriage union of George and Martha (Craner) Tanner. Both paternal and maternal ancestors were English, the grandfather, Thomas Tanner, being a shoemaker. The parents came to the United States about 1851 and engaged as pioneer farmers in Utah in Tooele City, where the father died on April 17, 1872, the mother now residing at Mound Valley, Idaho. On the maternal side the ancestors were farmers and stockmen in Utah, and a brother of the mother has been a highly distinguished official of the Mormon church, being a member of the first Utah battalion crossing the plains in 1847 and for years a counsellor of the bishop of Tooele City, where he is now living.

George Tanner, of this review, attained an excellent education at Tooele City, and in 1879 began life for himself as a teamster, conducting this occupation with commensurate success for years. In 1880 and 1881 he was engaged in railroad construction on the Utah Northern Railroad, passing two summer seasons in Montana in this labor, thereafter in 1882 going to Canada to engage in the same work on the Canadian Pacific, thence returning to Philipsburg, Mont., in 1883, thereafter making his permanent home in Idaho.

In 1890 he commenced his ranching operations in his present location near Grace, Bannock county, which is his postoffice address and here he owns 200 acres of eligibly located and desirable grazing land, a portion of it being generously irrigated and responding to its culture with bounteous crops. Mr. Tanner has given much time and attention to the irrigation question, and is a stockholder in the Last Chance Canal Co., in which he served as a director and as its secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are loyal and consistent members of the Mormon church, and he

has been honored with various official positions in its service, being at present the efficient clerk of his ward and the first assistant superintendent of the Grace Sunday school.

On December 21, 1893, Mr. Turner was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Peck, a daughter of Hezekiah and Mary (Nowlin) Peck, who are prosperous ranchers of Bannock county, their home estate consisting of 320 acres of land. Mrs. Tanner was born in Salt Lake City on January 5, 1876, but attained womanhood in the county of her present residence, her parents removing hither soon after her birth. She has presented her husband with six children, namely: Mary Fern, born October 9, 1894; George W., deceased; Martha A., born April 3, 1897; Hezzie P., born August 26, 1899; Iris, born July 27, 1901, and Ardell, born May 9, 1903. The family is highly esteemed in the church and the community and a genial hospitality pervades the home, where their numerous friends are frequently and cordially entertained.

#### SAMUEL SWANNER.

The ancestral chain of Mr. Swanner runs back through two generations of life in America to Germany, where for centuries the ancestral families have been resident, ever contributing to the welfare of their respective communities and to the enhancement of the general good. The paternal grandfather, James Swanner, emigrated to America in the beginning of the Nineteenth Century and located as a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he lived to be an old man, long surviving his wife and standing high in the community. His son, Samuel, the father of the genial postmaster of Haden, Fremont county, Idaho, attained mature life and married in the neighborhood of the parental homestead in Pennsylvania, thereafter removing to Iowa in 1848

and becoming an early pioneer settler of Monona county, where he developed and cultivated a fine farm until 1863, when with his family he joined the migration to Oregon, thereafter settling at Smithfield, Cache county, Utah, and identifying himself with farming operations until his death in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife, in maidhood Miss Mary Cole, was born in Pennsylvania, where she was reared, educated and married, being the faithful and uncomplaining companion of her husband through all their varying experiences, and dying in 1894 at the age of seventy-three years, the mother of nine children, the eldest being Samuel, the immediate subject of this narrative.

Mr. Swanner was early taught the dignity of labor, exemplifying the theory by studious practical attention to the duties of the various homesteads of his parents until he was fifteen years of age, when he took up the rigorous and strenuous life of a freighter, conducting this to many points and with a marked financial success until 1873, when, marrying, he made his residence at Smithfield, Utah, and engaged in the prosecution of carpentry until 1886, which year marked his advent in Idaho, as he then made his family home at Rexburg, there continuing operations in contracting and building until 1889, when the possibilities of securing the advantages presented in the Teton Basin induced him to remove thither, secure a homestead and engage in that productive branch of the state's great industrial the raising of stock.

From that time to the present he has been intimately concerned in every enterprise of public movement of the basin, receiving the commission of postmaster of Haden in 1901, also holding the office of justice of the peace and the important educational one of school trustee. In the Republican political party he takes a distinctive rank, as a member of the

county committee of the same party, being universally recognized as a man of strong character, fertile resources and great executive ability. Further evidence of his capability to successfully and creditably hold official trusts is given by his efficient service as deputy United States marshal at Blackfoot, Idaho, for a period of eight years, as under sheriff of Bingham county for four years under Sheriff Samuel Taylor, and by his capable administration of the duties of stock inspector of Bingham county for two years. On August 31, 1873, were solemnized the marriage rites uniting Mr. Swanner with a most estimable lady, Miss Celia Morrell, a native of Utah, and the daughter of William and Matilda (Kelsey) Morrell. In her death, at the age of forty-four years, on November 22, 1901, the whole community sustained a severe loss. Mr. and Mrs. Swanner were parents of the following children: Eliza, Willard, Clarence, Harold, Elvira, Claudine, Glenn and Shirley.

#### ALBERT TAYLOR.

There is perhaps no one in the whole extent of the Snake River Valley of Idaho who possesses the confidence and respect of the people of all classes where he is best known in a higher degree than does Albert Taylor, of Lewisville, Fremont county, for he has been a man of affairs in this section of the state from the very earliest dawn of the present civilization, making his home here in 1882, before the gang of horse thieves and "rustlers" who made the valley their stamping-ground in early days had fully been crowded off the stage by the influx of law-abiding citizens, and he has witnessed every step in the marvelous advance in population, development and wealth of the vast area which then stretched out for mile after mile as a dreary desert, bearing only a sagebrush and a cactus growth.

Mr. Taylor was born at Ogden, Utah, on January 18, 1861, the son of P. G. and Mary E. (Shurtliff) Taylor, natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio, who were married at Salt Lake City after crossing the plains in 1849, making their permanent home at Ogden at a later period. Bancroft's History of Utah, page 318, says: "The site of Harrisville, a few miles north of Ogden, was occupied in the spring of 1850 by Irvin Stewart, abandoned the same autumn on account of an Indian outbreak, and resettled in 1851 by P. G. Taylor and others." The father early came into local prominence, was elected sheriff of the county on the People's ticket, being the incumbent of the office until 1869, holding this office and that of captain of police for fourteen years, thereafter rendering excellent service as a county commissioner until 1880. Both the parents are now living, the father at seventy-seven years, while the mother celebrated her seventieth birthday on Christmas day, 1902.

Possessed of a hardy nature and an athlete build, at fourteen years of age Mr. Taylor became identified with "life on the plains," riding the range thereafter for eight consecutive years, being largely occupied in caring for the interests of his father's stock on the numerous ranches he owned in Utah and Idaho, but passing most of his time at the Battle Creek ranch in Idaho, and he was then employed for two years in construction work on the Oregon Short Line Railroad. His first visit to the location in the Lewisville neighborhood was in 1879, where he passed the winter in working on the Anderson Canal, and, later purchasing 1,000 acres of land, he here made a permanent residence in 1882, and from that time to the present he has been a positive power in the numerous schemes of progress and advancement with which he has been connected, doing much to

forward the good work of irrigation, assisting in building the pioneer canal of the section, the Anderson Canal, and holding stock in the following named companies, Wilford, North Salem, Lewisville, Taylor and Silk's, Poverty Flat and Burgess, holding a place on the directorate of the latter company.

He has highly improved and developed his home farm of over 300 acres, suitable buildings, barns, sheds, corrals, etc., having been created for the proper disposition of the twin branches of husbandry which are here carried to a prosperous issue, general farming and the raising, buying and selling of superior grades of horses, cattle and sheep, the value of the estate being largely increased by his discriminating care and endeavors, and on his outlying tracts he has brought into cultivation fully 600 acres. He has conducted merchandising for one year, and from the organization of the county in 1893 to 1898 served as a deputy sheriff, among characters with which most of his business was connected acquiring such a reputation for coolness, shrewdness, and intrepidity that he was elected in 1898 as sheriff by a decidedly complimentary vote, his administration of the duties of his office demonstrating the wisdom of the people's choice, while in 1902 he was commissioned as the postmaster of Lewisville, being the seventh person to hold the office, of which he is at present incumbent. In the Church of Latter Day Saints Mr. Taylor deservedly stands high. He was ordained a priest in 1870, two years later teacher, two years later still he was made an elder, and, after four years of conscientious service in this position, he was ordained as one of the Seventies.

On November 6, 1879, at Salt Lake City, were married Mr. Taylor and Miss Susan E. Marler, a native of Cache Valley, Idaho, and a daughter of William and Lucetta (Gates) Marler, natives of Mississippi, who made a

permanent residence in Utah, where the father died at fifty-seven years of age and the mother at forty-two. To this agreeable and harmonious marriage have been born eleven children, Alberta died on September 20, 1880, Lucetta, William, Dora, Frank, Hazel, Mabel, George, Elsie, Milburn and May. The popularity of the family in all circles is great and the wide and open hospitality of their attractive home furnishes frequent enjoyment to their host of friends.

#### H. H. TROWBRIDGE.

Among the successful farmers and stock-growers of the rapidly improving section of southeastern Idaho, his fine, highly productive ranch of 160 acres being located six miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he is engaged in successful farming, having improved his real-estate from the unprepossessing conditions of nature until he has a property that is not only fertile and productive, but by his exertions and energies has been changed until it is attractive and pleasing in its appearance, Henry H. Trowbridge is well deserving of attention in any volume treating of the representative men of this portion of the state. He was born on March 3, 1847, in Whitehall, N. Y., a son of John and Eliza (Foot) Trowbridge, his mother being a native of Vermont, and his father dying not long after the birth of his son. Eliza (Foot) Trowbridge emigrated from New York to Illinois, and here Henry passed his early life, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the processes necessary for successful agricultural operations and making his home in Boone county until 1861. This was the period of the great Civil war, and his patriotism being aroused by the need of his country of soldiers to maintain the integrity of the Union, he enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second

Illinois Infantry, and with the eventful career of that historic organization he was connected until the close of the war, taking part in many a wearisome march and participating in many a bloody and hard-fought battle, receiving an honorable discharge at the close of his service.

Mr. Trowbridge resided as a farmer at Belvidere, in Boone county, Ill., until July, 1871, when he emigrated to Colorado, which state was his home and scene of operations for seven years, residing at Golden and at Black Hawk; then, removing to Ogden, Utah, he there remained seven years, in the fall of 1884 coming to the primitive region surrounding Eagle Rock, now the beautiful and attractive city of Idaho Falls, previously, however, being engaged in railroad operations for about six years for the Utah Northern, now the O. S. L. Railroad. He was so pleased with the country surrounding Eagle Rock that he here located his permanent home by homesteading 160 acres, pleasantly located, six miles northeast of Idaho Falls, where he has since been occupied in the care and development of his property in connection with general farming. A broad and intelligent observer of the events of the time and period, Mr. Trowbridge is a man of marked influence in his community, prolific in finding means to forward every worthy enterprise which is presented to his notice; his sturdy character and industrious habits justly entitle him to the position which he holds among his associates as one of the best types of the progressive men of his county.

Mr. Trowbridge has very capably filled the office of school trustee for a number of years, but has no desire to fill either official place or public position, preferring to give his attention to his personal affairs. In politics he takes the advanced stand of a Socialist, believing that the old-time political parties have outgrown their usefulness. Mr. Trowbridge was largely led in his location in this section of the state by

his opinion that it was especially adapted to the growing of fruit, and that horticulture would eventually prove one of the leading resources of the county, and to this industry he has given special attention, planting quite an extensive acreage, to which, as to all of his enterprises, he has imparted his indomitable spirit, and the trees of his orchard are repaying him by showing vigorous and productive vitality, rapidity and firmness of growth and bearing qualities, which would indicate that his judgment was not mistaken, and he has demonstrated that horticulture is destined to be here an industry of scope and importance in the not far-distant future of the county.

On May 6, 1884, occurred the marriage of Elizabeth McCollough and Mr. Trowbridge. She is a native of England and a daughter of John and Mary (Brown) McCollough, who came to the United States in 1874, and located in Utah, her father now spending his remaining years with his children. This worthy couple are parents of six children: Myrtle, born on July 12, 1885; Eliza, born on December 26, 1888; Harrison, born on June 11, 1890; Jay, born on April 8, 1892; Eugene R., born on November 10, 1893, and Merinda B., born on April 3, 1903.

#### PHINEUS TEMPEST.

"Given the man and the opportunity and the combination is completed." It is useless to say that nothing depends upon the kind of material of which a young man is made. No one can sharpen a stick and thus produce a razor. Man's plans appear to follow Nature's, and Nature's plans, especially in the Great West, are broad, diversified and liberal, for we in the Great West are an ambitious, nervous, ever-active people, disposed to take a man at his own estimation, but requiring him to demonstrate his ability in some one or more line, and

in carrying this demonstration to a conclusion, money talks for some men, social influence for others, and literary labors for others, and it is in the latter class that public opinion has placed Phineus Tempest, one of the purely literary men that Fremont county, Idaho, has claimed as a resident.

He was born on December 2, 1845, at Halifax, England, the son of William H. and Mary (Lambert) Tempest, and his early education was acquired in the excellent schools of his native country, this being supplemented by diligent study, inquiry and the reading of the best works of literature. He left Liverpool, England, April 29, 1865, for America, this being the day following the reception in that country of the news of the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln. Proceeding westward by the sailing vessel *Belle Wood*, the ship hauled up at New York on June 1, 1865, this being a special and the first Thanksgiving day after the Civil war. The 13th of the same month found him at St. Joseph, Mo., then the railroad's western terminus. Going from there by the steamer *Denver* up the Missouri River to Wyoming, a small boat-landing in the territory of Nebraska, he arrived there on June 16th. Engaging himself to drive oxen to Julesburg, Colo., he journeyed thither with government supplies, later finding his way back to Nebraska City, where he lived until 1871, of course being made a citizen on the admission of Nebraska into the union of states. From 1871 he made frequent changes of residence, locating in succession in Iowa, Kansas, Utah and Idaho, and coming to Rexburg in 1883, where he immediately set up and put in operation the first mill for sawing native lumber in the Upper Snake River Valley, and superintended it for several years. He meanwhile, in 1884, established the Gem Nursery at Rexburg, devoted to the culture of small fruits suitable to the climate, the first institution of

that character in that section of the state. This he still continues to conduct, and where he produces as a specialty the "Never Fail" raspberry plants, originated in this locality, and having a wonderful record and great popularity in regions of high altitude, that of Rexburg being 4,918 feet above sea level. Mr. Tempest also established, in 1889, the pioneer weekly newspaper known as the *Rexburg Press*, conducting it with ability as a stalwart Republican journal until it was sold in 1892. His writings have a clear-cut incisiveness and a logical reasoning which make them extremely popular. From that time to the present writing he has done much other editorial work for various newspapers and other publications. Since the establishment of the town of Rexburg, Mr. Tempest has been much in public station and office. He was the first police magistrate to hold that position, and was also the first police judge of the new city, of which office he is the present incumbent. He was the United States census enumerator here for the census of 1900. In 1863, in his native land, he became connected with the Mormon church, and is still bearing faithful allegiance thereto. When Rexburg was in the Bannock ward of the Cache Valley stake, Mr. Tempest was one of the number transferred into the new Bannock stake, erected out of the territory now comprising Oneida, Bannock, Bingham and Fremont counties, and at this time he was set apart by President George Q. Cannon as the sixth member of the high council. He served in this capacity until the dissolution of the council. During this time he was sent on missionary work to Montana, his duty being the opening and establishment of a new mission. In this arduous labor he was engaged for about two years and until honorably relieved. His patriotism has been loyally exemplified at all times during his residence in this county, and his eldest son, Robert A., served as a member

of the First Idaho Volunteers during its entire active service in the Philippines, being mustered out as the bugler of Company E.

On September 27, 1866, at Nebraska City, Neb., Mr. Tempest married with Miss Sarah J. Wilson, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Wilson, her birth occurring in Lancashire, England, her family residing in England until the death of her father. Her mother thereafter emigrated, coming to Iowa, thence to Utah, and there making her last residence in Rexburg with Mr. Tempest until her death. The children of Mr. Tempest are: Mary E. (Mrs. John Benson), born in the territory of Nebraska, in 1867; Louisa C. (Mrs. O. A. Anderson), born on New Year's day, 1870, before breakfast, in the state of Nebraska; Sarah A. (Mrs. Willard Johnson), born on April 17, 1873, in the state of Iowa; Robert C., born on July 8, 1876, near the northwestern corner of the state of Missouri; Joseph L., born on November 7, 1879, in Norton county, Kans.; Margaret A. and Phineus (deceased), twins, born on August 21, 1883, in the Cache Valley of the territory of Utah; John Elmer, born on May 6, 1887, at Rexburg, in the territory of Idaho, died at three years of age.

#### ALFRED SPARKS.

Birth and environment are the supreme forces which determine the success or failure of a life. If these forces act in concert as uplifting powers success is assured; if diversely, life ends in failure. The determining agencies which give direction and trend to their potency date far back in ancestral history, and when we see that Alfred Sparks, now an honorable and representative citizen of Bear Lake county, Idaho, carries in his arteries a pure quality of blood which has been preserved uncontaminated in generation after generation of his virile English ancestors, we

see that he has the advantage of the first proposition. When we further see that from childhood he has been under the elevating influences of parents and associates of deep piety, that he has ever been engaged in healthful employment, that he has been active, industrious, a man of good morals and sobriety, we know that he has the benefit of the second proposition, and that birth and environment have united in making him a cordial, benevolent, industrious member of the community, standing high in the regard of all the better elements of the people who aim to make life worth living and do not confine themselves to the worship of mammon.

Mr. Sparks was born in Worcestershire, England, on March 7, 1835, a son of George and Hannah (Lake) Sparks, the father being a prominent surveyor and assessor of his county, who, with his wife, after joining the Mormon church, emigrated in 1857 and made their future home in Lehi, Utah, where the father was a farmer until his death in 1867, the mother preceding him on the long journey, dying in Missouri in 1860. Learning the trade of blacksmithing, on January 30, 1853, Alfred Sparks was united in marriage with Miss Jane A. Fowler, a daughter of Samuel and Ann (Linton) Fowler, who, in 1879, left their native England and took the long journey across oceans, mountains, the far-stretching prairies and the long emigrant trail across the plains to Dingle, Idaho, where their deaths occurred, that of the mother on June 30, 1891, and that of the father on December 4, 1893, he being an elder in the Mormon church at the time of his death. Their son, Thomas Fowler, was for many years first a sheriff in Utah and later United States marshal of Utah, but he is now deceased.

The year of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sparks traversed the Atlantic ocean and the many miles of overland distance stretching



THE SPARKS FAMILY.



out towards Utah, and made their home in Salt Lake City, where Mr. Sparks diligently applied himself to his trade, residing there until 1865, when they concluded to become pioneers of that new country in the Bear River section, of which most glowing reports had come to their ears. They located first in Paris, where they resided until 1876, when they came to Dingle, and here they have been prime factors in the building up of the community, their home being ever an attractive center of hospitality.

Mr. Sparks has now a well-improved ranch of 160 acres, on which diversified farming and the raising of horses and cattle are the principal industries. Always possessing a great interest in local affairs in any manner tending to benefit the community, Mr. Sparks has ever given freely of time and means to aid them, and in the church he has shown a most beneficial activity, besides other positions holding the office of elder for over half a century. Mrs. Sparks is a woman of unusual intelligence, character and capability. She has done what few married women and mothers of families would have troubled themselves to undertake, studied medicine and engaged in practice since 1883, to the manifest benefit of the families of her immediate section.

A brief record of the children of this worthy couple follows: George S., born at Salt Lake City, September 29, 1854, died at Dingle, July 10, 1902; Alfred W., born at Fort Harriman, Utah, January 21, 1857, is now a farmer at Dingle, serving also as a constable; Mary A., born at Fort Harriman on February 6, 1859, is now the wife of William Burr, of Dingle; Thomas F., born at Lehi, Utah, on April 7, 1861, filled with high credit a recent term of office as the sheriff of Bear Lake county; Laura J. died in infancy; Alice M., born at Paris, Idaho, on November 9,

1865, is now the wife of George Cook, of Dingle; Ann A., born on March 1, 1867, died in early childhood; John H., born at Paris, is a stockman of Dingle; Caroline H., born at Paris on February 22, 1872, married Henry Dayton and resides at Dingle. The circle of descendants of this sterling pioneer now includes fifty grandchildren.

#### OLIVER A. ANDERSON.

Oliver A. Anderson was born on September 15, 1861, in Fairfield, Utah, a son of Ole and Betsy (Shenstrum) Anderson, who came from their native land of Sweden in 1847 to Salt Lake City, where the first installment of the Mormon contingent was taking possession of the new land of Zion in the desert wastes around the Great Salt Lake of America, thereafter going to Spanish Fork, where they met and were married, and three years later the family removed to Fairfield, where the father continued agricultural operations on an Indian claim near Camp Floyd and also engaged in the manufacture of brick until 1883, when he transferred the family home to the new town of Rexburg, Idaho, there taking a homestead of 160 acres, nine miles south of the town, and was thereafter connected with its development and stockraising until his death, at the age of sixty-five years, on December 2, 1888, the mother surviving him, and continuing her home on the homestead farm in Rexburg until the present writing, having accomplished seventy-three years of life. Mr. Anderson was twenty-nine years old when he commenced active life on his own account, and from that time to the present he has been a diligent worker at various occupations, some of the more recent ones being farming and draying for his brother Olaf.

He was married with Miss Louisa C. Tempest, on August 13, 1887, and she is a daughter

of Phineus and Sarah J. Tempest, of whom mention is made on other pages of this volume. The names and births of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are as follows: Oliver C., born on September 17, 1888; Ole F., born on October 19, 1890; Violet J., born on February 4, 1893; Leslie, born on February 8, 1898; Alice L., born on July 14, 1901.

#### HON. JOHN L. UNDERWOOD.

No thoughtful man would ever attempt to explain all the differences of character and dispositions by the circumstances in which the development of the individual man is surrounded, and few would deny that there is much in heredity. The lessons of the parental fireside and along the wayside during the formative period of life are productive of results and all must admit that birth and breed will tell in the long run in spite of all conditions, and the qualities of superior manhood will be transmitted from generation to generation, disappearing at times it may be, but always returning in the strain to which they belong.

The eventful life, character and career of Hon. John L. Underwood, now the efficient and capable postmaster of the brisk little city of Montpelier, Idaho, is an apt and forcible illustration of this principle, for the Underwood family has been prominently connected with the history of England, for many generations in that country being identified in a forcible and effective manner with the fortunes of the state, military achievements and industrial enterprises of importance. In this country it dates its occupancy early, tracing back to the momentous days when the French and Indian wars were being contested by the people of New England, members of the family being represented, not only in those wars, but also in the American Revolution. With

this English strain of blood, several generations ago, by marriage with a native of Germany, the thrift, industry and social qualities so characteristic of the Fatherland were commingled with the Underwood blood.

Hon. John L. Underwood, the subject of this review, was born at Deposit, Broome county, N. Y., on January 15, 1832, a son of Philip and Angeline (Peters) Underwood, natives of New York, and representative farmers of Broome county, the father being a son of Jonas Underwood, also a native of New York, but tracing back, as before indicated, through veterans of the Revolutionary war to the primitive emigrant in New England. Of eight children of his parents four are now living, and from Broome county the family removed to Illinois to join a hardy band of pioneers that there installed the first foundations of the magnificent wealth and culture-development that now prevails in that state.

After receiving a good education in private educational institutions of New York, John L. Underwood accompanied his parents to Illinois, there engaged in agriculture until 1857, when he went to Iowa and was there engaged in boring artesian wells, being prospered in his undertaking until the breaking out of the Civil war, when his loyal patriotism caused him to fling down the auger and devote his energies to the defense of his country, enlisting as a member of Company H, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, on November 6, 1861, accompanying his regiment in its eventful and brilliant career in the Army of the Cumberland, where among the historic battles and skirmishes he participated in the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, thereafter being engaged in the closely contested battle of Pittsburg Landing, where he was not only wounded but taken prisoner, and held for about ninety days, then being paroled, and, in consequence of the result of his wounds,

being later discharged, never however fully recovering from the effects of the wound, from which he is still a sufferer.

Very soon after his discharge from military service, he came to the West, locating in Montana, where he engaged first in freighting operations and later in cattleraising, driving herds of cattle through Idaho in 1875 and 1876, at that time becoming acquainted with this section, thereafter engaging in the buying and shipping of cattle from Idaho points and becoming a prominent citizen of the state. He later engaged in the meat business at Soda Springs, going to Paris in 1879, from there, in 1886, removing to Montpelier, which has since been his residence.

Mr. Underwood has had much to do with political affairs and public matters in Idaho. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention that framed the constitution of the state, being one of the leading factors in the discussion of the numerous questions settled in the drafting of that important document, and, later, as a member of the state Senate in the first and second sessions of the state Legislature, greatly assisting in framing the early laws of the state. In this connection, in 1890 he introduced a bill to create the Idaho National Guards, in spite of an organized and determined opposition, succeeded in carrying the bill through into enactment as a law. He was also a zealous champion of, and took a very prominent part in the establishment of the Idaho State Soldiers' Home, giving the full strength of his strong individuality in favor of this important measure, which was made law in 1894.

He was appointed by President Cleveland the postmaster of Montpelier, and also was made the United States commissioner of his Federal district; further than this, his services have been in demand as a justice of the peace, in the duties of which important office

he has well conserved the interests of his people. In 1898 he was again commissioned postmaster by the McKinley administration, being continued in the office by the appointment of President Roosevelt, and he is now discharging its duties with capability, and to the satisfaction of the people of the city, irrespective of political affiliation. Fraternally Mr. Underwood is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having "passed the chairs," and he has represented his lodge in the grand lodge as a delegate. He still retains his interest in his comrades of the Civil war by his connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is one of the members of the post organized at Montpelier, and its first commander.

On February 14, 1879, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Elizabeth M. Whitman with Mr. Underwood, and for her ancestral history, and the record of her parents, we would refer the reader to the sketch of Edwin C. Whitman, appearing on other pages of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have been the parents of four children: Philip died at Soda Springs, in 1883, at the age of thirty-six months; Frank died at Soda Springs, in December, 1883, at the age of twenty-two months; Florence A., now a student at the Conservatory of Music at Detroit, Mich.; Esther A., the efficient assistant in the Montpelier postoffice.

In all the relations of life Mr. Underwood has comported himself as a true type of a high-minded, upright and considerate gentleman; among the rich he has stood independent, self-reliant and dignified, while to the poor he has been ever courteous, kind in benevolence and cordial in sympathy. As a citizen no man has stood higher or has been entitled to a higher place in the esteem of the people, while in domestic life he has brightened, warmed and stimulated life, not only

among members of his own family, society circles and social gatherings, but also among the numerous guests who receive at his residence a most genial hospitality.

#### CHARLES VALENTINE.

Born on May 2, 1846, at Bornholm, Denmark, being a son of Valentine and Angelina (Kofert) Valentine, whose ancestors trace back for many generations as residents of that little kingdom, Mr. Charles Valentine, a representative farmer and rancher of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is residing on his pleasantly located and profitable ranch, which is situated only one mile from Salem postoffice, is surely entitled to mention as one of the representative and creditable citizens of this highly favored portion of the Great West. His parents became interested in the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints in their native land through the efforts of faithful missionaries, and in 1852 they joined one of the companies of Mormon emigrants, coming from Denmark across the Atlantic Ocean and the greater part of the continent of America, continuing their journey from the Missouri River with a Mormon caravan of ox teams, safely arriving at Utah, after patiently enduring the trials and dangerous deprivations incident to such a long journey, when hostile bands of Indians were almost daily hovering around the train, and all the manifold perils of life in an uninhabited country surrounded them on every side. Soon after their arrival in Utah, they permanently located at Brigham City, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits during the remainder of their lives, the father dying on September 28, 1877, at the age of sixty-four, the mother surviving him and dying at the age of sixty-seven years, on June 11, 1884. Both now lie buried at Brigham City.

Their son, Charles Valentine, attained manhood in Utah, passing his time after the usual manner of the young men of the place and period, at the age of twenty-one engaging in farming in Box Elder county, Utah, and also conducting extensive freighting operations, journeying in this occupation from Corinne to various points in Montana, Nevada and other states, and manifesting rare qualifications for the prosperous conducting of arduous business operations. In this connection we will incidentally remark that at the age of twelve years he drove an ox team from Utah into California, being twice corralled by Indians, but escaped without molestation and making his journey with as much expedition and with as little trouble as many an older man would have done. A stanch Democrat in political faith, during his residence in Box Elder county his recognition as a strong, resolute and active citizen was manifested by his being called to hold the office of deputy sheriff for a period of six years, in which his active efforts brought favorable results to the cause of law and order, and during his term of office he made the long journey across the plains between times. In 1884 Mr. Valentine came to Fremont county, Idaho, and settled on a homestead of 160 acres where he now resides, and from that time to the present he has devoted his energies to general farming, stockraising and to those public matters of a local nature which are necessary to the successful development of that section of the country, and he has been extremely prominent in irrigation matters. Not only in social affairs has his energy been manifested, but he has been a most loyal and consistent member of the Mormon church, in which he is now one of the Seventies, and for twelve years held, to the satisfaction of his church people, the office of counsellor at Salem.

The married life of Mr. Valentine began on April 20, 1867, when he wedded Miss Sarah S. Loveland, born on November 2, 1848, at Pottawattamie, Iowa, and a daughter of Chester and Rosannah (Winter) Loveland, who became residents and early settlers of Bountiful, Utah, in 1850, after enduring many persecutions in their Eastern home for their adherence to their religious conviction. The father was a man of more than ordinary ability and for several years held the commission of a colonel in the United States army, in which he maintained a high standing on account of his brilliant qualities and gallantry. He died on March 5, 1886, at the age of sixty-eight years, being survived by his wife, who at her death, on April 13, 1893, had attained the age of seventy years. Of the eight children of Mr. and Mrs. Valentine five are now living: Rosannah, Sarah S., Charles B., Myrtle, Jesse, and they have an adopted daughter, Susan. The names of the deceased children are: Agnes C., who is buried in Brigham City; Venice J., buried at Call's Ford, Utah, and Chester, who also lies buried at Brigham City.

#### C. W. WADSWORTH.

A native son of the West and a man of superior mental endowments, scholastic entertainments and religious devotion, Charles W. Wadsworth, now a leading farmer and stockman of Shelley district of Bingham county, Idaho, has achieved success by legitimate means and as the result of his own efforts. He is ranked today as one of the best elements of the civilization of his state, being one of the important factors which has compassed the development of this country, and demonstrated what may be accomplished by those who are willing to take advantage of the opportunities presented not only in Bingham county, but else-

where in the state of Idaho in its various fields of industrious activities.

Mr. Wadsworth was born at Riverdale, Utah, on August 7, 1860, being a son of Abiah and Augusta (Hubbard) Wadsworth, natives respectively of Maine and Wisconsin. His father was born on May 25, 1810; his marriage occurred in Maine in 1850, himself and his young wife thereafter crossing the plains with one of the Mormon ox-team caravans to Utah, where the family home was located at East Weber and where he followed the combined vocations of carpenter and turner until 1886, when, coming to Idaho, in Bingham county, he availed himself of his homestead right, locating eighty acres of government land and engaged in the primitive operations necessary to the development of a farm from a state of nature, at which he zealously labored for the rest of his life, his death occurring on April 17, 1899. His parents were Sedate and Susan (Harsen) Wadsworth, lifelong residents of Maine. His wife, Mrs. Augusta Wadsworth, was born on June 5, 1840, and now resides in this county. In 1884, Mr. Wadsworth commenced the business activities of life on his own account by engaging in farming and stockraising, and learning of the splendid opportunities awaiting the touch of the intelligent and active worker in Bingham county, he came thither in 1886 and located on a homestead in Taylor ward, which, after making some improvements, he sold in 1900, and purchased his present place of 200 acres, where he continued to be identified with agricultural and stockraising industries, being prospered in his undertakings and held in high esteem for his excellent and attractive social qualities. He is the popular superintendent of the Mormon Sunday school of Shelley ward, and also has the distinction of being a teacher of the ward.

In Hooper, Utah, on May 8, 1884, occurred the wedding ceremonies of Mr. Wadsworth and Miss Hattie Hardy, a native of Utah, where she was born on March 26, 1866, a daughter of Robert and Annie (Kempton) Hardy, natives of Maine and Texas. The father is now residing in Taylor ward, Bingham county, the mother having passed away from earth in December, 1899, her mortal form now awaiting the resurrection in the cemetery of Taylor ward. Her paternal grandfather, Joseph Hardy, who was a native of Maine, there married Lucy (Blandin) Hardy, and they were among the very early pioneers of the Mormon faith in that splendid planting of civilization in the undeveloped section of Utah and both are now, after long lives of usefulness, reposing in the soil of their adopted state. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth are the parents of the following children: Charles, Ira, Carrie E., deceased, Warren, Edith A., Inez and Chester Vernon. In political relations Mr. Wadsworth has always been an uncompromising Republican, taking an earnest and vigorous interest in the counsels and work of the party, and, although comparatively young in years, he has seen an extensive territory transformed from a magnificent buffalo range and Indian hunting grounds into useful and prosperous communities, and can congratulate himself that it has been his pleasant duty to perform a fair share of this pioneer work.

#### ABIAH WADSWORTH.

When a new state is being founded the conditions are not always such as meet the best ideas of government, for the moral elements may be held in abeyance by influences that take the place of law and stronger justice. That has been notably the case in every state of the far West, where vigilante organizations have been

compelled to constitute themselves legal courts and in a manner administer rude justice. But such were the conditions of the infancy of the now wealthy state of Utah; here everything was held by a deeply religious civilization, whose influence was potent, not only in the administration of affairs, but in selecting the individuals who should constitute its citizens. And so when we write of an individual that he became a citizen of Utah in the early days, it is evident that he was not only a man of respectability, but of high moral character and of deeply founded religious belief.

Such a man was Abiah Wadsworth, now a farmer on a pleasant homestead not far removed from Taylor postoffice, in Bingham county, Idaho. He was born in the state of Iowa on March 18, 1849, being a son of Abiah and Eliza (Hardy) Wadsworth, natives of Maine, the father being born there on May 6, 1809, and the mother on April 18, 1805. From the pleasant surroundings of their rural home in Maine, in 1850 the family migrated to Utah, that they might there unrestrictedly worship God according to their belief and have full possession of all the privileges of their church relations. In 1886 the father became a resident of Bingham county, Idaho, where he died on April 18, 1899, his wife having died on March 21, 1896. They were the parents of eight children.

At the age of nineteen years, Abiah Wadsworth, the subject of this review, who had passed his youthful years in Utah engaged in freighting, being prospered in his undertakings while undergoing the numerous vicissitudes, hardships and experiences incident to that strenuous occupation, on October, 1889, became a resident of Bingham county, Idaho, and located the homestead on which he now resides, from its wilderness state developing it into fructifying fruitfulness and civilized appearance; and here he is now conducting di-

versified farming and stockraising operations, which promise to be at no far-distant period of great scope and importance, while his energy and resourceful ability has caused him to become the owner of a steam threshing outfit, to which in the proper season he devotes his attention, to the benefit of both himself and his neighbors.

In all the operations with which he is connected Mr. Wadsworth has shown capacity and unusual judgment, steadily advancing toward the ultimate wealth he has placed as his goal in life, while he performs the duties of citizenship in a direct, conscientious and courteous manner, aiding and abetting every measure that promises to tend to the ultimate good of the community and its people, being a straightforward, clean, courteous and resourceful citizen, whose life does honor to his ancestors and is pleasantly felt by his associates in all business, social and religious circles of his community. In his church he is an alternate to the high counsellor, and in political relations he is identified with the Republican party.

On January 1, 1873, at Mountain Green, Utah, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wadsworth with Miss Sarah C. Robinson, a daughter of John and Lucinda Robinson, who were natives of Connecticut, her birth occurring in the state of Utah on April 15, 1856, where her father after a long and useful residence passed from earth and her mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth have the following children: Eva L., Annie E., Frances A., John, Burt, May, Alice, Lawrence, Effie, deceased, Ellen, deceased, Glenn, Lester and Lillian.

#### EDWIN A. WADSWORTH.

Bingham county is favored in having enlisted in the development of her varied and manifold resources, and in the progression of her industrial enterprises, men of distinctive

energy and business ability, and among these Edwin A. Wadsworth, the subject of this review, occupies prominently a leading position. He is distinctively a son of the West, one of the progressive and capable business men that the institutions which the Mormon church so early established in Utah have produced.

The birth of Mr. Wadsworth occurred in Weber county, Utah, where he was born on January 16, 1862, a son of Joseph W. Wadsworth, a native of Illinois, who came to Utah in one of the early Mormon emigrations and still resides in Hooper, Utah, passing the evening of his life in the quiet vocation of agriculture. His father, Abiah Wadsworth, whose father came from England in early life, was born in Massachusetts in the earliest years of the Nineteenth Century, and came to Utah in the prime of his mature life in 1847, that he might enjoy the freedom of his religion. After forty years of life in Utah, in 1887 he located land in Bingham county, Idaho, where he made his home, being a Seventy in the Mormon church, and here this venerated and honorable citizen passed from life in March, 1900, at the patriarchal age of ninety-one years. The mother of E. A. Wadsworth was, before her marriage, a Miss Abigail Higley, who, born in Canada, married with Joseph W. Wadsworth, in Utah in 1857, her father, Myron Higley, born about 1813, coming from his native land of Canada to Utah in 1850 and dying there at the age of seventy-five years in 1888, being also a member of the Seventies in the Mormon church. The mother of Mr. Wadsworth is still living in Utah, having been the mother of fourteen children.

Edwin A. Wadsworth passed his life in Utah until the age of twenty-one, attending school and to the various duties connected with the carrying on of the parental homestead, also learning the trade of locomotive engineering, which he followed for several years, attaining

a marked proficiency and having the distinction of being the engineer of the first engine that crossed the Snake River at Idaho Falls. In 1879 he made a prospecting trip through Bingham county, but his location as a resident thereof only dates from 1885. In that year he filed upon the homestead which he has since developed into the beautiful farm on which he now resides, continuing, however, at his trade for a number of years as the engineer of the mill at Idaho Falls. From 1901, however, he has devoted the full strength of his energetic nature to farming and stockraising, and is connected in an active way with general business and with the public affairs of his county.

In business circles, in political life, and in all forms of industrial development Mr. Wadsworth is leaving the impress of a sturdy manhood and his definite accomplishment to such an extent that his life is truly prolific of good and sterling results. In educational work he has served most efficiently for three terms as a trustee of his school district. On April 6, 1884, at Hooperville, Utah, Miss Elizabeth Hunt and Mr. Wadsworth were united in marriage, she being a native of that place and a daughter of Jackson and Nancy (Wilson) Hunt, natives of Kentucky, but for many years esteemed citizens of Utah. To this union have been born the following children: Minnie, Nancy, Nora, Eva and Anna, the last two named being deceased.

#### DANIEL W. WALTERS.

Descending from ancient and honorable families of the rugged, but independent and picturesque country of Wales, where the various branches of his kin had been established for generations without number, Daniel W. Walters was himself born in South Wales on May 28, 1858, as a son of William and Margaret (Williams) Walters. Becoming adher-

ents of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the religious convictions of the parents were so pronounced as to cause their emigration from Wales in 1869, that in the promised land of Utah, where their religious belief had taken permanent root, they might find a congenial home and an unalloyed enjoyment of their faith. Locating in the pleasant town of Wellsville in the Cache Valley, the life of the family in the West passed pleasantly until the death of the mother, now many years ago.

The father, an industrious member of the community, followed the active life of a carpenter in the labors connected with that craft, continuing to be thus engaged until advancing age caused his retirement, his death coming peacefully to him on January 13, 1901. Their son, Daniel W. Walters, was one of the children, four boys and six girls, born to the parents, and his school education in English was wholly embraced in six months' attendance at the Wellsville public schools, but, although greatly handicapped by this deprivation, his energy and perseverance have found means to compensate him in a large measure for the lack of early educational opportunities. From early childhood Mr. Walters has been a farmer, in the realm of agriculture acquiring knowledge and practice of the conditions and labors necessary to success, and in this chosen field of his he has attained a high rank and a permanent reputation.

The marked advantages of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho was early presented to his notice, and, embued with the true spirit of a pioneer, feeling that he was competent to develop a magnificent estate from the virgin soil of this then almost untouched country, he came to Idaho, arriving at his destination on February 19, 1883, first locating at Lyman, but soon thereafter mak-

ing his home at Rexburg, and, after successfully conducting agricultural operations there until 1902, he purchased one of the finest places along the South Fork of the Snake River, it consisting of 160 acres of land, eligibly and handsomely located one mile east of La Belle postoffice, where he is in possession of an estate, both productive and enjoyable, amply sufficient to maintain its owner in ease and comfort. He is, however, not disposed to live in idleness, and, since 1900 he has been largely engaged in the buying and selling of hides, his operations in this line of business covering the entire state and a portion of Wyoming.

The nuptial ceremonies whereby Miss Ann Gunnell, a daughter of Francis and Polly Ann (Edwards) Gunnell, was united in marriage with Mr. Walters, were celebrated on December 11, 1876, at Wellsville, Utah. Her father was born in England while her mother was a native of Wales and dying when Mrs. Walters was but five years of age. She was born at Wellsville, Utah, where her father long maintained his home, dying, however, at Rexburg, Idaho, not many years ago. Both families have been loyal members of the Mormon church, valued and useful in its various circles of activity, Mrs. Walters performing a highly acceptable service as a teacher in the Relief Society, while in the local and public fields of activity Mr. Walters has ever manifested himself as a conscientious, useful and law-abiding citizen, allied with the Republican party in political affairs. The children that have come to cheer and brighten the home of this worthy couple are nine in number, named and born as follows: Walter G., on October 19, 1877; Francis G., June 19, 1880; Daniel G., August 31, 1882; Sarah Ann, October 22, 1884; Margaret, January 4, 1886; Polly A., April 26, 1889; William G., May 27, 1891; Edward G., November 1,

1893; Zilpha, born on October 24, 1895, died on January 14, 1897.

An incident that will serve to illustrate the trying experiences inseparably connected with the formative period of civilization occurred during Mr. Walters' early residence in Fremont county. A party of five persons started to return to Cache Valley and attempted to ford the Snake River two miles below the site of the present bridge. The ice had gorged and raised the river, making the water so deep that they barely escaped with their lives, their team being drowned and their wagon, a new one, being torn and splintered to pieces by the large pieces of ice borne down by the rapid stream. The unlucky men were rescued by A. A. Anderson, who brought them to safety in a boat.

#### W. W. WALTERS.

In the compilation of a work of this character it is imperative that we exercise due care and discrimination in selecting men of distinctive merit and prominence in some one or other of the departments of life in the section of the country where such works find their proper mission; and as a representation of the sterling pioneers who have transformed the bleak, barren and unhospitable sagebrush wilderness of the West, and especially of Fremont county, Idaho, it is but a matter of justice that we render recognition to William W. Walters, whose highly improved and productive ranch is located but one mile from the brisk city of Rexburg, he being an early pioneer and an energetic citizen who in conserving his personal interests has added to the value and wealth of the whole community.

He was born on April 23, 1862, in the rugged land of Wales, with which his ancestors had been identified for century after century, a son of William L. and Margaret (Wil-

liams) Walters, his parents emigrating from Wales under the auspices of the Mormon church, and coming on the long hazardous journey over the Great American Desert, as it was termed by early geographers, with a Mormon caravan, their effects being conveyed by a mule team to Utah when the subject of this sketch was only four years of age, the family home being made at Wellsville, in the Cache Valley of Utah, where the father engaged in carpentry and resided until his death in 1900, at the age of sixty-three years, the mother having passed from earth in 1869. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Walters was well advanced in years when occurred the family migration to Utah, but, bearing the journey with remarkably little fatigue for a man of his years, he maintained his home at Wellsville until his death in 1868, at a venerable age, his wife also dying at the same place in 1894, at eighty years of age.

William Walters is surely entitled to recognition as a pioneer for from his earliest memory he has been identified with the first stages of the advance of civilization, passing his youth to the age of eighteen in Cache Valley, where he witnessed every phase of the remarkable development of that extremely productive section, then in 1880 starting in business for himself as a farmer and also engaging in freighting operations from the settlement of Blackfoot into the northern country for two years, while in 1884 he was one of the first to take up a homestead in the vicinity of Rexburg, where he located on his present ranch and engaged in primitive farming and cattleraising, the chief avenues to wealth in this undeveloped country. He has improved his place from a sagebrush condition, giving great attention to the problem of its irrigation, being one of the pioneers in forming irrigation companies, and now commanding an excellent independent ditch.

A man of industry, prudence and sagacity, Mr. Walters has been financially prospered, and it is universally conceded that he has taken a representative part in building up and advancing the interests and prosperity of the community. Politically he is allied with the Democratic party, but, although giving his aid heartily to its support, he does not seek place or office. An unostentatious and unassuming person, Mr. Walters possesses deep piety, and in the Mormon church he is now holding the office of elder, and has most heartily aided by personal effort and otherwise in erecting the churches and the Rexburg Academy.

On June 17, 1887, Mr. Walters married with Miss Agnes Kershaw, a daughter of John Stoddard and Emily Kershaw, the father being a native of Scotland and the mother of England, the father coming to Utah in 1853, settling first at Cedar City, and later coming to the Cache Valley as a pioneer settler, thereafter removing to Ogden in 1886, where occurred his death in 1894, at the age of fifty-eight, the mother having died in 1869, at the age of thirty-two years, when Mrs. Walters was but an infant. A family of eight children has come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walters, William, born June 2, 1888; Mabel, December 13, 1889; John, May 9, 1891; Jessie, July 2, 1893; Earl, May 24, 1896; Eva, April 26, 1898; Ouiro, February 2, 1901; Emily, November 4, 1902. The entire family of Mr. Walters stands high in the esteem and the confidence of a large circle of friends.

GEORGE P. WARD.

Exhibiting in his life work and achievements the honest integrity and the sturdy and resourceful traits of character of the English nation, George P. Ward is an ornament to American manhood and a useful and active fac-

tor in the development of the young state of Idaho, with which he has united his fortunes and cast in his life. He was born on August 20, 1854, in Walton, Northamptonshire, England, a son of George and Sarah A. (Plant) Ward. The father also was born in England, on January 1, 1828, and was a baker and grocer of West Walton, where he married on March 28, 1849. He became a member of the Mormon church in 1851, soon thereafter taking up missionary work as an emissary of that faith, in which labor the greater part of his life was successively passed.

His first wife died in 1857. He, however, again married in 1860, this wife dying May 7, 1899. The family emigration, and its journey across the plains with ox teams to Salt Lake City, Utah, occurred in 1861, and the home was made at Hyrum, in the Cache Valley, Utah, until 1878, when it was removed to Rich county. In 1871 the old and faithful missionary returned to England on mission work for the church, after his work was accomplished returning to America. As was his wish, his death occurred suddenly, on August 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-two years and seven months, and he now awaits the resurrection in the little cemetery at Salem, Fremont county, Idaho, being the father of twenty-seven children. His father, John Ward, preceded his son from England to the United States, settling first near Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1861 removing to the Cache Valley, where he passed the residue of his days and was buried at Hyrum.

Of four children of his parents, George P. Ward, the subject of this review, was the eldest son and was but seven years of age when he accompanied his parents on their migration to the United States. He zealously availed himself of the excellent educational advantages presented by the schools in the neighborhood of his father's home, and, at the age of twenty years, commenced active life for himself as a farmer

in Cache county, Utah, where he was prosperously engaged until he moved to the section of the Snake River Valley, on April 3, 1885, where he made his home, it then being a portion of Bannock county, Idaho. Here he located a 160-acre pre-emption claim, a timber culture claim of forty acres and a desert claim of forty acres, situated about seven miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and here was his home and center of active operations until 1901.

From the date of their arrival on their place Mr. Ward and family began active operations to make a home and farm. The first year of their residence here a comfortable log cabin 14x16 feet was erected and about eighty bushels of grain were raised. The second year an addition of 12x14 feet was made to the log cabin, and a few trees were planted. This log house was the family home until 1893, when a modern brick house of suitable proportions was erected, being completed for occupancy on October 7.

During his residence of sixteen years upon this place he made prominent improvements and most substantial developments by his thrift and industry and the application of brains, making his estate of 240 acres not only one of the finest ranches in the valley, but one of the most productive and profitable in this section of the state. The first garden products raised in this neighborhood were produced by him and his exhibits at the fairs brought him premiums on all garden products. In 1899 1,000 apple and 600 prune trees were set out, and in 1900 a dozen peach trees were planted, which came into bearing in 1903, being the only peaches grown in all of this section of country. He early became interested in the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, and by his influence and perseverance he has done much in raising the standard of the cattle of this section of the state, taking great pains in the selection and breeds of his stock, and being a formative fac-

tor and prominent supporter of the early Fair Association for several years, as long as he was an exhibitor receiving the first prize for his farm products.

Politically Mr. Ward is a Republican, always active and zealous in the service of his party. An intelligent and thoughtful member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, at the present time he is holding therein the office of first counsellor to the bishop.

On December 21, 1874, Mr. Ward entered into matrimonial relations with Miss Mary Christine Bindrup, a native of Denmark, and a daughter of Christian and Martena (Horup) Bindrup, she coming with her parents to the United States and to Utah thirty-eight years ago, when she was but nine years of age, and locating with the family in Cache Valley, Utah, where her parents still reside, honored and influential residents of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Ward have been the parents of nine children: George B., William A., Mary A., Charles C., deceased, Martha E., Nephi O., Alice M., John O. and Melvin P.

As an evidence of the position Mr. Ward has justly won in the public esteem and confidence, we would incidentally remark that he is a director in the Farmers' Progressive Canal system of irrigation, a director in the Iona Sheep Co., and also a director in the Hillside Canal Co. He has been very successful in business, social and church relations. His ranch is most eligibly situated and thoroughly equipped for the thriving business there conducted, while he is the owner of valuable real estate in Iona, where he erected a modern brick residence, in the summer of 1901, at a cost of \$1,500, which is completely equipped along the lines of the most approved construction. This was completed in December, when Mr. Ward moved into it and still occupies it as his home. In Bingham county and throughout southeastern Idaho Mr. Ward is well known, highly es-

teemed and considered one of the representative citizens of the county and the family has a high standing in the community. At the time of this writing he, in association with some neighbors, is preparing to drill a well in the center of the block where his residence stands. If completed it will be the only well in an area of three and one-half miles.

#### JOHN WATTS.

Among the active, enterprising people who form the grand composite of the great influx of settlers into the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, where he is now most pleasantly situated in his home three miles west of the prosperous town of Rexburg in Fremont county, John Watts is descended from old families of the Southland and is the son of Robie H. and Elizabeth (Heath) Watts, the father for many years being an overseer of a cotton plantation in Mississippi, in 1840 removing with family to Iowa, where he was employed in tilling the soil for ten years, when, crossing the plains in 1850 with an ox team and a team of cows, the family home was established in Davis county, Utah, where the father purchased 160 acres of government land, paying \$1.25 an acre for it, and, by industry, thrift and the application of shrewd business principles to the development and cultivation of the land, he became possessed of a fine and valuable estate, on which he resided until his death in 1881 at the patriarchal age of eighty years, the mother surviving him and still continuing her residence on the old homestead.

The subject of this review was born on December 1, 1847, in Pottawattamie county, Iowa, as a child accompanying his parents on the hazardous and wearisome journey across the plains, having little opportunity to acquire the learning of schools, but, by an observation which was early quickened and an experience

began in his boyhood, he has become possessed of a broad and practical knowledge that has been of greater value to him in his life in the Western plains and mountains than a college course could possibly have been. At the age of sixteen years he began life on his own account by engaging in farm labor, at which he continued for three years, thereafter driving teams in Montana and Nevada for two years, then going to Missouri, where was his home for seven highly active years. Thence returning to Utah, he was concerned in mining operations in Bingham Canyon for about one year and then he came to Idaho.

Here he located a quarter-section of land in the vicinity of Idaho Falls, and, in connection with the work of its development, he conducted a draying business for seven years in Idaho Falls, then selling this business and all but five acres of his homestead, in the fall of 1892 he proceeded to Rexburg and purchased 160 acres near his present location, which he exchanged and sold and now owns a finely improved property of 120 acres, three miles west of Rexburg, where he is engaged in diversified farming operations and in the buying and selling of stock, being well known and popular among the stockmen of a wide area. In the Democratic party Mr. Watts has been known as an energetic worker for the success of his cause, and in the Church of Latter Day Saints he served as superintendent of the Sunday school of Burton; going to Florida in 1895 from Rexburg, he there conducted a mission with acceptable results for over three well-filled years.

On October 23, 1870, were married Miss Susan F. Austin and Mr. Watts, she being the daughter of Rinaldo and Mahala (Watts) Austin, natives of Virginia, where they were reared, educated and married, thereafter removing as pioneers to Missouri, where the father died in 1844 and is buried in the little cemetery at Sugar Creek, the mother thereafter coming to

Utah, where she died at South Weber at the age of seventy-five years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Watts are: Rinaldo died in 1871; Ada M., born January 31, 1873; Elijah died in infancy; Ida M., born March 10, 1879; John A., born January 31, 1884.

#### JAMES WATTS.

Among the little band of hardy, resolute and God-fearing people who made their homes in the desolate and desert region of the Snake River Valley of Idaho in 1883 and founding there the pioneer town of Rexburg, was James Watts, who was born on August 25, 1855, at South Weber, Utah, son of Robie H. and Elizabeth (Heath) Watts, and for further details of the family history the reader is referred to the sketch of John Watts, appearing elsewhere in this volume. James Watts grew to maturity in Utah and thereafter conducted the agricultural operations of his father's farm for eight years, being united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Jones on March 19, 1876, and after seven years of married life in Utah, they took their way to the new lands of Idaho, where Mr. Watts filed on a homestead claim of 160 acres, and applied himself diligently to the development and improvement of his property, working to get the benefits of water on the land and applying himself to his occupation of farming until September 5, 1898, when in the midst of his labors he was struck by a hay derrick, which on the following day resulted in paralysis, rendering him speechless and crippled, and in this condition he has ever since continued, his wants being ministered unto by his devoted wife, who has been like a guardian angel in her constant care over him. As an evidence of the high character of Mr. Watts, and the appreciation of his services held by his superiors in the church, we note

that at the time of his injury he was the first counsellor to the bishop of his ward and that he was retained in that office for three years thereafter.

Mrs. Watts is the daughter of David D. and Elizabeth Jones, natives of Wales, who, emigrating in 1869, came directly to Utah, where he became a resident of South Weber, where he took up a homestead of eighty acres which by his constant and unintermitting labors during a long series of years became one of the desirable places of the section and here his faithful wife passed on to the enjoyment of the spirit land August 19, 1899, whereupon he sold this property and removed to his present residence at Basalt, Idaho, where he is the owner of a fine property. For further particulars see sketch of John Jones, elsewhere in this volume.

The names and births of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Watts we here record: Anna E., born January 1, 1877; James C., born March 4, 1878; William A., born December 13, 1879; Joseph E., born April 21, 1881; Hyrum F., born December 25, 1882 (all born at South Weber); Lilly M., born May 13, 1885; Mary A., born June 27, 1887 (both born at Rexburg); Jessie C., born November 9, 1888; John L., born November 8, 1890; Ada E., born February 22, 1894; Phebe H., born September 18, 1896; Moses, born November 14, 1899 (all born at Burton).

#### THOMAS WARD.

Thomas Ward, of Bloomington, Bear Lake county, was born in 1838, at Moira, Leicestershire, England, a son of John and Emma (Hogg) Ward. His parents were natives of England and were married in 1837. The father was a collier and worked in the mines in his native land until, in 1864, they came to the United States at the son's re-

quest, and located at Bountiful, Utah. Two years later they removed to the neighborhood of Bloomington, Idaho, and there lived on a farm until, in the fullness of time, the end came, and they were laid to rest amid the pleasant surroundings of their new home. During his life the father was prominent in the work of the Mormon church, filling several offices of importance and responsibility in its councils, both in England and in this country. John Ward, the great-grandfather of Thomas, was a soldier in the Crimean war and assisted at the siege and was present at the surrender of Sebastopol.

Thomas Ward was educated in the schools of Whitwick, Leicestershire, England, and, in 1861, he came to the United States, proceeding at once to Salt Lake City and there taking part in the work of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, with which he had been connected from his fourteenth year, and which he had earlier served as a priest. He passed one winter in the Mormon metropolis and worked on the President John Theatre, which was then in building. In the spring he hired to Samuel Orms and went to Tooele, Utah, and worked at the charcoal business there and in Rush Valley.

He remained in that neighborhood until 1863, and, in the autumn of that year, returned to Bountiful and thereafter engaged in limeburning at Hot Springs until 1866. He then came to Bear Lake county, and, locating at Bloomington, turned his attention to farming and limeburning, being the pioneer worker in the valley in the latter industry. In connection with these pursuits he raised stock, and he pushed all his business operations vigorously. He has been until recently engaged sedulously in church work, presiding over the sixth corps of the Seventies, but by reason of failing health he is now debarred from doing active ministerial work among the

people. In politics Mr. Ward has been an active and energetic Republican, being for years the president of the Republican club of Bloomington, and also a member of the county central committee of his party.

Mr. Ward was married in 1869, in Utah, to Miss Ann Reese, a native of Wales and a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Reese, of that country, where they passed their entire lives, as their forefathers in both lines of ancestry had done for many generations. Mrs. Ward died in Bloomington, in 1892, leaving eight children, all of whom are living. They are Margaret A., Mary, Thomas R., Emma Elizabeth, John M., George Henry, Abram and Peter Rastus. Mr. Ward contracted a second marriage in November, 1898, being united on this occasion with Mrs. Harriet (Welker) Thompson, a daughter of Jacob and Angelina (Lesh) Welker, natives of Nauvoo, Ill., and she was born at North Willard, Box Elder county, Utah.

#### JAMES W. WEBSTER.

This prosperous stockman and progressive citizen of Fremont county, Idaho, descends from an old English family whose ancestry is lost in the mists of antiquity. Indeed, it is positively asserted by some genealogists that it was a prominent race before the Norman Conquest of 1066. Be that as it may, the name has been carried by men of eminence in England and America, its most prominent American representatives being the great orator and statesman, Daniel Webster, and the great lexicographer, Noah Webster. In his particular sphere, place and period of existence, the honored father of James W. Webster was also an eminent and distinguished person. His name was William L. Webster, and he was born in Bradford, England, where, learning the trade of shoemaking, he was for years the competent

foreman of the large London shops of the Wilsons.

Coming to America he landed at Boston, on March 26, 1857, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with a Mr. Stack in the shoe business, and, in May, 1859, he married with Miss Emma Whaley. Leaving Boston for Utah in May, 1860, he crossed the plains with Capt. Jesse Murphy's company of ox teams, and he worked at his trade in Salt Lake City. In 1870 he established a boot, shoe and harness store at Franklin, to which he added a small stock of merchandise purchased on credit in 1877. During the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad he moved his stock of goods, first to Oneida, now Arimo, Idaho, and in 1879 to Eagle Rock and to Beaver Canyon, returning, however, to Franklin in the fall of 1879, engaging in an extensive trade, and to accommodate its demands he built a large two-story rock store, 30x60 feet in size, costing \$5,000, continuing in successful merchandising until 1889, when all of the merchants of the town consolidated, forming the Oneida Mercantile Union, Mr. Webster sacrificing his own business to perfect the union.

A zealous Mormon, at the organization of the Oneida stake, he, who before this had been an elder, was ordained a member of the high council, and was also set apart as superintendent of Sunday schools, with Isaac B. Nash and Thomas Thorpe as assistants. He was elected to the Idaho Legislature in 1880 on the People's ticket and in 1882 was chosen as a member of the council, his services being so appreciated that he was elected to the same position for a second term. On account of his religion he was opposed by the majority of his associates, but his winning personality served him in good stead, making many his friends who were unfriendly to Mormonism. In 1884 he was again placed in candidacy for councilman, but the pressure and demands of his personal af-

fairs caused his resignation from the ticket. After a well-spent and highly profitable life, his death occurred at Franklin, Idaho, on April 7, 1899, at the age of sixty-four years, while the mother is still residing at the old Franklin home, having passed sixty-eight years of an active and useful existence.

James W. Webster, a son of the above mentioned parents, was born at Franklin, Idaho, on November 29, 1862, and, passing his early years in useful industry in the various departments of his father's diversified operations, he acquired a basic knowledge of business principles and financial operations assisting his father until he was twenty-three years old, and thereafter he not only aided in the mercantile affairs of his father, but engaged in ranching for a period of seven years, when, in October, 1892, he formed an association with a brother-in-law, W. H. Smart, and engaged in sheepraising operations of cumulative importance at Franklin, which they continue with financial prosperity and success, during the past nine years shipping yearly from fifty to ninety carloads of sheep, but on account of the shortage of range they have this year reduced the amount of their stock.

Mr. Webster now resides at Rexburg, where he has lived since 1896, the two previous years having been passed on the fertile ranch on Egin bench, and he is now the manager of the Wood River Live Stock Co., of Wyoming, an office to which he was recently chosen. One of the eminently practical and progressive men of the county, his advice is sought and followed to advantage in many affairs of financial and industrial importance, and he is the vice-president of the Rexburg Produce Co., a stockholder in and vice-president of the Rexburg Banking Co. He is the president of the Rexburg Milling Co., the Thomas Clothing Co., and the Rexburg Drug Co. It speaks well for the executive ability, judgment and

wise discrimination of Mr. Webster when we realize that he started in business but ten short years ago with a mere nominal capital, which his shrewd manipulation of the stock possibilities of this portion of the state has increased to financial independence, not one dollar of his wealth having come to him in any other manner than through legitimate business channels.

On December 6, 1886, Mr. Webster and Miss Mary Smart were wedded, she being a daughter of Thomas S. and Ann (Hater) Smart, natives of England, who, emigrating in early married life, made their home at St. Louis, Mo., later coming to Utah with one of the ox-train and handcart brigades, settling at Provo, Utah, and in 1878 removing to Franklin, Idaho, there locating a homestead of 160 acres, the father being one of the founders of the town in April, 1860. He was one of the foremost men in local affairs, assisted in the promotion of local industries, canals, roads, bridges and public buildings. As a captain of the minute-men he was often in peril from Indian attacks and was often engaged in battle with them. One of the features of his life was the assistance he was called to give to incoming parties of Mormon settlers, and in this good labor he made one trip entirely across the plains to bring in a party of saints. Of a sensitive and refined temperament, he was ever a friend to the unfortunate and needy, and was not lacking in spiritual gifts. Believing thoroughly in the counsels and inspiration of Brigham Young, he was one of his able supporters, holding with rare and consecrated ability the offices of elder, member of the Seventies, high priest and high counsellor in the united stake of Zion, and, after a life well-filled with good deeds, his death occurred at Franklin, on April 18, 1902, in his seventy-seventh year. Both himself and wife await the resurrection in the little family cemetery on the Franklin homestead.

Mr. Webster has always supported the Republican ticket, but has steadily resisted all attempts to secure him an official place. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has been called to various places of importance, deacon, teacher, elder, in 1901 to that of high counsellor for six months, when he was made the second counsellor to Pres. Thomas E. Ricks, upon whose death he was chosen to his present office, the first counsellor to Pres. Thomas E. Bassett. Mr. and Mrs. Webster have a family of highly interesting children, namely: James S., born May 9, 1887; Elma, born April 14, 1889; Vida, born January 3, 1892; Kenneth, born October 7, 1895, and Lucile, born January 31, 1899. The family is a notable one in social circles.

#### GEORGE WEDEKIND.

The sturdy and intellectual citizens of the Great West who have sprung from German ancestors have been most important factors in developing and maintaining the best forms of civilization in the localities where Dame Fortune has ordered their residence. Strongly appreciative of practical values, and intensified by an inheritance of the scientific and intellectual qualities of the best German scholarship, they have been panoplied by education and have given most valuable service in all forms of business and all classes of society, making their forceful yet cultured personalities centers of the progress of the entire community. To these people the Rocky Mountain region is under a great indebtedness.

Conspicuously numbered among the leading citizens of southeastern Idaho, where he owns a handsome and highly productive estate of 480 acres in the attractive and fertile Conant Valley, George Wedekind fully displays in his life and multiform activities the finest qualities of the German race although

his birthplace was in America. He was born on February 12, 1872, at Lebaron, Pa., a son of the Rev. A. C. and Evelina (Raignal) Wedekind, his father receiving in his youth most excellent educational advantages in his native Germany and thereafter coming to the United States and to Pennsylvania, where he was long the settled pastor of the Lutheran church of Lebanon. By his pious example, his dignified, wise and eloquent presentation of the teachings of the Scriptures, and his devout and most unselfish spirit, he received the abiding confidence, veneration and love of his parishioners and the profound respect of the community, his qualifications for effective spiritual leadership being so marked that he ultimately became the revered and highly successful pastor of the leading Lutheran church of New York City, where he continued to labor with great acceptability until he reached the age where he deemed it the part of wisdom to retire from active service, and his closing years were passed in California, where, in 1894, at the age of seventy-three years, at National City, he passed on to those activities that have no weariness, having lived a life of especial influence to his fellow men. His wife, whose loving loyalty and devotion had been conspicuous factors in his usefulness, was born at Annville, Pa., the daughter of Henry and Catherine Raignal, and her death occurred in 1898 at National City, Calif., at the age of sixty-four years.

George Wedekind received his preliminary educational instruction in the excellent schools of New York City, thereafter receiving an appointment as a student of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., from which celebrated educational institution he was graduated in 1892, soon afterwards resigning from the naval service to continue his studies in a post-graduate course at the

University of the City of New York. Thus fully fortified and equipped for the practical duties of life, Mr. Wedekind came west in 1893, and has since been connected with varying occupations of scope and importance, and during the Spanish-American war he held the commission of first lieutenant in the Third United States Cavalry, the historic "Rough Riders," with which he served throughout the war.

After retiring from military life he came to Bingham county, Idaho, and formed the nucleus of his present estate by purchasing 240 acres of fertile land in the very heart of the finest portion of Conant Valley, lying only one mile distant from Lyons postoffice, and from that period his identification with the industrial activities of the county have been complete. He engaged in cattleraising, which he has since conducted in that intelligent manner that is sequel'd by success, and, as the cumulative demands of his rapidly increasing operations made it imperative, he has added to his landed property by the purchase of 240 other acres. In addition to his deeded land, he controls a wide range, on which he is running fine herds of graded and thoroughbred Hereford cattle, meeting a pronounced success as a stockman. In addition to this realty, in January, 1903, he purchased a partly improved ranch of 160 acres in the Swan Valley. His interests are not fully centered in this department of the state's great industries, for he owns and controls the Conant Valley ferry and has promising holdings in copper and other mines and prospects. Mr. Wedekind possesses superior business ability, sound judgment and spotless integrity. His Idaho career has been most flattering in its financial aspect, while in the community of his residence he has the confidence of all, and in a much larger area his name is synonymous with fair dealing, courteous manners

and inflexible honesty, being reckoned as one of the "first citizens" of the state.

#### LEWIS A. WEST.

The progressive men of the Great West who were born in this section of the Union may be justly entitled to the designation of pioneers, for all of their lives have been passed amid the stirring events and undeveloped conditions with which civilization has had to battle in bringing the country into a prosperous and profitable state. And among these men we must reckon Lewis A. West, who has ever been in touch with the changing progress and transition from a sagebrush wilderness into a wholly rounded civilized section, governed by law and order and influenced by a marvelous and remarkable religious activity. Growing up as he has amidst this progress, he has here found ample scope for his rare energy, quickness of thought and wonderful versatility, and, recording the lives and activities of the representative business men of Pocatello, Bannock county, a well-defined space must be given to him. He was born in Ogden, Utah, on September 4, 1859, a son of L. A. and Elizabeth (Baker) West, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and the mother of London, England. His paternal grandfather, Ira West, resided in New York state and was a descendant of energetic progenitors who came to the American colonies in the early days of the country, the family in each generation from that time always occupying a place at the front of pioneer movements. The father, a veteran of the Mexican war, thereafter crossed the plains to California as one of the Argonauts of 1849. From there he came to Utah in 1851 and long conducted freighting operations between Ogden and Virginia City. He was a man of great force of character and held with capability the responsible office of sheriff of Weber county for a num-

ber of years previous to his death, which occurred in 1870, at the early age of thirty-seven. The mother was a daughter of Walter and Ann) Baker, her father being a locomotive engineer, who met his death in a railroad accident in his native land of England, the widowed mother coming to Utah in 1859 with her family and bringing the first piano of the territory. The subject of this review was but eight years of age at the death of his father, and from this early period the responsibility of the care and support of the family largely depended upon him, and in consequence thereof his opportunity for attending schools was exceedingly limited, his earnest desire for an education being only satisfied by study during his hours of labor at night. Until he was nineteen years of age he was engaged in different occupations, loyally devoting his wages to the fort of his family; then he became identified with the buying and selling of hides and wools, in which trend of commercial activity he traveled extensively through south Idaho, Wyoming and parts of Utah. In March, 1884, he located at Pocatello, there founding the branch of M. C. Silva Hide & Wood Co., of which he was the efficient and capable manager until 1888, when the Pocatello house was closed. Pleased with his location, and being well aware of the advantages of Pocatello as a business center and place of residence, he then established the Pocatello Lumber and Furniture Co., which under his successful management continued in operation until 1893, when, on account of the disastrous panic which swept over the country, he lost all of the results of his successful years of operations, losing \$46,000 because he could not raise \$3,000. Commencing again at the bottom, he went to work for wages for the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., with which he was identified until 1896, and, on retiring from its service, he was presented with unsolicited letters of recommendations,

and accepted a position with the Idaho Furniture Co., with which he was engaged for two years' time. On January 1, 1898, he again established himself in the trade in his present line of business, later removing his location to the present central one on the corner of Center and Arthur streets and here he has been prospered, and by his financial ability and his intuitive knowledge of the laws of trade, acquiring a rapidly increasing patronage among the representative people of the county. His business interests are not confined to trade, for he is quite extensively connected with mining operations, having an interest in a number of promising claims and being the president of the Fort Hall Mining & Milling Co., of Pocatello, being considered a man of shrewd judgment, wise prudence and alert to the comprehension of affairs and great financial ability.

Mr. West is a prominent factor not only in business, but in all the departments of social life and endeavors of the community. In 1891 he was elected school trustee and was chairman of the board which built the present commodious, attractive and suitable school building, but as this did not meet the public idea of expenditures in a structure, the entire board was retired from office at the next election. Mr. West was one of the first trustees of the town and its first town clerk. In national politics he espouses the cause of the Republican party, but in municipal elections he supports the candidate he deems the best qualified for the office, irrespective of political affiliations. He is deeply interested in the growth and success of the town and county, an active worker in all departments of its progress and a liberal supporter of every movement tending to its advancement. Fraternally Mr. West is a member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is at present the supreme representative and was its grand chancellor in 1895 and 1896. He is also connected with the Masonic society, of

which he is a valued member, and in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks he is a prominent member and is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mr. West was married in Utah, on November 23, 1881, with Miss Isabelle Ballantyne, a native of Utah and a daughter of Richard and Sarah (Clark) Ballantyne, natives of New York, the paternal grandfather being an emigrant from Scotland. Richard Ballantyne was a man of great force of character and religious sentiment, being the first person to organize a Sunday school in Utah, of which he was among the earliest pioneers of the Mormon church. Mr. and Mrs. West have had five children: Lewis A., Isabelle, died in infancy, Richard B., Erle E. and Eugene. The family stands high in the community and their hospitable residence at 231 South Cleveland avenue is a center of courteous hospitality, while his family is rich in the possession of those qualities which endear them to the best people and are numbered among the valued citizens of Bannock county.

#### HENRY B. WHITMAN.

Numbered among the distinctive, progressive, successful and representative men who by their life's endeavors and business qualifications throw luster not only upon the city and county of their residence, but upon the entire state, we must number H. B. Whitman, a prominent merchant of Montpelier, Idaho, who descends from one of the best strains of New England ancestry, his first American forefather, John Whitman, being one of the earliest settlers of the old town of Weymouth in the Plymouth colony, emigrating thither from England in 1636. John Whitman had three sons, Thomas, born in England in 1629, became one of the earliest settlers of Bridgewater, Mass., and the fam-

ily name is preserved in the brick manufacturing town of Whitman, in Plymouth county, Mass.

Mr. Whitman, the subject of this review, was born in Whiteside county, Ill., on August 31, 1868, being a son of Edwin C. and Florence H. (Sampson) Whitman, natives respectively of Massachusetts and of Maine. The father was a representative type of the sturdy pioneer, coming to old Fort Dearborn, now Chicago, when the citizens of the little hamlet could almost be numbered on the fingers of a man's hand, and becoming a pioneer farmer of Whiteside county, Ill., later driving stage for Frink & Walker from Chicago before the sound of the locomotive whistle had ever been heard in that incipient metropolis. He is a veteran of the Civil war, performing distinguished service under Gen. Winfield S. Hancock in the Ninth Missouri Cavalry, and, being the veterinary surgeon of that regiment, accompanying that organization through many perilous experiences, hardships and privations, and in many well-contested battles and engagements. He is still residing in Whiteside county at the venerable age of eighty-five years, with remarkable vigor of mind and body for his advanced age.

This venerable pioneer was the father of five children: Elizabeth M., now the wife of Hon. John L. Underwood, the popular postmaster of Montpelier; Marcus F., now the efficient county school superintendent of Bear Lake county; Carrie B., wife of W. L. Lane, chief clerk in the general manager's office of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Houston, Tex.; Henry B., the subject of this review; Edwin D., a pioneer merchant of Soda Springs. For further particulars of the family ancestry we refer the reader to the sketch of Edwin D. Whitman, elsewhere in this volume.

Henry B. Whitman, in 1883, when but

fifteen years of age, had acquired such a proficiency in his studies and knowledge of business that he began his long connection with mercantile pursuits at that time by accepting a clerical position with a mercantile establishment at Soda Springs, where for three years and seven months he diligently devoted himself to the discharge of the duties connected therewith, becoming thoroughly versed in the manners and methods appertaining to the conducting of successful merchandising, thence removing to Montpelier, Idaho, where he was connected with various operations until 1889, when, for a short time, in association with a brother he was engaged in the drug business, thereafter being employed for one year on the railroad, then returning to his first and real chosen vocation, merchandising, in the employ of T. H. Lloyd, of Montpelier, there continuing until 1894, when he laid the foundation of his present mercantile operations by engaging in trade in the city of Montpelier, which merchandising has distinctively grown with every step of the progress of the county, and of the development of the city, until few establishments of like character in the state excel it in the display of its merchandise or in the amount of sales; he is considered not only a typical business man, but a public-spirited citizen, who is ever in touch with, and ever responsive to every enterprise of a local or general character that promises to build up the interests of the city, county and state, his mercantile stock consisting of a very complete and full line of general merchandise, clothing, furnishing goods and notions, staple and fancy groceries.

In many and widely varying interests in other fields than merchandising, both financial and public, has the progressive enterprise of Mr. Whitman led him to become a forceful factor and on the list of these are his interests in mining operations.

A man of independent thought, well-read in the political history of the state and country, we find Mr. Whitman warmly espoused to the cause of the Republican political party, with whose principles and policies he is most heartily in accord, loyally supporting its candidates in its successive campaigns, and giving all the force of his energetic nature to the accomplishment of its victories. In fraternal circles the same characteristics that have always made success and popularity in other fields have also made him prominent. He is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and for the last three years has been one of its trustees, taking a leading part also in the erection of their fine two-story stone hall in which his store and the post-office are located; being also identified with the Woodmen of the World.

On September 18, 1890, occurred a local event of more than passing notice in the wedding ceremony which united for life Miss Libbie G. Hunter and Mr. Whitman. Mrs. Whitman is a native of Iowa and a daughter of J. L. and Anna E. (Walker) Hunter, the energetic proprietors of Hunter's Hotel, and to this marriage union have come three children: Grace, Mildred and Russell S.

Bear Lake county has ever been favored in the personnel of its founders and builders, and from its earliest pioneer epoch to the present day there have been here found men of sterling character, animated by high principles conserving the general good through well-directed personal endeavors, and of this class Henry B. Whitman is a worthy and honored representative.

#### ALEXANDER WEST.

The historic land of Scotland, so favored in song, legend and story, has been one of the most generous of European countries to

send her bold, hardy, adventurous and industrious sons to contribute by their endeavors to the reclamation of the great Rocky Mountain region of the American continent from barbarism, and to aid in establishing there the benefits and conditions of a cultured civilization. They have done their work well, and in every section, almost in every township, some place of distinctive prominence in social, professional or commercial activities is occupied by a "canny Scotsman." Fremont county, Idaho, can demonstrate the truthfulness of the above statement, for among her progressive and alert citizens are many who claim that stern land of the North as their birthplace. Among this number we are privileged to mention in this review Alexander West, the popular hotel proprietor and stockman, whose residence is in the Teton Basin, four miles northwest of Haden, which is his postoffice address.

Mr. West was born in Benafy Parish, Scotland, on May 15, 1844, the son of David and Elizabeth (Sims) West, the ancestral tree of both paternal and maternal lines rootling deep in Scottish generations of the long ago. The father passed his long and useful life as a miller and was principally located at Blairgowrie, where he died in 1887, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother was born at Stanley, a daughter of James and Elizabeth Sims, her father pursuing the trade of a stone-mason, and also dying at the age of eighty-six, while she became the mother of seven children, dying in 1886 at an advanced age.

Alexander West was educated at the excellent national schools of his native land and aided in the support of the paternal home by his industrious labor until he attained the age of twenty-one years, when he enlisted in the British army, in this service being sent to Gibraltar and after four months at this post,

he was, during the Fenian raids, sent to Montreal, Canada, arriving there on July 23, 1861, continuing on garrison duty at that city until he had served in all two years and 118 days, when, on April 15, 1869, he received an honorable discharge. He immediately thereafter turned his attention to carpentry, at which he wrought in Montreal until the spring of 1873, when he determined to take advantage of the opportunities he learned were awaiting the diligent seeker in the far-off West, and made his way to Virginia City, Nev., where he found plentiful and profitable employment at his trade, continuing his labors in that place until 1880, when he removed to Palisade, where he was employed in the Eureka & Palisade Railroad shops for a year, thereafter going to Carlin, where, employed by the Central Pacific Railroad in its shops, he abode four years and until he came to Bingham county, Idaho, in 1885.

Passing the winter at Idaho Falls, then Eagle Rock, he proceeded next to Camas for a three-years residence, subsequently returning to Eagle Rock, where he remained until 1893, when he became a citizen of Fremont county, establishing himself as an architect and builder at St. Anthony, being concerned in the erection of the best structures erected there at that time, thereafter being at Rexburg and Lewisville, where he now owns a house and lot, in the spring of 1897 coming to his present location and filing a homestead claim on 160 acres of land, where he has since been engaged in stockraising and has built a much-needed hotel and feed stable, all of which industries he has since conducted with such skill and wise judgment as to prove them to be valuable financial investments and to add to the good opinion his many friends already entertained of him.

By his first marriage, on March 17, 1869, at Montreal, Canada, which was terminated

by a divorce, Mr. West has two brilliant and finely educated daughters, Elizabeth, born August 4, 1872, and Isabella, born November 6, 1876, now bookkeeper in San Francisco, both now residents of Oakland, Calif. There were two other children, a son named David, born on July 23, 1870, died at twenty-four years of age, and an infant boy, deceased. On January 18, 1893, Mr. West formed a matrimonial alliance with Mrs. Eva M. (Almy) George, the widow of Roland George and a native of Michigan, and the family circle of Mr. West now contains besides himself and wife, the two children of her former marriage, Elizabeth and Dallis.

#### E. D. WHITMAN.

Edwin D. Whitman, now an enterprising and popular merchant of the thriving town of Soda Springs, Idaho, where in his extensive and well-arranged store he displays an excellent line of furnishing goods for ladies and gentlemen, furniture, carpets, etc., is a native of Whiteside, Ill., where he was born on April 2, 1873, of old-time Puritan New England stock, he being a son of Edwin C. and Florence H. (Sampson) Whitman, natives respectively of Massachusetts and Maine, and early pioneers of the state of Illinois. His father settled in 1844 at Fort Dearborn, then the only trace of civilization on the site of the magnificent metropolis of Chicago and where he drove stage and a peddling wagon before there was any railroad in that state or section of the country. He later engaged in farming and in freighting operations and is now, at the hale old age of eighty-five years, retired from active business and maintaining his home at Como, Whiteside county, Ill. His wife, however, had preceded him as a pioneer of Illinois, coming thither with her parents in 1839, being the first American resident of Whiteside, and having now attained her seventieth year.

The family were residents of the old town of Bridgewater, Mass., where they waxed great in wealth and importance, having many distinctive representatives in each generation, and where the family name is perpetuated in the beautiful manufacturing village of Whitman, in Plymouth county, the subject of this review being also a relative of Marcus Whitman, a celebrated resident of Oregon.

After his education in the district schools of his native state and at the age of eighteen years, Mr. Whitman identified himself with Soda Springs, the place of his present residence, serving as clerk in various mercantile departments for a period of seven years, and then, having demonstrated his capability to understand and thoroughly conduct the financial operations necessary to complete success in merchandising, in the spring of 1902 he erected a large building on the corner of Dillon and Second streets, South, and placed therein a well-selected and large stock of goods, as heretofore mentioned.

The success and distinction that has already attended his operations demonstrate that it is a cumulative one and will at no far-distant period become of large scope and importance, as the genial proprietor, through his conduct, courtesy and winning ways, has attracted already a large patronage, while the quality of his goods is of such excellence that "once a patron always a patron." Fraternally Mr. Whitman is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has held various offices in the lodge with great acceptability. He is actively interested in all public matters of a local interest and has served the interests of the people as a member of the city council.

On January 1, 1895, occurred the wedding rites of Miss Alberta Marriott with Mr. Whitman, she being a native of Utah, and a daughter of John and Alberta Marriott, pioneers of Utah and of English descent. The family circle of Mr. Whitman is completed by two win-

some children: Edwin C. and Charles R. Socially the family stand in the highest rank of society circles and in their attractive residence maintain a bounteous hospitality.

#### WILLIAM L. WIDDISON.

Among the early emigrants who made their home in Salt Lake City were some of the best technically educated workmen to be found in America, craftsmen whose skill it would be a difficult task to equal and rarely could it be excelled, and among the number of these skilled artisans must be mentioned the father of the subject of this review, Thomas Widdison, who was a skillful filemaker for years at Sheffield, England, where his reputation in this line was well established and extended. Embracing the doctrines of the Mormon church he emigrated in 1854, coming direct to Salt Lake City, where for years thereafter he was the only person having a knowledge of his trade in all Utah, and he found ample business to occupy his time during his active life, dying at the age of three score and ten years, on May 27, 1872, being survived by the mother of William L. Widdison, who continued her residence in Salt Lake City until her death in 1891, when she was also seventy years of age.

The youngest of the five children of Thomas and Jeannette (Russell) Widdison, the gentleman whom we now have under review was born in Lancashire, Scotland, on September 21, 1846, the father being of English birth and the mother of Scottish ancestry. From early childhood William assisted his father in filecutting, and in Utah was early called into service for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, crossing the plains five times with ox teams to bring immigrants to Salt Lake City. He was a member of the Third Regiment of the Nauvoo Legion of Utah, and was himself detained by Federal soldiers from Camp

Douglas, remaining, however, in service until the troops were disbanded by order of Brigham Young.

In 1889 he came to Rexburg, and used his homestead right on forty acres on Teton Island, where he has developed a fine home. He was one of the prime movers in the organization of the principal irrigation canals and has cheerfully and fully done his full share in all public and private matters that were in the interest of the welfare of the community. He has been a Mormon from his birth, was ordained an elder when he was twenty years old, and is now an incumbent of that office, while, since the organization of the Teton ward Sunday school, he has been its popular and efficient superintendent.

The marriage of Mr. Widdison with Miss Mary Alice Wilding occurred at Salt Lake, on December 23, 1872, her parents being George and Mary E. (Lane) Wilding, the father, a native of England, coming to Missouri, where his marriage was consummated, soon thereafter crossing the plains to Salt Lake City, where he has followed the stonecutter's trade for many years, having now arrived at seventy years of life, and the mother being fifty-seven. Seven children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Widdison, William, Robert, Florence J., Abner M., Rosa, Rachel and Ella Leah.

#### JOHN K. WHITNEY.

The first American ancestor of this family was John Whitney, the son of Thomas Whitney, "Gentleman," and his wife, Mary Bray. He was a descendant of a long line of one of the most distinguished families in the West of England, members of this particular branch being knighted, one by Queen Mary in 1553 and one by Queen Elizabeth in 1570. In April, 1635, John Whitney registered, with his wife, Elinor, and sons, John, Richard,

Nathaniel, Thomas and Jonathan, as a passenger on the sailing vessel "Elizabeth and Ann," Roger Cooper, master, and the family were landed at Boston in June of that year, settling in Watertown in the same month. Here the father was granted eight lots and purchased sixteen, and this was his home until his death on June 1, 1673, he holding also for long years the offices of selectman, town clerk and constable. The line from this first American Whitney to the John K. Whitney, of Rexburg, Idaho, the special subject of this review, is John (1), John (2), Nathaniel (3), Nathaniel (4), Samuel (5), Samuel (6), Samuel (7), Newel K. (8), John K. S. (9), John K. (10).

Beyond these ancestors the lineage continues to Normandy, previous to the battle of Hastings in 1066, and through two of the early intermarriages John Whitney could claim blood relationship with all of the rulers of England from William the Conqueror to Edward I. The surname Whitney was not taken until surnames came into vogue in the Twelfth Century, when a descendant of the Norman Prince Tuestin the Fleming made his home on his estate at Whitney on the River Wye. He assumed for his surname the name of the town and his descendants have all carried it. The American forebears of John K. Whitney made their homes in Watertown, Weston and Grafton, Mass., until Captain Samuel (6) removed to Shrewsbury in 1763, where he lived until 1772, when he settled permanently at Marlboro, Vt. His son, Samuel (7), born in Marlboro on April 18, 1772, married Susan Kimball on April 7, 1792. About ten years later they removed to western New York, where they were living in 1830, where they became very early members of the Mormon church. They followed the leaders to the church headquarters at Kirtland, Ohio, where they lived for the rest of their days, the father dying in February, 1846.

Newel Kimball Whitney (8), son of Samuel (7) and Susan (Kimball) Whitney, was born in Marlboro, Vt., on February 5, 1795. In early life his energy and business push drew him from the paternal roof, and at nineteen years of age he was an army sutler at Plattsburg, N. Y., on the west shore of Lake Champlain. On September 14, 1814, the town was attacked by the British, Newel being one of the defending troops. With the loss of most of his property, he went as an Indian trader to Green Bay, Wis., where his life was saved by an Indian maiden, Modalena, from a deadly assault by an infuriated member of her tribe. From Green Bay he went to Painesville, Ohio, entered the employ of a merchant named Gilbert, and, not long thereafter, was a member of the mercantile house of Gilbert & Whitney at Kirtland. Here, on October 20, 1822, he married with Elizabeth Ann Smith, a native of Connecticut. Early in 1831 the Mormon church made its headquarters at Kirtland, and in December of that year Newel K. Whitney, who had joined the church in 1830, became its second bishop. Prominent in church affairs, he remained in Kirtland after the migration to Missouri to close up its interests, until 1838, when he started for the West. At St. Louis he learned of the expulsion of the people of his faith from Missouri, temporarily located his family at Carrollton, Ill., and returned to attend to other business at Kirtland. He went to Nauvoo soon after the founding of the city, and at the first municipal election, held in February, 1841, he was chosen an alderman.

Mr. Whitney and his wife were among the closest friends of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and it was to Bishop Whitney's hands that the original revelation on plural marriage was intrusted and a copy of it, taken under the Bishop's direction, was the one handed by him to President Brigham Young at Winter

Quarters in 1846 or 1847, and from which the first publication was made. After Joseph Smith's death in June, 1844, Brigham Young became the leader of the Latter Day Saints. Under him they commenced their exodus to the Rocky Mountains in February, 1846. The succeeding winter was passed on the Missouri River, where they founded Winter Quarters, now Florence, Neb. Bishop Whitney was with his people in their primitive prairie settlements among the Indians, preparing for the long journey in the spring of 1847. Among the 142 men who accompanied President Young in that first historic company were two sons of Bishop Whitney, Horace K. and Orson K., Bishop Whitney remaining behind to have oversight of the large numbers yet camping on the Missouri. In 1848 he also made the tedious journey across the plains and was made the first presiding bishop of the church in Utah. During the short two years of his life in Utah, for his death occurred on September 28, 1850, he labored assiduously in the colonization of Utah and in the building of Salt Lake City. "He left a spotless name, and thousands to mourn the loss of such a valuable man." Elizabeth Ann Whitney, who shared with her husband the notable experiences of those sad, strange and historic days, was born on December 26, 1800, and died on February 17, 1882. She was a counsellor to Emma Smith, the president of the Relief Society, organized in Nauvoo in 1842, and, like her husband, was highly venerated by the church. His second wife, Emmeline B. Woodward, in 1852 married with Daniel H. Wells.

John Kimball Smith Whitney (9), son of Newel K. and Elizabeth A. (Smith) Whitney, born on September 13, 1832, at Kirtland, Ohio, accompanied his father's family in all of its migrations until it was safely located in Salt Lake City. He married on December 10,

1856, Ann Longstroth, daughter of George and Ann Longstroth who was born at Kirtland, Ohio, on July 15, 1837, and came to Utah in Captain Hancock's brigade. To them were born nine children, Newel K.; John K.; Ann E., wife of G. N. Sanders, of Mendon, Utah; James H.; Marion, wife of E. W. Dunn, of Brigham City, Utah; Luella, wife of E. S. Kimball, of Logan, Utah; Bradley, deceased; Herbert and Edmerica. Mr. Whitney went back three times to aid the incoming immigrants of the handcart brigades. He was the first in Utah to hold the office of sheriff and held various other offices. After living for quite a number of years in Salt Lake City, about 1874 he removed to Mendon, his present residence, where he has conducted various agricultural operations, prominent among them being the raising of fine breeds of horses. Democratic in politics, he has never swayed from his principles. In the church he has been a consistent member all of his life.

John K. Whitney (10), one of the earliest settlers of Rexburg, Idaho, and a well-known business man of Fremont county, a son of John K. S. and Ann (Longstroth) Whitney, was born in Salt Lake City on October 12, 1859, where his early life was passed, the limited amount of schooling he was enabled to receive being mostly acquired at one winter's attendance at a private school and one winter under the instruction of O. F. Whitney. At the age of nineteen years he began his participation in business affairs for himself by entering the service of the Utah Northern Railroad in its construction department, continuing to be employed in connection with grade and piledriving work until the road was fully completed. His next occupation was aiding in the preliminary survey of the Oregon Short Line Railroad through Idaho and into Oregon and on the branch running from Shoshone to Ketchum, Idaho.

Having well accomplished his work, in the fall of 1882, at Baker City, Ore., he closed his connection with railroading, and, returning home, he there remained until February, 1883, where he joined the band of heroic pioneers that first brought permanent civilization to the Rexburg district of the Snake River Valley. Here he filed on a 160-acre tract of land adjoining Rexburg on the north, his being the first filing on government land in this part of the valley. In the little log cabin he erected on this claim, Mr. Whitney and the present President Thomas E. Bassett passed the first winter of the settlement. Taking hold of the improvement and development of his land with the persistent industry and energy so characteristic of the man, the irrigation problem was encountered at the outset. He aided in the construction of the first ditch taken out, holding the plow in turning the first furrow on the Rexburg Irrigation Canal Co.'s canal, in which he was one of the first stockholders, having an active part also as a stockholder in the making of the Wolf Canal, the first canal to be recorded in Fremont county.

On October 4, 1884, Mr. Whitney formed a pleasant and valuable marriage alliance with one of the active young ladies of the new settlement, Miss Mary J. Paul, a daughter of Walter and Ann (Walker) Paul, a sketch of whose lives and activities appear elsewhere in this volume. The young couple were not exempt from the trials and discouragements that encompassed the infant settlement, arising from the failure of crops and the ravages of insects, but they kept diligently at work, Mr. Whitney going to Montana for three successive seasons, by his labors there in haying contracts acquiring the necessary funds to support the little family through the year. During the springs and falls he was busily occupied in his duties on the ranch. Farming life was not of sufficient scope for the far-reaching ambition of Mr. Whitney,

so, in 1888, in a partnership association with Edmund Paul and Joseph Lloyd he opened a well-stocked livery stable in Rexburg. In 1900 he bought the interests of his partners and from that time until his sale of his extensive establishment on February, 1904, he was one of the most active men of the city, being early and late at his labors, taking rank as the leading operator in his line of the whole upper valley. In this connection he has fitted out and conveyed many parties to the Jackson Hole country and to the National Park, and in 1892 he personally conducted a party of hunters from Mississippi into Jackson's Hole, the trip occupying four months and nineteen bears falling victims to their marksmanship.

Mr. Whitney has given the full force of his strength and activity to business, allowing no political strife or aspiration to swerve him from this principal end, although standing up to be counted as a sterling Democrat and supporting Democratic candidates at the polls. He has never held or sought any office, either in public affairs or in the Mormon church, of which he is a member, but his best services have ever been given to the advocacy of all things tending to improve his city, his county or the world at large. He is a member of the fraternal order of the Woodmen of the World and in social life stands high as an all-around good citizen, comrade and friend. He has had eight children, Franklin P.; Leslie J. (deceased), and Sterling W., twins; Alice A., deceased; Delpha; Vernia; Afton and Edmerica.

#### MILFORD WILLIAMS.

Idaho is a young commonwealth, so her industrial and commercial activities are largely placed in the control of young men, many of them natives of the Great West, who constitute the virile and progressive element

which makes for consecutive progress and substantial development and the increase of the commonwealth. Within the pages of this volume will be found pertinent and timely reference to many of the representative young business and professional men of the state, and at the present juncture it is our privilege to here enter specific record of one of the popular and capable factors in business life of the thriving city of Montpelier, Bear Lake county.

Mr. Williams, the manager of the mercantile house of the Burgoyne Mercantile Co., of Montpelier, Idaho, was born in Peterson, Utah, on October 3, 1865, as a son of Joshua and Annie (Coy) Williams, the father being a native of Wales and the mother of Liverpool, England. Identifying themselves with the Mormon church, the parents emigrated in 1862, making the weary and desolate journey across the plains, for so many years popularly known as the Great American Desert, the father, after his arrival in Utah, engaging in business as a lumber merchant and also as a stockman.

Possessing great activity and fearlessness, he was an important factor in many phases of the development of the new land with which he had cast in his lot, being the first chief of the fire department of Ogdens, Utah, and having thoroughly mastered the technicalities of a legal education and being admitted to the bar of Utah, he was a vigorous prosecuting attorney of Morgan county, Utah, for six years, and, in all directions, he took an active part in civil and church affairs. He attained the age of sixty-seven years and died on November 21, 1900, long surviving his estimable wife, who died in 1876, at the age of thirty-nine years.

The paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch was James Williams, who with his wife was born and reared in South

Wales, the father coming to Ogdens, Utah, in 1875 and after three years' residence returning to Liverpool, England, where he died in 1883, being the father of eleven children, of whom three sons and four daughters are now living.

Milford Williams, of this review, at the age of twelve years began the activities of life for himself, securing employment in a sash factory, and later he was identified with the operations of a hardware store and a sawmill until he was nineteen years of age, then, in 1883, he came to Montpelier to take a clerical position in the mercantile establishment of Mr. Burgoyne, where relations continued most pleasantly, he here having demonstrated his marked executive ability as a salesman, until the spring of 1901, when the organization of the Burgoyne Mercantile Co. took place in which Mr. Williams owns an important interest and is the chief executive force and general manager of the business, being the dominating power in earning the success and increasing the expansion of the important interests which cluster around the headquarters of the company which he so ably represents. From its organization the company has made large strides in increasing its operations and promises to become one of the leading mercantile factors of southeastern Idaho, commanding an unusually large trade, to which the business ability, tact and personal popularity of Mr. Williams have been greatly helpful.

Mr. Williams in his political adherence is stanchly arrayed in support of the Democratic political party, being also actively interested in all matters that tend to the development of the city, and he has served with advantage to the city's interests for two years as a member of the city council, in both temporal and spiritual affairs showing a zeal and thoroughness that bring him into pleasant re-

lations, not only with the people of his home county, but wherever he may carry his operations, for, as an active member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in 1886 and 1887 he most successfully conducted a mission to England and Scotland, bringing many converts to the cause of the church in whose behalf his energies were enlisted as an able and earnest worker.

Mr. Williams, on January 1, 1889, wedded with Miss Sarah Burgoyne, a native of Montpelier, a daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Eynon) Burgoyne, natives of Wales and among the earliest pioneers of the city, being people of high character, holding an exalted position in the affairs and in the esteem of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had five children, namely: Genevieve; Eugenia died in infancy; Gwendolyn died February 27, 1903; Venus and Lois. Mr. Williams owns valuable real-estate interests in Montpelier, including his home, which is an attractive residence of modern architecture and design.

#### AGARICH F. WILLIAMS.

One of the progressive and capable business men of his section of the state, where he is conducting prosperous and cumulative farming and live-stock industries, Mr. Williams has passed his entire life in the West, where his father had the distinction of being one of its honored pioneers. He was born on December 20, 1857, at Brigham City, Utah, being a son of William and Mary (Jones) Williams, both of his parents being natives of Wales, where the family line stretches back in unbroken sequence for hundreds of years, William being a son of Daniel Williams, who accompanied the family emigration in 1853 to the promised land of Utah, where they were pronounced factors in its development, being among the sturdy pil-

lars of the church and representative citizens of the community, having crossed the ocean and made the long journey across the plains that they might enjoy in their wilderness home the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their conscience and free from molestation.

The grandfather died at Malad City, Idaho, and there lies buried. William Williams, a blacksmith by trade, passed the most of his life in Oneida county, Idaho, where he conducted blacksmithing until his death in 1898, at the age of seventy-five years. In the church he had been first counsellor for a number of years, and was a high priest at the time of his death. The mother was a daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Thomas) Jones, who accompanied her parents to Utah in one of the first emigrations, crossing the plains with a handcart brigade and settling first in Salt Lake City, whence they removed to Hyrum, in the Cache Valley, there becoming industrious farmers and aiding largely in the development of that section until their deaths. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Williams was in maidenhood a Miss Ruth Jones, she being also a native of Wales. The parents of Mr. Williams had a family of thirteen children, of whom the subject of this review is one of the youngest.

Diligently devoting his time and attention with filial reverence to agricultural operations on the paternal homestead until he had attained the age of twenty-one, Mr. Williams commenced the activities of life for himself as a farmer at Malad City, Idaho, for two years, then commencing freighting operations, which he conducted to various points, experiencing some notable adventures, and, after ten years of ceaseless activity, relinquishing this occupation in 1888. He then located a desert claim, on which has since been his residence and where he has developed a well improved property and is de-

voting his attention to farming and stockraising, being a most prosperous citizen. His place is well-improved, and, in addition to his diversified farming, he pays especial attention to the raising of sheep, cattle and horses, his herd of Shorthorn cattle being of high grade and containing many valuable specimens of the breed.

It was on March 4, 1887, that Mr. Williams led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Denning, she being a daughter of James and Sarah Denning. For particulars of her parents' life and ancestry we refer the reader to the individual sketch of Dan Denning, appearing on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had six children, namely: Azariah D., Elizabeth, Mary, Saraella, James and John. In his political belief Mr. Williams is in accord with the Democratic political party, but has not taken an active part and has never aspired to political preferment, devoting his time and energies when not engaged in temporal employments to advancing the interests of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he holds the position of elder. He has labored earnestly in this connection and also in the cause of education, and no family in the county is held in higher esteem than that of the subject.

#### JAMES ATHAY.

One of the early pioneers of Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he has maintained his residence for nearly forty years, and occupying a most enviable place in the regards of the people, who hold him in distinctive honor as one of the first settlers and a leader in good works from the very day of his arrival, the many friends of James Athay will enjoy the perusal of his eventful life which the memoir in this volume will furnish. Mr. Athay was born at Shiphام, Somersetshire, England, on September 1, 1830, the grandson of Samuel and Mary (Phippen) Athay, and the son of

Francis and Jane (Haires) Athay, who were representatives of old-time families of England, where their ancestors had passed their lives for many generations, both parents having closed their earthly career, the father, whose lifework was mining, dying about ten years ago at the venerable age of ninety years, the mother passing away at an earlier period at the age of seventy-six.

From the age of ten years Mr. James Athay was forced to battle with life on his own account, and whatever he has accomplished and whatever he has attained has been secured through his own efforts alone, being emphatically the architect of his own fortunes; by his exertions, and being self-taught, acquiring a solid and valuable education. Going to London in 1840 he there apprenticed himself to learn the whalebone trade, with which he was identified in that city for twenty-one years. Under the effective teachings of devoted missionaries of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Athay, in 1854, became interested in the doctrines of that church, became one of its converts and at once, with his native energy, devoted himself in a great measure to the propagation of his belief, and was called to preside over the White Chapel Branch, of London.

In 1864 he emigrated, that he might be in closer connection with the leading people of his religion, and, coming to Paris, Idaho, he located on a farm where he has ever since resided, engaged in stockraising as well as farming. At the time of his arrival there were but two or three buildings to mark the site of the thrifty county-seat, and they were rolled up with logs. From that early period there has been no one more active, no one more zealous, no one more efficient in the good deeds of his church than Mr. Athay. In the winter of 1864 and 1865 Mr. Athay, with William Sterritt, Moroni Green, Edwin Austin, John Bag-

ley, William Walmsley and others, constructed the first dam ever placed in Bear Lake Valley, at Wardboro, over which the Oregon Short Line now crosses the river. For the long term of his residence here he has daily walked the streets of the city he helped to create, and malice nor envy has ever breathed one word against his character as a man, his religious consistency or the purity of his motives, and it is the wish of the entire community that he may be long spared in the land as one of the best specimens of the independent men who brought civilization to the sage-plains of Idaho.

The first wife of Mr. Athay, Ellen (Morris) Athay, a native of Wiltshire, England, died in Paris on November 24, 1893, leaving ten children, Henry, William, Marintha, Alice (deceased), Ellen, Louisa, Frank, Samuel, Asa and David. By his second wife, Mary (Lindsay) Athay, he has one daughter, Agnes. Mrs. Athay was born in Kay's ward, Utah, a daughter of William and Amelia (Blackman) Lindsay, who, coming from Canada, first settled in Wisconsin and, in an early day came to Utah, where they passed their lives until death called them to their reward and rest.

#### JOSEPH B. BISTLINE.

Among the representative business men not only of Pocatello but of Bannock county, Idaho, where he is now in business in the lumber trade, having large and well-supplied lumber yards, located on East Center street, near the courthouse, is Joseph B. Bistline, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born on April 10, 1862, a son of Benjamin and Jane (Nesbitt) Bistline, also natives of the Keystone state, where his father was a farmer and a son of Joseph B., a German emigrant. After a thorough education in the public schools Mr. Bistline engaged in successful teaching in

Pennsylvania and Illinois, continuing this occupation until 1884, when, going to Nebraska, he became connected with agriculture, but in 1886 he removed to Kansas and there engaged in the selling of hardware and agricultural implements until 1890, when the business conditions of the state being almost paralyzed by the unusually dry season, Mr. Bistline sold out and came to Pocatello, Idaho, where he became identified with railroad operations, in connection with the Oregon Short Line Railroad as an employe in the motive power department until 1898, when he established the lumber-yard business here in which he continues his operations, his patronage coming from an extended area.

As a member of the Democratic party he has been identified with its campaigns and its public affairs, and by reason of his popularity receiving a very gratifying election to the office of mayor of Pocatello in 1899. Social in his nature, Mr. Bistline would necessarily be in harmony with fraternal organizations, and we find that he is a member of the Masonic order, active in its councils and valued in the lodge. In the local lodge of Knights of Pythias he is a past chancellor and has served annually as a delegate to the grand lodge since 1898.

On April 10, 1887, Mr. Bistline married with Miss Gracia Gross, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Philip and Clara (Stier) Gross, the family circle including the following children: Claude, Ida May and Jean Nesbitt.

#### MRS. ANNA HARMER.

The invasion of the province of womanhood into the positions of personal effort and accomplishment has been given a proper and a just recognition in the virile young state of Idaho, and thus we are permitted to call direct attention to Mrs. Harmer, who is the in-

cumbent of an important and distinguished official position in the gift of the people of Bannock county, where she is the superintendent of the public schools, an honor which has been most worthily bestowed, since she has shown marked executive ability and has been and is prominently identified with educational work. She was born in Burlington, Iowa, a daughter of James and Margaret (Breene) Forden, emigrants from Ireland who came to the United States in 1861 and made their home in the city of her birth.

Mrs. Harmer early manifested literary ability of a high order, graduating with distinction from the high school at Burlington, thereafter attending the Burlington Normal School, maintaining there the same relative precedence that had distinguished her in her earlier education. After her graduation therefrom she became interested in pedagogic labors, for ten years maintaining a high reputation as an instructor in the public schools of Burlington, thence removing to the state of Washington, where was her home until 1893, when she accepted the principalship of the East school of the city of Pocatello, giving marked satisfaction in this situation by the progress, demeanor and culture of the pupils, and holding this position until 1900, when she was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for the responsible office of county superintendent of schools, receiving a highly gratifying vote, and being elected, and, after an administration demonstrating her high ability, she was nominated and re-elected in 1902, being one of the three county officers chosen by the people on the Democratic ticket. In her labors she has proved exceptionally successful and has justified the choice of the people, and has conducted her work with zealous interest, administering its affairs to the distinct improvement of the educational work and facilities of the county. Her popularity is ex-

tremely great in Pocatello, where her home and business headquarters are located. By her marriage to George Harmer, which occurred on August 14, 1888, she has one winsome daughter, Margaret.

#### AARON C. WILSON.

A native of the Buckeye state, where his birth occurred in Richland, on November 15, 1834, as a son of George and Elizabeth (Kinney) Wilson, Aaron C. Wilson, the subject of this review, after a long and eminently useful life in quiet rural occupations, is now passing the pleasant eventide of his earthly existence on his pleasant and attractive ranch of 160 acres, which is eligibly and conveniently located eight miles west of the village of Blackfoot, in Bingham county. George Wilson was born in 1800 in the state of Vermont, a son of Bradley and Polly Wilson and a grandson of Dill Wilson, who was also born and passed his entire life in Vermont. He was a cooper, learning the trade in Vermont, where he remained until the age of twenty years, when he accompanied his parents on their migration to Ohio, there continuing to reside until he was thirty years old, when he took another step in his westward progression, going to Illinois and shortly thereafter to Iowa.

Here he joined one of the ox-train caravans of Mormons and crossed the plains to Utah in 1853, experiencing many vicissitudes and troubles on the way. His removal to Utah was accomplished that he might enjoy without interruption or molestation the full privileges of his membership with the Mormon church. After arriving in the Land of Zion he located in Weber county, where he profitably conducted farming operations for the remainder of his life and died in 1874.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Kinney) Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, contracted her marriage with

Mr. Wilson in Ohio, and she patiently and uncomplainingly accompanied him on his long and wearisome journey across the plains, and, after being a faithful and industrious helpmeet of her husband, and becoming a mother of twelve children, she cast off her earthly activities in 1891 at the age of eighty-six years. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Louis Kinney, who passed his entire life in that state.

Aaron C. Wilson received his early preliminary educational advantages in the schools in the neighborhood of the parental homestead in Ohio and joined in the various migrations of his father's family until they reached Utah in 1864, making his first individual effort in Utah as a farmer, and this independent and profitable occupation he steadily conducted, with ever-increasing proportions, in Weber and Davis counties for the long term of twenty years. He then, in 1888, removed his residence to Idaho and his present location, where he has since maintained his home, being busily employed, not only in the profitable prosecution of the raising of cattle and farming, but also in horticultural pursuits, setting out, cultivating and developing a fine orchard of the best varieties of fruit, demonstrating in this manner and with success, the great possibilities and superiority of Idaho as a fruitgrowing state.

On December 8, 1864, Mr. Wilson was joined in the holy bonds of wedlock with Miss Mary Johnston, the father being a native of England, where he was born in 1797, removing thence at the age of thirty years to Scotland, where he was actively identified with mining until he became associated as a member with the Church of Latter Day Saints, when, in company with others of the same persuasion, he emigrated, making his way to Utah across the Atlantic Ocean and the plains, to there enjoy uninterruptedly the benefits of his church rela-

tions, settling in Weber county, where he was an industrious farmer until his death, which occurred in 1874.

His father, John Johnston, was a prominent shipbuilder and owner, a native of England, in which country he passed his entire life. Mrs. Mary (Stewart) Johnston was a representative of one of the oldest and proudest families of the fair land of Scotland, being a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Simpson) Stewart, and her death occurred in Utah in 1886, at the age of seventy-seven years. Her grandfather, David Stewart, was a lifelong resident and a gardener of Scotland, and her father, David Stewart, passed his life as an ocean sailor. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson's family consists of six children, Mary, Martha, Emily, Aaron, John and James.

DANIEL H. ADAMS.

One of the distinctively representative farmers of the vicinity of the progressive town of Rigby, where he is the proprietor of a model farm of 160 acres of fertile land, on which he is intelligently and very satisfactorily conducting diversified farming and stockraising, Daniel H. Adams is a man who shows that thoughtful consideration, careful and wise discrimination and sagacious judgment which always deserves financial success and in the great majority of cases attains it. He was born on April 23, 1855, at Salt Lake City, Utah, a son of Barnabas and Julia A. (Banker) Adams. The father was born August 28, 1812, at Bathurst, County Lanark, Canada. The mother, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., was born May 6, 1826, and came to Utah in the first immigration of July, 1847, into the land of Deseret, the father becoming an active business factor in the new community of the inchoate city of Salt Lake, in connection with farming operations and the raising of stock, taking large contracts for the delivery of tim-

ber for use in constructing buildings in the rapidly growing town, among these being the theater and the Tabernacle. At the age of fifty-eight years he was called to cease his earthly labors on June 1, 1869. The mother survived him, and in 1886 came to Idaho, where three of her sons, Hyrum, Brigham and Joshua resided with her, Hyrum remaining until 1901. The mother took a trip to New York, where she is now residing with Maud Adams, her granddaughter. She filed on a homestead of 160 acres in close proximity to her son, Daniel, where she resided until 1903, enjoying the love and veneration of numerous relatives and friends and having attained the age of seventy-seven years on May 6, 1903.

Mr. Adams can justly be considered "the architect of his own fortune," for from the tender age of eight years he has cared for himself, until he was fourteen years old (when his father died) working at farm work and at herding, thoroughly assimilating all the practical knowledge attainable in these occupations, to make good use of it in later years. From fourteen years of age until he was eighteen he was employed in teaming, and then he engaged in ranching for himself and for his mother and her family, continuing to be thus occupied until 1884, when he determined to try what possibilities the new sagebrush territory of the Upper Snake River valley of Idaho could furnish to him, coming to Rigby and locating on a government homestead of 160 acres, two miles due west of the town. Here he settled himself down to the steady labor required in its reclamation, irrigation and culture, being greatly prospered in his undertakings, and, in connection with the general farming of the Snake River valley, he is becoming extensively known as a most judicious raiser and breeder of the better strains of horses, cattle and hogs, some superior specimens of the various kinds of animals being now under his care. He was

prominently connected with the construction of irrigating ditches and canals, laboring steadily from the commencement of work on the first one inaugurated until the last one was finished, being a stockholder in the Rigby, the Parks & Lewisville and the Great Feeder canals and a director of the Rigby Irrigation Co. Politically Mr. Adams was a Republican until 1902, but now is a Socialist.

Mr. Adams has been twice married, first, at Salt Lake City, with Miss Rose E. Smith on January 21, 1885, who died at Rigby, Idaho, on January 30, 1889, leaving two children, Charlotte Amelia and Benjamin, deceased. The second marriage was at South Cottonwood, Utah, on October 9, 1890, and with Miss Rebecca Tanner, a daughter of John J. and Nancy A. (Ferguson) Tanner, natives of the Eastern states, who, coming to Utah as pioneers, settled at South Cottonwood, where the father engaged in farming and a successful veterinary practice until his death on September 8, 1896, at the venerable age of eighty-five years, the mother now maintaining her home at South Cottonwood at the age of sixty-two years. The children of the second marriage are, Lydia S., Hanmer D., Platt N., Hyrum J., Mabel R. and Avalon A.

#### M. J. DAVIS.

One of the forcible, energetic business men of Bear Lake county, who has attained prominent success during his residence in the territory and state through his superior business ability, sound judgment, enterprise and sterling integrity, we must conspicuously mention M. J. Davis, of the mercantile firm of Brennan & Davis, of Montpelier, Idaho, who was born in the pioneer settlement that has since developed into the brisk and active Montpelier of today. His birth occurred on September 24, 1864, being a son of J. M. and Harriet (Os-

borne) Davis, natives of Illinois, who were "pioneers of pioneers," the mother crossing the plains in the earliest immigration into Utah of Mormon settlers, coming with the first battalion in 1847, and on the journey becoming an orphaned infant, by her mother dying on the way across the plains, her remains being buried by the side of the trail. The father, J. M. Davis, did not tarry in Utah but went on to California in the very early fifties, there becoming an extensive farmer and stockman. He was a son of William and Sarah (McKee) Davis.

The paternal grandmother of M. J. Davis was extremely prominent in the early days of Utah, laboring untiringly as a physician in behalf of the sick and accomplishing much good by her knowledge of remedies and her skill in administering medicine. The cheering disposition which accompanied her visits oftentimes wrought as much benefit to the sufferer as the best of medicines, and with the old people her memory yet remains like a fragrant essence. Both the parents of Mr. Davis are living, maintaining their home for the last seven years in close proximity to the city of Blackfoot, Idaho, where the father is conducting merchandising at the present writing, and they have been the parents of twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom nine are now living.

After his early years of study, M. J. Davis attended the high school of Brigham City, Utah, from which he was graduated in 1881, thereafter being engaged in various occupations, having a strong physical organization, and devoting his attention to any department of strenuous life that called for the application of his vigorous energies, among them being that of a driver of a delivery wagon for the Burgoyne store of Montpelier, thereafter, in 1895, being elected sheriff of Bear Lake county and serving with capability during the

two years of his incumbency of that office. He then engaged in the cattle business, conducting it with wise discrimination and prosperously until 1902, when he purchased an interest in the mercantile firm with which he is now connected. Being considered a man of sagacity, thrift and honorable dealing, he carries everything which he undertakes to a successful issue, never being discouraged by defeat or appalled by seeming disaster, but bending circumstances to his success by his unswerving will and force of character.

On June 7, 1892, Mr. Davis married with Miss Maud Brennan, a sister of his associate in business, and a daughter of John and Katharine Brennan, natives of Illinois and of Irish lineage. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis have been born two children: Lillian and Helen. Mr. Davis has fully demonstrated his right to be called a public citizen, and his active aid and stimulating example are ever at the call of his fellows for any enterprise which he deems of merit, and the family stands high in the regards of many friends.

#### JASPER C. WILSON.

This excellent citizen, good farmer and generous friend and neighbor has known no other section of the country as his home except the illimitable plains, mountains and valleys of the Great West, since he was born at Farmington, Utah, on December 29, 1869, being reared among its inspiring surroundings, and by devoting his life and energies to business affairs within its limits becoming one of the best types of the younger generations of progressive men of the state to which he now owes allegiance, and of which he is a dutiful and law-abiding citizen.

Mr. Jasper C. Wilson is a son of C. C. and Emeline (Miller) Wilson, early Mormon pioneers to Utah from Missouri, their native

state, and who have so comported themselves in their Western residence as to win the affectionate confidence and regard of all with whom they have come in contact. They still reside at Kanesville, Utah, secure in the esteem of the whole community. In the home of these godly people the subject of this review attained manhood, receiving the permanent impress upon his nature of their consistent, religious lives and in 1889 becoming a pioneer of southeastern Idaho, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres and in a small way engaged in farming and in the growing of stock, his energetic efforts yearly adding to the improvements and the value of the estate and to the extent of his operations as a stockman.

He is now the owner of 160 acres of land which has been greatly increased in value through the water brought to it by irrigation canals, of which he was one of the originators and constructors. Mr. Wilson is a broad-gauged, generous individual, a true son of the West. "His latchstring ever hangs out," his hospitality being unbounded, while in religious faith he is fully in sympathy with and an active member of the Mormon church, as is to be expected from the family characteristics and his youthful training, his father having the distinction of being a member of the Seventies. On June 28, 1895, occurred the marriage of Mr. Wilson with Miss Lizzie Kerr, a native of Ohio and a daughter of George and Janette (Mason) Kerr, and their home is enlivened by four winsome children: Jennie, Georgie, Emeline and Marion. From the few points we have entered concerning the career of Mr. Wilson it will be seen that he possesses a true business ability, which is strongly recognized by the people of his county, and that his genial nature has gained for him a wide circle of friends, and the family home has ever been a center of genuine hospitality.

#### LYMAN FARGO.

Among the pioneers of this section of Idaho and now a resident of Bannock county, there is none who is held in higher esteem and honor than Mr. Fargo, who has played no unimportant part in furthering the progress of this section of the state, having been long identified with industrial and financial enterprises of great pith and moment and continually leaving the impress of his strong personality upon the community. Among the numerous progressive citizens of this section of the state, there is none more popular, none more versatile, and none has achieved a more distinctive or creditable success than the subject of this review, who is entitled to a tribute as being one of the leading financial factors of the county, being animated by that spirit of honor and that inflexible integrity which has made his life true in all its relations and thus insured the trust and high regard of his fellow men.

Mr. Fargo was born in Bethany, N. Y., on October 5, 1859, a son of R. S. and Caroline (Berder) Fargo, the father being a native of New York and a descendant of old Colonial stock, and a son of Lyman and Elizabeth (Deshon) Fargo, whose home was in the state of Connecticut, the Fargos being of Welsh ancestry, and the mother of Lyman Fargo a native of England, while his maternal grandmother was of French lineage. His mother's death occurred in 1889, at the age of fifty-two years.

Lyman Fargo received his education in the state of New York, and in 1880 he accepted the position of clerk in the mercantile house of Blyth & Pixley, in Evanston, Wyo. After three years' connection with the establishment, he purchased an interest of Mr. Pixley, and has since been connected with mercantile operations, the firm having an extensive business at Evanston, Mr. Fargo being the vice-presi-

dent of the incorporated company; they also own and are conducting a large store at Park City, Utah, as the M. L. Ascheimer Co., of which Mr. Fargo is also vice-president. The combined business in these places is of great scope and importance in the line of general merchandising. Mr. Fargo came to Pocatello in 1892 and established the present prosperous business of the Blyth & Fargo Co., and has since made this city his home, having a fine residence of modern style and equipment, pleasantly located at 144 Garfield avenue. For the last ten years Mr. Fargo has been in touch with and a forceful agent in developing everything of an important financial and public nature in connection with the rapid growth and development of the city, and he now is the president of the Bannock National Bank of Pocatello, which he has held from its establishment, standing high in the esteem of the financial powers of the state.

In the Masonic fraternity there is no member whose presence adds more to the life of the meetings of either lodge, chapter or commandery than does Mr. Fargo, while in the enjoyment of that Masonic club, the Mystic Shrine, he takes great pleasure. He has held the high position of eminent commander of the commandery most capably and efficiently, and he is also a genial member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, also belonging to the Modern Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Fargo was married at Evanston, Wyo., on September 13, 1887, to Miss Estella McKenzie, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of James and Charlotte McKenzie, prominent citizens of that state. The family circle of Mr. Fargo is completed by two winsome daughters, Ellen E. and Marion C. The family are prominent in the social life of the community, the beautiful home being one in which exists an atmosphere of refinement and culture.

#### NIELS P. NIELSON.

Among the multitude of the energetic men and women which foreign countries have contributed so freely to the growth and development of America, no class is more thrifty or more generally useful than the hardy Danes who have come over in goodly numbers. Accustomed to toil and self-denial at home, with industrious and intelligent habits of thought and action, they come here in good form to grapple with the conditions that appertain to a new country, and they meet them with courage, resolute and masterful industry and marked financial ability. High on the list of this class must be placed the name of Niels P. Nielson, recently the energetic and prosperous proprietor of the pioneer grocery on Cleveland avenue of the city of Pocatello, Idaho. Mr. Nielson was born in Denmark on September 17, 1852, his parents, Peter and Mary (Hansen) Nielson, descending from a long line of sturdy ancestors resident on Danish soil, his father being a farmer and a son of Niels and Anna (Oleson) Nielson, and able to trace his genealogy by written documents to 1735. Of the four children of Peter Nielson only one beside Niels is living, his eldest sister, now maintaining her home in Copenhagen. Mr. Nielson was but sixteen years old when he crossed the Atlantic Ocean and made his way to Utah, having taken up the battle of life on his own account, and being there engaged in various occupations until 1880, when he came to Idaho and located at Blackfoot, in 1885 removing to Pocatello, and here having the distinction of being the first elected constable of the infant city, and soon thereafter establishing himself in the grocery business, which by the wise discrimination and excellent care of himself and wife developed into large proportions and holds an important trade. He has been prospered in his undertakings, has made

shrewd investments in real-estate in Pocatello, including a nice residence of modern style and equipment, located at 229 South Garfield avenue, and here he and his capable wife maintain their hospitable residence. Possessing broad information and force of character, Mr. Nielson is a prominent factor in public affairs, his capability to hold public office receiving public approval in his election to the important office of county treasurer, which office is at the present time under the incumbency of his wife, who was elected to the office in 1900. Having the courage of his convictions, with a good command of language, Mr. Nielson has done effective service on the stump for the Democratic party, being ever active and zealous in its service. In the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he is a member, Mr. Nielson stands in high regard, having filled a mission in Scandinavia with good success, and being at present one of the high council of his church, and previous to his mission he was a first assistant counsellor to the bishop.

On December 25, 1881, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nielson and Miss Hattie Jackson, a native of England, a daughter of William and Mary Jackson, early Mormon emigrants to Utah, where her father passed away from earth, and her mother still resides at Ogdensburg. They have nine children: William E., a business man of Pocatello, Niels P., Jr., Elvira, Leroy, Mary, Arthur, Lottie, Mattis and Harmon. The tastes and habits of Mr. and Mrs. Nielson are remarkably similar and they in equal degree have the confidence and esteem of the people.

#### CHRISTIAN J. JOHNSON.

Descending from a long line of sturdy Danish ancestors, Mr. Christian J. Johnson, the veteran insurance and real-estate agent of Pocatello, where he also conducts an extensive

trade in bicycles, was born in the far-away land of Denmark, at Faaborg, on December 26, 1841. He had excellent opportunities of education in the Danish schools until he was fourteen years old, thereafter, for eighteen months, having the advantage of the celebrated gymnasium of Hamburg, Germany. From his school days down to the present writing the life of Mr. Johnson has been very far removed from one of unvarying monotony, circumscribed by the habits, thoughts and customs of an isolated and humdrum community, for he has traveled far and wide with observant and critical eyes, in this manner richly supplementing the education he acquired at school.

While a student at Hamburg, that great naval metropolis, his young fancy saw the romance and golden halo surrounding "a life on the ocean wave," and, relinquishing forever the hopes and aspirations of his early youth and the plans of his parents, he entered the merchant service, making his maiden voyage to Australia, and in this hazardous vocation fourteen years of eventful life were passed, often being among strange scenes and historic episodes. In 1858 and 1859, during the Chinese-Teping war, he was in the waters of China, and in 1863 and 1864 of the American Civil war he was in the Federal transport service.

Toward the close of 1864 he became the second mate of a New Bedford ship, the St. George, in which he sailed on a round trip to Buenos Ayres, and from 1866 he was for eighteen months engaged in the shiprigging business, first in Maine and later in Philadelphia. Thereafter, at Weatherly, Pa., for a period of four years, he filled many responsible positions in the employment of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, then, also at Weatherly, established a monthly journal, the *Lilliput*, devoted to home interests, which he conducted for two years, subsequently being connected

with various printing houses, in Philadelphia, Chicago, Ogden and Salt Lake City, and being for several years a valued attache of the Religio-Philosophical Journal and the Chicago Times.

In 1873 he was one of a colonizing party organized in Chicago as The Grand River Colony, to establish a co-operative settlement in Colorado on the river indicated in the articles of incorporation. Of this organization he was one of the leaders and the secretary. Knowing but little of the climatic or other conditions of the country for which it was bound, the company fell into difficulties. They attempted the crossing of the Rocky Mountains in November, and suffered fearfully from deep snows, inclement weather and unforeseen deprivations, that scattered the company in small parties, many of them being snowbound in the mountains, their only provisions for the entire winter being seed wheat and porcupines. By these unpropitious agencies the colony was disintegrated and its mission abandoned.

The following fall Mr. Johnson located at Rawlins, Wyo., becoming the manager of the railroad hotel, thereafter going to Evanston, where for a year he was the foreman of the newspaper called the Evanston Daily Age. He next was the superintendent of the Uinta coal mine at Alma, continuing in this service until a company was incorporated to work it. In the fall of 1896 his services were obtained as foreman of the office of the Ogden Freeman, a Gentile weekly newspaper; going from there in the next year to Salt Lake City, where he did acceptable editorial and composition work on both the Tribune and the Herald. From Salt Lake, in the latter part of 1877, he made his way to Trinity county, Calif., where for fourteen years he was engaged in mining operations, being also for eleven years of that time a popular justice of the peace.

From California Mr. Johnson returned to

his former Pennsylvania home, where, on November 12, 1893, he was united in marriage with Miss Clara R. Cassler, a member of a prominent family of that section, and a descendant of Baron Philip Von Odenwalder, a native of Holland, who became one of the early resident landholders of Pennsylvania, where his landed estate covered the site of the city of Easton and adjacent territory. She is a lady of rare artistic ability, and has recently been honored by the chief executive of the state with an appointment to take charge of the art exhibit of Idaho at the St. Louis Exposition. His first wife, Mrs. Olive H. (Hall) Johnson, with whom he married in 1866, at Rockland, Me., died in California in 1882.

From 1891 Mr. Johnson has maintained his residence at Pocatello, Idaho, where he formed a partnership with E. S. Whittier in a law, insurance, lumber and real-estate business, thereafter becoming a permanent resident of the inchoate Gate City, from that time forward being prominently engaged in the prosecution of his various lines of business and receiving a generous patronage. In the great fire of 1892, which destroyed the opera house, the Pocatello House and many other business places, the office of Whittier & Johnson was burned, entailing much loss, Mr. Johnson being a great sufferer, while the large collection of valuable and unique articles and curios which he had acquired in his many years of travel, many of them being impossible of duplication, was totally destroyed.

In 1899 Mr. Johnson bought the interest of his partner in the firm and has since conducted business alone, removing, in 1901, to his present commodious and central location on West Clark street, where he combines a fine trade in bicycles with his other operations. In the summer of 1902 he again became interested in mining and with his wife owns stock in promising claims in the Fort Hall mining dis-

trict, which are being rapidly developed. He also owns valuable real-estate in both Pocatello and Blackfoot.

From the time of the Civil war, when he became an American, Mr. Johnson has been an unswerving Republican, loyally aiding the party by personal service and by his able pen, often refusing nominations and appointments to office, preferring to serve as a simple private in the ranks. In fraternal relations he has been a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for the past ten years, filling with a conceded ability all of the offices of the subordinate lodge and some in the grand encampment, since 1895 being also a member of Ivy Lodge of Rebekahs, at Pocatello.

A pungent and forceful writer, Mr. Johnson has written much of value in political, scientific and humanitarian fields. An extensive and thoughtful reader, he has a crisp, nervous style, which results in strong, concise articles, delightfully flavored with an original wit and humor, which incessantly bubbles up in both his conversation and his writings, in which, however, the pronoun "I" is noticeably an absent factor. His "Unwritten History," published some years since in the Salt Lake Tribune, attracted much notice.

An earnest believer in immortality and in spirit communion, leading spiritualistic papers, notably the Banner of Light, the Religio-Philosophical Journal and the Progressive Thinker, are indebted to him for many highly appreciated articles indicating scholarly research, literary ability and acute reasoning powers. His communications to the local press excite attention from their forcefulness and pungency. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Johnson has ever eaten the bread of idleness. They never fail to extend to others a broad and generous hospitality and their latch-string is always to be found on the outside of their door.

### JAMES BODILY.

Although a native of Cape Town, South Africa, and of English parentage, James Bodily, of Fairview, Oneida county, this state, is a thorough American, loyally devoted to the interests of his country and always willing and ready to contribute his share of the impelling power for its advancement and improvement. He was born on May 6, 1847, the son of Robert and Jane (Pittam) Bodily, an account of whose lives will be found in the sketches of their sons, Edwin and William, on other pages of this work. When James was thirteen years of age he accompanied his parents to America, and in the train of ox teams captained by William Budge, now a resident of Paris, Idaho, they crossed the plains to Utah and settled at Kaysville. Here the youth grew to manhood and finished the education in the schools of this neighborhood which had been begun in those of Cape Colony. He worked on the farm with his father and also, under his instruction, learned his trade as a stone-mason and bricklayer. He became proficient at the craft, and found his mechanical skill in great demand as the little town of Kaysville was building rapidly and the surrounding country was being settled up and filled with homes. In May, 1872, in company with his brother Robert, he moved to the northern Cache Valley, following his brother William into this region, and being followed thither two years later by his brother Edwin. The brothers united their efforts in the work of reducing the waste around them to productiveness and making homes in this then almost uninhabited section. Side by side they toiled, sometimes almost against every hope of progress, and together they endured privations and hardships and confronted dangers which would have made all but the stoutest hearts quail if they did not surrender. But although slow and

difficult, their progress was steady and their conquest was established, and the country around them, that is fragrant with the blooms and rich with the fruits of every element of civilization and comfort, is now the best monument to their enterprise, endurance and breadth of view. The subject first located on the same place with his brother William, but, realizing after a little while that more land was needed for their proper progress, he homesteaded in 1874 on the adjoining tract, which has been his home continuously since that time. For some years after his arrival in this region the exigencies of the situation for himself and others forced him to work at his trade as a stone-mason and builder, but during the last sixteen years he has devoted his energies wholly to his ranch and dairy interests, and has found in them sufficient to occupy all his time and engage all his faculties in the way of business.

On December 13, 1869, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Bodily was married to Miss Mary L. Hyde, a native of Utah, daughter of Rosel and Mary A. (Cowles) Hyde and sister of Rosel James Hyde, of Fairview, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. They have had eleven children, namely: James W., who died on October 22, 1885, aged fifteen years and twenty-four days; Lucy E., wife of H. S. Stephenson; Charles E., who died in December, 1879, aged six years; Nora J., wife of Charles E. Stokes; Heman H., who died on October 23, 1885, aged eight years and twenty-four days; Mary L., Annie D., Parley H., George C., Luella H. and Joseph A. His second marriage was with Miss Mary E. Stephenson, by whom he has one daughter living, Orpha B., and two dead, Jane and Isabella M. In the affairs of the church Mr. Bodily has from his early manhood been a diligent, zealous and efficient worker. He was the first presiding elder of Fairview before it was organ-

ized into a ward, and was also the first superintendent of the Sunday school, his brother William being the assistant. When the ward was formed he became first counsellor to the bishop, and for seven years he was the untiring and resourceful Sunday home missionary of this locality. He is now president of the council of high priests of the ward, and in this capacity has full scope for his breadth of view, executive ability and ripened wisdom. In public local affairs he has also been active, influential and serviceable, filling the office of justice of the peace with such credit and in a manner so satisfactory to all concerned that he has held it continuously for eight years and has recently been chosen to another term. In works of public improvement and convenience he is always foremost with wise counsel and valuable material aid. He was one of the promoters and first directors of the Lewiston (Utah) and Cub River Canal, that has done so much for the development and progress of this country, and has been closely and helpfully connected with other similar enterprises of great general utility and value to the community.

#### JOSHUA HAWKES.

It has been an eventful career which has come to the venerated subject of this review, since his lot in life was early cast with one of the most extraordinary movements which the world has ever known, and with the many adverse circumstances that environ life in new countries and which more especially were shown in the early founding of the Mormon settlements of Utah and other sections of the Great West. Mr. Hawkes was born at Far West, Caldwell county, Mo., on August 20, 1836, a son of Joseph B. and Sophronia (Alvord) Hawkes, natives respectively of Maine and New York. The father, in 1826, helped to "clear off" the land now occupied by the

wealthy city of Lockport, N. Y. From there the parents removed to Saginaw, Mich., where the father developed a fine farm from the heavily wooded lands and resided until 1836, when, embracing the Mormon faith, they went to the gathering place at Far West, Mo., where the mother, who never fully gained her health after the birth of her son Joshua, died and was buried. The other members of the family resided there until the fanaticism of the Gentiles forced the members of the new religion to abandon their homes, from there returning east to Nauvoo, Ill., where the father was engaged in various occupations through the years of sorrow and tragedy, remaining until 1846, when he went with his family to Garden Grove, Iowa, later proceeding to Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, where farming was carried on until 1851, when the last long link in the westward chain of travel to Utah was completed. Mr. Hawkes, of this sketch, proceeded to drive three yoke of ox teams across the plains and finding the Elk-horn River too high to cross, a detour was made to Fort Kearney, where on the bottoms of the Platte River were camped nearly all of the immense Sioux nation who were negotiating a treaty with the Crows. Reaching Utah in due time, the family proceeded to Ogden, and two years later to Spanish Fork, where they took up eighty acres of government land and resided until after the death of the father, in 1863.

In 1853 Mr. Hawkes was enrolled among the Utah volunteers, campaigning against the hostile Utes in the Walker war under Colonel Conover, serving with distinction for fourteen months and in several battles and skirmishes, acting also as an interpreter to the Indians. On commencing life for himself Mr. Hawkes engaged in farming, freighting and other employments, continuing to be so occupied in Utah until 1874, when he came as a pioneer to

Franklin, the first incorporated town of Idaho, where he purchased about eighty acres of land, entered the townsite and was acting mayor for eight years, buying the land from the government and deeding it to the people. When the charter was repealed, the territorial laws came in force until Idaho was admitted as a state. He was connected with the progress and advancement of the settlement for eighteen years, thereafter coming to Rexburg, where he became possessed of 480 acres of land and commenced its development, having been much of the time since his settlement engaged in the construction of the Conant Creek Canal, of which company he is a director and the vice-president, the canal being nine miles in length. His estate being so far from Rexburg, he resides in the city during the winter seasons to afford his children the advantages of the excellent schools, and in January, 1903, he started the Academy boarding house. He was a member of the Legislature from Oneida county from 1876 to 1878 and was a very efficient county commissioner of the same county in 1879 and 1880. He was ordained an elder in the church in 1854, served in that office for about eight years, and was ordained one of the Seventies in 1856, which office he still retains.

Mr. Hawkes married Miss Mary Lewis on December 21, 1859, a daughter of John and Ann (Johns) Lewis, natives of Wales, where her mother died. Her father came to Utah in 1854, bringing about twenty-one people from Wales with him to Box Elder county, where he followed his trade of mason, dying, at the age of seventy-five years, in Utah county. From this marriage resulted the following named children: Mary A., Lucy, Levy, Joseph B., J. Lewis, Fredrick, Sophronia, Horace B. and Claude E. By his marriage with Sarah Ann Smart, a daughter of Thomas S. Smart and Ann (Hatter) Smart, Mr. Hawkes

is father to these children: Alsamina, Estes, Asahel, William T., Effie, Percy and Le Grand.

Fifty-two years have passed since Mr. Hawkes came to the feeble colony on the shores of Salt Lake. He has witnessed the growth of that colony and religious movement until Utah has become one of the strong states of the republic. Idaho has known him as an active citizen on her soil for nearly thirty years, which have had their varied experiences, their trials, hardships, reverses and successes, and in the closing years of life he may rest content in the blessings his industry has provided, while his children enjoy the inheritance built up for them through these long eventful years of labor in pioneer life.

#### ALFRED K. DABELL.

Among the broad, large-hearted, progressive and eminently useful citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, there are none in the whole range of the territory who occupy a higher position than Alfred K. Dabell, a pioneer of Grant district and who is now in the incumbency of the important religious office of bishop of Grant ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which for many years he has been a most consistent and active member. Mr. Dabell was born on May 14, 1852, in Nottinghamshire, England, a son of Alonzo and Harriett (Lambert) Dabell, the paternal ancestry tracing back through generations of English occupancy to Normandy, and it is perhaps a fact that the original English settlers of the name accompanied William the Norman in his celebrated conquest of England in 1066. The parents of Mr. Dabell came to America in 1858, the father being in England connected with frame-work knitting operations. In Philadelphia, Pa., where the family located first in the United States, they did not long reside, coming to Utah in 1861 in one of

the numerous caravans of ox teams. The first location in Utah was at Mendon, in the Cache Valley, one year later removing to Paradise and two years thereafter coming to Idaho and residing in Bear Lake county for six years, thence removing to Harrisville, near Ogden, Utah, where fourteen years were passed and then a permanent home was secured at Grant, Fremont county, Idaho, where they are now pleasantly passing the evening twilight of useful and deeply religious lives, the father being now seventy-eight years of age and the mother seventy-three.

Alfred K. Dabell, when twenty years of age, assumed business cares for himself, and on April 28, 1873, at Salt Lake City, married with Miss Julia A. Taylor, a native of Ogden, Utah, born on May 10, 1857, a daughter of Pleasant C. and Clara P. (Lake) Taylor, natives of Kentucky, who came to Utah and made their home in Ogden, then moved to Harrisville, where they still reside. Mr. Dabell lived in Harrisville when he married, and became a prosperous contractor and builder, following that business with success for twenty years, some of the finest buildings of Harrisville and vicinity being the result of his labors. In the fall of 1889 he came to the Upper Snake River country and at once located 160 acres, the northeast quarter of section 31, township 4, range 38, in a neighborhood then bearing the popular name of "Poverty Flat," from the desert-like appearance of the country, Mr. Dabell being the first settler and his house the first civilized home of the locality. Under his judicious management and through his well-directed exertions the conditions have been greatly changed and fruitful fields and pleasant and attractive surroundings bespeak prosperity and wealth rather than any signs of poverty. This has been to a very great degree accomplished by the efforts and untiring industry of Mr. Dabell, who has worked early and

late and given thoughtful care and consideration to the improvement of the land and to the supplying of the neighborhood with water, without which it would ever have remained a desert. The originator of the Poverty Flat Irrigation Canal Co., he was a forceful factor in the construction of the canal, being the first president of the company. From his original estate he deeded twenty acres to his father, gave two acres as the site of a schoolhouse and for its grounds, and has diligently applied himself to render the remainder one of the finest ranches in a wide extent of country, and to the successful raising of superior breeds of cattle and sheep, being prospered in his undertakings and being considered one of the leading citizens of his portion of the valley. An incident peculiar to pioneer life in the semi-arid regions of the West will be of interest in this connection. When the first canal of the Poverty Flat Co. was started a man named Burgess, who had a small canal in contemplation, secured the arrest of the nine members who were making the Poverty Flat Canal, and they were placed under \$1,000 bonds. Burgess was also placed under bonds to await the result of the suit, but before the case came to trial he died and the remaining members of the Burgess Canal Co. compromised the matter and about 1890 the Poverty Flat Co. secured all the rights of the Burgess company by the payment of \$3,500.

A sterling Republican in politics, Mr. Dabell has never aspired to political office, but has been content to labor for the success of his party in the ranks. In the circles of his church his time and energies have been freely given for the advancement and the prosperity of its interests. Ordained as a deacon in 1868, he held that office for five years, then was ordained as an elder, remaining in that position for eight years, when he was ordained as one of the Seventies. In 1890 he became a presiding elder and in 1894 he was ordained a high priest and

set apart as a bishop, being now in the incumbency of that office for Grant ward. In all the relations of life, social, domestic, temporal and spiritual, his duties have been well and conscientiously performed and he stands high in the esteem of the people. A large family of children have come to the parental home, namely: Alfred W., Joseph (deceased), Alonzo G. (deceased), Annie Laurie, Edwin G. (deceased), Pleasant W., Maud Ella, James Llewellyn, Hattie May, David L., Clara Almeda, Jennie Louise, Harvey G., Myrl A., Preston and Louceal. Mr. Dabell has now two sons and two daughters married and has nine grandchildren. These grandchildren are the fourth generation that is now living in the Grant ward, and they are all good, strong, healthy and robust and all that are old enough have been baptized and belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

#### BERNARD J. LAVERY.

Numbered among the active, pushing and up-to-date citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, being one of the leading and prosperous cattle-men of this section of the state, B. J. Lavery has shown unusual industry, sagacity and business force of character and is well entitled to more than a mere mention in any volume whose mission it is to preserve the memory of the progressive men of this portion of Idaho. He was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, on June 29, 1863, the son of William J. and Ellen (Connelly) Lavery, the father being a prosperous farmer and raiser of blooded shorthorn cattle and Hambletonian horses in County Tyrone, where, on his 100-acre estate, he pays an annual tax of one shilling and six pence per acre, and is still supervising the farm operation at the hale old age of eighty-two years, the mother joining the army of the saints in 1900, at the age of seventy-five years.

At the age of twenty-four years, in 1884, B. J. Lavery determined to avail himself of the potent opportunities lying dormant in the western portion of the United States, and, emigrating, he came direct to Fremont county, Idaho, where, in the vicinity of Salem post-office, he took up 320 acres of land, later adding to his possessions until he is now the owner of an estate of 400 acres, which through his intelligently directed and discriminating industry and care has been brought into fine improvement and under excellent irrigation, Mr. Lavery being largely concerned in the construction of the pioneer irrigating plant, that of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co., and of this corporation he has been the capable and efficient president for fully one-half of the time of its existence.

In 1893 Mr. Lavery engaged in the manufacture of brick on his place in order to obtain the material he desired to use in the erection of an attractive residence of modern design and architecture, and for this purpose he made 15,000 brick, which were utilized in this new house, and among the other valuable improvements he made and established in that year was the purchase and erection of a Belvit windmill having a twenty-foot wheel, which pumps sufficient water at the present time to amply supply 300 head of cattle beside all other demands. The same year Mr. Lavery paid a visit to his old home in Ireland, where, on April 27, 1893, the rites of holy matrimony uniting him with Miss Bretta Inerney, a daughter of John and Mary (McGuckin) Inerney, members of a prominent and ancient family of County Tyrone, were celebrated in accordance with the observances of the Roman Catholic church, of which both are consistent members. The death of her mother occurred in 1871, at the age of thirty-two years, and that of the father in July, 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. The fruits of this highly felicitous union have been

five bright and interesting children, namely: Louis, born in March, 1894; Julia J., born on January 1, 1896; Aloysius, born in May, 1898; Josephine A. and Josephus A., twins, born December 6, 1899.

Mr. Lavery has ever borne a prominent part in all local happenings, his forceful and energetic nature never permitting him to remain an uninterested spectator of affairs affecting the welfare of the community, the county or the state, and he has often been solicited and urged by members of the Democratic political party, of which he is an earnest supporter, to accept a nomination for public office, which he has as often declined, preferring to give his private affairs his whole attention, and in these he has been exceedingly prosperous, although he has met with heavy losses: for example, in the spring of 1891, he and his associate in business, E. N. Carter, lost 114 head of cattle from the scarcity of feed, as there was none to be obtained. Incidentally we will state as an evidence of the superior intellectual endowments of his family that Mr. Lavery has nine cousins that have been educated for and are now serving in the Catholic priesthood, while several of his sisters are professional nurses.

#### HON. MARTIN PATRIE.

Hon. Martin Patrie was born in Baden, Germany, on February 28, 1846, and when a child of six years of age he came to America with his parents, who located upon a farm in the state of New York, where Martin attained manhood and received the elements of a practical and solid education at the public schools. In 1867, having reached manhood, his adventurous spirit drew him westward to Kansas, where, in March, 1868, he took up a homestead in Washington county, at that time one of the most lawless sections of the state. Here

the daring courage, unruffled determination and fearless character of Mr. Patrie soon brought him into prominence and public notice, although so young in years. He took a bold stand against these people who acted in defiance of law and they early discovered that in him they had met their match. The daring and nerve shown by Mr. Patrie in many episodes of the wild life of those times became universally a matter of comment and in 1870 he was appointed a deputy sheriff of his county, in this service winning a high rank as a preserver of law and order. The reputation that he acquired led to his nomination and triumphant election in 1873 as the sheriff of Washington county, and never in all of its history were the duties of this office performed so well as by him. At that time the frontier counties of Kansas were still the resort of border ruffians, "rustlers," murderers, outlaws, —men who shrank from no deed of evil and with whom a man's life was of no value. It was a time when brave and determined men were demanded. The safety of the domestic circle and of property hung in the balance and human life everywhere asked for protection from these murderous thieves. Mr. Patrie was just the man to fully maintain the dignity of his official station by his courage and unflinching devotion to his duty. Single-handed and alone he hunted down the lawbreakers and succeeded in placing many a desperate criminal within the walls of the penitentiary, and his reputation as an outlaw hunter extended throughout, not only Kansas, but Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Through the untiring exertions of Mr. Patrie and others of his nature law was firmly established in Kansas and the turbulent element either imprisoned or driven out of the state. The succeeding years of quiet were not sufficiently exciting to satisfy his active nature that so longed for participation in frontier life that in 1887 he came to Idaho,

and established a permanent home at Market Lake, then the center of business activities for this section of the state. Here he at once assumed a leadership among the people, kept a popular hostelry, engaged in stockraising, and, despite the popular assumption that it was an impossibility to irrigate the lands in the vicinity of this home, through his untiring persistence the Butte and Market Lake Irrigation Canal Co. was organized. He was chosen its president and through his progressive spirit and personal supervision it was completed, being at that time one of the best works of that character in the state, by its means bringing many acres of sagebrush wilderness into productive fertility. His enterprise and energy were manifested in every form of industrial, social and community activity as a leader in their advancement and as a liberal benefactor of all enterprises of charity and works for the amelioration of humanity.

Politically he early espoused the principles of the Republican party and became an active and shrewd political worker, carrying into politics the same sagacity, indomitable, quiet but winning persistency for which he was noted in business operations. In 1890 he was elected clerk of the district court and county auditor and recorder for Bingham county, then including Bannock and Fremont counties, and into this office he introduced a prompt and accurate system. In 1890 and 1892, as chairman of the Republican central committee of Bingham, his vigor and wise counsels carried his party to victory. In 1894 he was selected as the chairman of the state central committee, his diplomacy and skill scoring a state victory for the Republicans in the election of that year. In 1896 the Idaho Republicans divided on the silver question and Mr. Patrie was chosen as the leader of the Silver Republicans and waged a vigorous fight in the campaign. In 1898, when a fusion was arranged of the Silver Re-

publicans and Democrats, he was nominated by acclamation in the Silver Republican convention for the high office of secretary of state and was elected. This office he filled with wisdom and dignity and to the satisfaction of his political opponents as well as of his supporters. After this public service life did not long continue to allow him opportunities for advancement, or to add to his large number of legal and devoted friends, as the end came and one of the most patriotic of the sons of Idaho was called away by death, and the entire state was wrapped in gloom. For many a long year his like will not be seen in the state.

#### JOHN BALMER.

Among the many nationalities of Europe who have given of their sons and daughters to aid in the work of developing, expanding and extending the domain of civilization in America none has sent better material than the intellectual German fatherland. Her children and their offspring have done a most excellent work in this country, being intelligent, industrious, law-abiding people, by their steady application to labor, their industry and thrift adding materially to the wealth of the country.

In this class of worthy and reliable citizens must be noted John Balmer, of Market Lake, Idaho, who, although born in St. Louis, Mo., and a typical American in thought and action, was the son of upright German parents, whose ancestral lives run back in the old country farther than the memory of man. Mr. Balmer is the son of Charles L. and Mary Balmer, the date of his birth being February 22, 1862. The father enlisted and served with credit in a Missouri regiment of the Union army during the Civil war, dying at the age of seventy-three years, being buried with military honors by his brethren of the Grand Army of the Republic. The mother preceded him to the Silent Land, dying at the age of fifty-five years.

Passing his early life in his native state and receiving the educational advantages so liberally given in the public schools of St. Louis until he was sixteen years of age, John Balmer then struck out for himself, showing great boldness and self-reliance by plunging at once into the activities of the Far West, locating at Leadville, Colo., where he was at first engaged for a time in railroad construction work, then, until he was eighteen years old, being connected with mining operations. Coming to Idaho and to Market Lake in 1880, he soon became the driver of the mail stage running between Market Lake, Rexburg and Egin, continuing to be thus employed for the period of two years. Having by this time, through diligent attention to business and a praiseworthy economy, established a sufficient fund of financial re-enforcement, he used his right of pre-emption, locating on a ranch and engaged in the stockraising industry. A few years later, his labors having met with a due reward, he sold his property and returned to St. Louis, where for nine years he continuously followed teaming operations. The old love of the West and its life of freedom then returned, and again, leaving his native city, he came direct to Market Lake, and at once secured employment as a driver for Mr. Sam Hart, soon, however, leaving this service to become connected with the construction department of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, with which he has since been actively in touch, his qualifications for the labor being of a high character, and his work meeting the decided approval of his superiors.

Deeming it the duty as well as privilege of every citizen to establish a permanent home for himself, Mr. Balmer, in fulfillment of this thought, on July 14, 1886, entered into matrimonial relations with Miss Catherine M. Adams, a native of Market Lake, Idaho, where she was born on April 30, 1872, a daughter of John N. and Lovina Adams, and to this marriage union have been born these children, La-

vina J., born September 4, 1887; Mary A., born July 22, 1889; John N., born January 24, 1891; Olive L., born May 5, 1893.

As a man and a citizen Mr. Balmer is active in local and public matters of general interest, ever taking willing part in aiding all measures for the good of the public, is a strong Republican in political faith, and, in fraternal circles is a valued member of the Modern Woodmen of America, formerly holding also a membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen at St. Louis.

#### AARON A. A. ADAMS.

Among the prominent families of Staunton county, Va., for many years was noted that of Adams. The members were active, stirring, alert members of society, useful and honored by all of the people. Here, on February 19, 1833, was born John N. Adams, who attained manhood in his native country and there remained until the closing year of the great Civil war, when, in association with Thomas N. Lander, he came to Idaho, where they conducted a stage line for a short time, Mr. Adams attending to the station at Pleasant Valley, from which place he later went to Market Lake, took up a ranch, and engaged in the raising of horses and cattle, in which he attained great prominence, before his death, on November 2, 1885, being rated as the heaviest stockraiser of the state. His operations in hay were gigantic, putting up and selling large quantities, being, however, often interrupted by the Indians, who burned his ricks and stacks, twice driving the settlers from their homes. He was one of the very earliest of the resident pioneers of the state, having to encounter to the full the deprivations, privations and hardships incident to existence on the advanced frontier of the country, acting and maintaining his political rela-

tions through his entire manhood in full and hearty co-operation with the Democratic party. He had the first survey run where the Butte & Market Lake Canal is now, but died too soon to see its completion.

On May 29, 1866, John N. Adams entered into matrimonial relations with Miss Lovina Marshall, whose birth occurred at Gloucester, England, on March 12, 1845, as a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Good) Marshall, natives of England, and when she was quite young her father departed this life. The widowed mother, espousing the religious belief of the Mormon church, emigrated, coming to Utah with her six small children, of whom Lovina was the eldest, crossing the plains with a handcart from Omaha to Salt Lake City, for the most of the way subsisting on buffalo meat and an extremely limited amount of other provisions. After arriving in Utah, they settled in Cache Valley, where the mother is still residing, having in the meantime married with Joseph Chadwick.

The children of John N. and Lovina (Marshall) Adams numbered twelve, John W. E., born March 14, 1867, died June 17, 1869; George T. E., born July 9, 1868; Joseph N., born December 18, 1869; Melvina C., born April 30, 1870; John Q. F., born August 15, 1872; Elizabeth A., born December 18, 1873; Sarah L., born March 7, 1875; Aaron A. A., born September 10, 1876; Charles F. J., born September 13, 1878, deceased; Lovina Blanche, born October 13, 1879, deceased; Robert D. R., born March 23, 1881; Olive M., born June 6, 1883, deceased. Of the living children all but Elizabeth, who lives in Montana, are residents of Idaho. The family circle is further enlarged by fifteen living grandchildren.

After the death of Mr. Adams, on September 14, 1886, at Eagle Rock, his widow formed a matrimonial alliance with another of the strong men of the state, being then united with

John B. Cutshaw, who was born in Marshall county, Ill., on January 25, 1846, and departed this life at Market Lake, Idaho, on April 2, 1897. A man of force and great executive ability, his service as a corporal of Company A, Eleventh Michigan Cavalry, in the Civil war, and his years of residence on the plains of the middle West, gave him the needed discipline to ensure his substantial success in the border life of Idaho, whither he came in 1881 from Kansas, locating at Market Lake, and engaging at first in stockraising, later being in business and public life as one of the prime factors in the construction of the Butte and Market Lake Irrigation Canal, which carries 30,000 inches of water, and in which company he was a director for some years, being also a vital force in many other enterprises for the development of the country. He was also the first sheriff to hold office in Fremont county, and a prominent member of the Republican party, his strong personality often wresting victory from defeat in its campaigns. His death resulted from consumption, from which he suffered for many years. The Salt Lake Tribune, in April, 1897, published a very comprehensive memoir of him. His funeral was at Market Lake, conducted under the auspices of the Masonic and Grand Army of the Republic societies, of both of which he was a member.

Aaron Arthur A. Adams, the seventh child of John N. and Lovina (Marshall) Adams, was born at Market Lake, Idaho, on September 10, 1876, and enjoyed the educational advantages of the schools of Blackfoot from 1887 to 1891. A man of nearly six feet in height, possessed of a strong and vigorous physique and mentality, from early life he was a man of activity, delighted in the out-of-door life of the valleys and mountains, and it was in full accord with the fitness of things that he should become a stockman, which vocation he has continuously followed from his early manhood, owning and

running now, in association with his brothers, Robert and John, about 500 finely bred horses and 125 range cattle.

The brothers stand among the leading real-estate owners of their county, and own fully one-half of the townsite of Market Lake. A very large block of the stock of the Butte and Market Lake Irrigation Canal Co. is owned by Mr. Adams, and he was for two years its secretary. Heartily in favor of the policies and principles of the Republican party, attempts have not been lacking to secure his acceptance of official positions in its gifts, but, with the exception of allowing his election to some minor ones, and, showing a great interest in the schools of his district, he has manifested no desire to hold public office.

A very felicitous marriage was that which was consummated on February 11, 1902, when Mr. Adams and Miss Josie Ledwina were made man and wife. Mrs. Adams is the daughter of Joseph and Antonia (Wesley) Ledwina, natives of the ancient Europena kingdom of Bohemia and at present residents of Market Lake. Her birth took place on July 21, 1874, at Green Bay, Wis. To this marriage union has come one winsome daughter, Alice Caroline, born on September 2, 1902.

#### THOMAS N. LAUDER.

Truly a pioneer in all that the name implies, and to its fullest extent, being the first man to carry the mail on the route established in 1864 between Salt Lake City and Bannock, Mont., his route lying between Eagle Rock and Dry Creek, Idaho, and later being the first man to plow a furrow for the raising of crops in the Upper Snake River Valley in its settlement period, this being done on his claim on Willow Creek, Bingham county, in 1861, Mr. Thomas N. Lauder has been closely connected with active operations on the borderland, and has done

very effective service in the advancement of civilization.

Mr. Lauder was born at Schenectady, N. Y., on March 25, 1832, a son of David and Nancy A. (McKarlie) Lauder, both of his parents being also natives of the Empire state and of ancient Scottish lineage. His father, an energetic business man, at various periods of his life devoted his attention to farming, sawmilling operations and successful hotel-keeping. The mother was a lady of excellent traits of character and great physical vigor, her strong vitality enabling her to live until she was ninety-four years of age, when her death came to her at Albany, N. Y., being the mother of six sons and six daughters.

Having passed the years of his minority diligently as a faithful son under the parental roof-tree, aiding his father on the farm and in lumbering, he commenced his individual efforts in life as an employe in a lumber yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., after one year removing thence to Montgomery county, N. Y., to busy himself with farming for two years. From there Mr. Lauder made a journey fraught with importance to all of his future life, as it was his first introduction to the West and its industrial activities. This journey carried him to the pineries of Wisconsin, where for six years he was employed in the transportation of supplies from Stevens Point to the various lumber camps of the interior, a portion of this time conveying the mails for the United States government.

From Wisconsin, in June, 1855, Mr. Lauder removed to Cass county, Iowa, and until the spring of 1864 was occupied as a mail carrier on the route between Lewis and Council Bluffs. It was in the spring of 1864 that a mail route of importance was established between the great commercial center of Salt Lake City and the rich mining camp of Bannock, Mont., and, as before mentioned, Mr. Lauder

was a mail carrier on this route for one year. Then the fascinations of Virginia City and of Helena occupied his time for one year, after which period of time he returned to Idaho, and for two years took charge of a stage station at Market Lake. He then gratified a desire to visit his old home for the winter, in the spring returning to Idaho, and making his home on the place he had previously located on Willow Creek in Bingham county. Here, as we have mentioned already, he plowed the first land in the Upper Snake River Valley as a settler and a permanent occupant of the soil. Later he was for two years engaged in merchandising at Camas, Idaho, and, after selling his store and goods, he located a ranch at Market Lake, where he has since maintained his residence, and been actively and prosperously engaged in the raising of cattle and horses.

A good citizen, viewing public matters from the standpoint of the Republican party, Mr. Lauder has ever been interested in anything tending to develop, improve or instruct the community and has done good service for many years as a school trustee. Attempts to draw him into other public offices have signally failed, and, although he has been elected several times as a justice of the peace, he has never qualified for office.

On October 10, 1880, at Eagle Rock, Idaho, Mr. Lauder was united in marriage with Miss Leona B. Adams, a daughter of William J. and Mary A. (Morrison) Adams, natives of Virginia, who in 1867 came to Idaho, where the father has resided at Market Lake, the mother passing from earth in October, 1901. The family circle of Mr. Lauder has contained the following children: Mary Agnes, born September 14, 1884, died on November 25, 1894; Catherine M., born on February 27, 1886; William J., born December 4, 1887; Laura B., born March 19, 1889, and Frank N., born October 5, 1892.

## JOSEPH C. FISHER.

The first settler on what is now known as Poole's Island in Fremont county, Idaho, and an early pioneer of Utah and California, few lives have been more active or more fully filled with eventful interest and experiences of unusual and oftentimes startling character than has that of Joseph C. Fisher, who has been a conspicuous actor in many scenes that will for all time be known as historic, and who, commencing at a very early age to carve out his career, from the constant exercise of industry, perseverance, bravery and indomitable pluck has achieved a degree of success which has placed him among the representative husbandmen and stockmen of southeastern Idaho, and given him position, standing and a favorable consideration among the people.

Mr. Fisher was born in Jasper county, Ill., on March 2, 1843, a son of Vartis and Jane (Chapman) Fisher, natives of Vermont and New York, who started on the perilous road for Utah in 1855 with ox teams, of which the twelve-year-old Joseph was the driver of one team, two yoke of oxen. The mother died on the way, of cholera, at fifty-five years of age, the remainder of the family continuing on to Brigham City, Utah, which was their home until 1858, the father in the meantime so badly freezing his feet that as a result he underwent an amputation of his leg three times, and just prior to his death, in February, 1865, at eighty-five years, removed to South Cottonwood, where he died.

At thirteen years of age Mr. Fisher of this writing engaged in ranching for Utah people, continuing to be thus occupied until 1859, when he went to California and there passed three years in various employments, driving an ox-team outfit on his return to Utah in 1862. The stock of the party was about to be stampeded by Indians one night when Mr. Fisher

was on guard, but he threw a bullet into the gang, which ended the stampeding attempt. In 1863 he assisted in making the first wagon road from Utah to Montana, hauling to the mines at Alder Gulch flour, salt and other essential and valuable articles of produce, arriving at Brigham City on his return on Christmas day. In 1864 he was one of the pioneer workers in the establishment of the settlement of Bloomington in Bear Lake county, in the fall of 1864 going to Spanish Fork, where he engaged in freighting and ranching. From April, 1865, until the fall of 1867 was the era of the Blackhawk war, and some of the hostile Indians raided the stock of the settlers of Spanish Fork and Mr. Fisher was one of a party of fourteen whites which pursued them, overtaking them on July 4, 1865, and having a sharply contested battle of nearly three hours with them on Diamond Creek, one of the party being killed and another fatally wounded, the others, however, defeating the Indians, recovering their stock and capturing a bunch of Indian ponies. Soon after this occurrence Mr. Fisher returned to Bear Lake county, where for two years he engaged in ranching and logging operations, thereafter in the fall of 1867 removing to Ogden, where he remained until after his marriage, on March 2, 1869, with Miss Luanda Cady, who was born on October 3, 1852, at Portage Creek, Pa., the daughter of Oliver and Phoebe Ann (Campbell) Cady, the former a native of New York state and the latter of Pennsylvania. The mother died at the age of thirty-five years, at Portage Creek, Pa., while the father is still living in New York state, at the age of eighty-two years. For one year after his marriage Mr. Fisher was engaged in sawmilling operations in Ogden Valley and then filed on a homestead in Park Valley, which, after vainly endeavoring to supply with water by earnest labor for eighteen months, he abandoned and located on the

promontory west of Brigham City, where for six years he successfully conducted cattleraising, thereafter purchasing a farm at Five-mile, in Cache Valley, on which he remained from June, 1886, until Christmas, 1887, thence proceeding to Willow Creek, where a brother was located, from there in March, 1887, coming to the island (Poole's Island), where he homesteaded 160 acres, which is his present home. The first season he plowed five acres and raised a fine crop of oats and also rutabagas that weighed five pounds, while two years later he raised five acres of corn and from that time to the present he has had a crop of corn each year. All kinds of vegetables attain a magnificent growth and he now has 170 fine orchard trees just coming into bearing and, to show the great adaptability of this country to horticulture, we will state that Mr. Fisher in 1889 set out an orchard at Menan which has been in active bearing for ten years, and in all schemes for the benefit of the public he has ever taken a prominent part, while in the Church of the Latter Day Saints he was ordained an elder when but fourteen years of age and later as one of the Seventies, being the first home missionary called in this section of Idaho and he is at present a teacher in the Annis branch. Mrs. Fisher has also done effective work for the church as treasurer of the local relief society, which office she has held from its organization, being also a member of the primary and of the Young Ladies' Association and the eldest daughter is the popular secretary of the Sunday school. The family deservedly maintains a standing of repute in social, society and church circles, having many friends who esteem and honor them for their genuine worth and sterling qualities. The names and births, etc., of the children of Mr. Fisher's household are as follows: Joseph O., born March 12, 1870; Vardis S., born October 25, 1871, died when fourteen years old; Isaiah M., born Au-

gust 16, 1873; Ammon A., born February 4, 1876, died April 13, 1886; John C., born January 18, 1878; Hezekiah R., born August 25, 1879, died in infancy; Alma L., born June 1, 1882; Phoebe L., born November 7, 1885; Lucy V., born December 5, 1887; Myrtle I., born April 25, 1889; Fannie J., born September 3, 1891; Charles H., born June 26, 1894.

#### THE WILLIAM GRAY FAMILY.

Wherever in America you find Scotch people or the descendants of Scottish people, they are a capable, strong, independent, honest and industrious race, shrewdly taking advantage by their intelligence of the best opportunities of acquiring financial reinforcement, yet citizens of the best type, doing wrong to none and taking wrong from no one in silence. And the family with which we now have to do well exemplifies the truth of this statement, ever laboring in harmony with each other, hard-working, hospitable, and reckoned among the representative farmers, horticulturists and stockmen of the Upper Valley of the Snake River.

William Gray was born and reared in Dunbartonshire, Scotland, where in early youth he learned the weaver's trade and wrought at that vocation in his native place, marrying Janet Anderson, a daughter of Mathew and Janet (Anderson) Andrews, in 1858, and diligently was plying the shuttle when the first tidings of the truth of Mormonism was presented to him by faithful missionaries of that faith, with such effect that the family was converted, William being ordained an elder and doing good religious work in Scotland for a number of years, and in 1873 they crossed the ocean to America, tarrying not by the way until they reached Utah. They located at Ogden for some years, thereafter residing in various places until one of the sons came to the Upper

Valley of the Snake River in 1885, where at Menan he purchased the improvements on a tract of 160 acres, securing a relinquishment, after which he filed upon the land and commenced arrangements for the reception of the other members of the family, who came thither in 1887, all working effectively and harmoniously in the development and culture of the land. The father died in May, 1889, at sixty-five years of age, while the mother is still surviving on the original home two and one-quarter miles from Menan.

During the first years of their residence here they could not raise crops and they often went hungry, for the fish were few and game not easily procured. But the exigency was bravely met. The brothers went out to labor during the summer seasons and in the winter worked in the dairy, one season being employed on the construction work of the Butte branch of the Northern Pacific, acquiring sufficient money in this manner to tide them over until the farm gave them good returns, and they have now a highly productive property and are conducting very prosperous farming and stockraising operations, raising fine crops of hay, grain and small fruit, and also having a thrifty orchard of well-selected fruit trees now in bearing, and running a band of about 1,700 sheep.

The children of William and Janet (Anderson) Gray, all born at the old Dunbartonshire home, are as follows: James, born November 9, 1859; William, born March 5, 1863; Janet (Mrs. L. A. Snyder), born March 4, 1864; George J., born January 23, 1867; Elizabeth, born October 4, 1869. All are actively engaged in the promulgation of the doctrines of the Mormon church, William serving on mission work in Ireland and Scotland from December, 1899, to February, 1901.

William Gray, the second son of his parents, has passed much of his life in the service

of his church, being a teacher for several years, after which he was ordained elder, holding that responsible office for twelve years, thereafter being made one of the Seventies and sent on mission work to Ireland, his personal experiences in this connection not being of a very pleasant character, and of the two years he has been at home since returning from his foreign field of labor eighteen months have been given to the cause of home missions.

George J. Gray, on July 23, 1892, at Logan, Utah, wedded with Miss Rose Hawker, whose people came from England to Utah in 1867 and settled at Menan, Idaho, in 1884, where they now reside. Mr. Gray's place is located one and one-half miles from Menan and he has a highly developed and attractive property, with plenty of water, as he and his brothers were active in the enlargement of the present ditch, constructing also a ditch one mile long to bring water from the Long Island Irrigating Canal, in which company they are important shareholders, and he assisted in building the Farmers' Canal at Blackfoot, where he resided for some months. He was ordained an elder of his church at Menan in 1888 and is now holding that office. His children are George S., born April 7, 1893; Arthur, born April 30, 1895; Florence, born August 2, 1896; Rosella, born November 21, 1897; Jessie M., born September 10, 1898; Isabel, born April 10, 1901; Lillian, born October 2, 1902. Mr. Gray is one of the prominent husbandmen of his section, popular, public-spirited and successful through his intelligent and well-planned endeavors in his chosen vocation.

JOHN MATSON.

The character of most of the Swedish emigrants who allied themselves with the Mormon church and in consequence of their alliance left their native land to become residents of the

Salt Lake country of Utah was strong and admirable, for they were intelligent and independent in thought, people possessed of a good practical and technical education and who added to the wealth of any community where they chose to make their residence. It is with one of this class that we have to do when we indite the plain, unassuming, but practical and useful record of John Matson, now a citizen of La Belle, Fremont county, Idaho. He was born in Sweden on February 13, 1838, a son of Matthias and Christina Lindstrom, who lived long lives of industry in their native land. He received a good education in the excellent national schools of Sweden and through long years of apprenticeship and application became thoroughly conversant with all branches of mason work, which he conducted for some time in his native land, coming to America and to Utah with a party of Mormon emigrants in 1884 and locating at Ogden, where he was soon engaged in railroad construction work, at which he was prosperously occupied for four years, after which he came to La Belle, arriving there on December 5, 1888. He at once purchased a town lot for a permanent home and here he has since resided, being a practical element of value in the building up of the town, as he built the foundation under the first building erected in the town and has put the foundation under all other buildings which required stone foundations built here from that time to the present writing, among them being the schoolhouse and the church. Mr. Matson was early of great usefulness in the Mormon church, joining it in Sweden September 12, 1875, in 1876 becoming a deacon and later being ordained in succession as a teacher and priest, doing excellent service in these offices in his native land. He is a Republican in political faith.

Mr. Matson was married in Sweden on December 29, 1861, with Christina E. Abramson,

one of a family of eleven children, whose father was fifty-three years old at the time of his death, in 1853, and the mother had accomplished forty-eight years of useful activities when called from earth, in 1853. A brief record of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Matson will suitably close this sketch: Martin O., born in Sweden on September 27, 1862, married and lives at La Belle, Idaho; Alma C., born June 9, 1864, died at twenty-five years of age and is buried at Pocatello, Idaho; Johanna M., born July 21, 1866, married Frank Lundquist; Emma C., born October 5, 1870, married George Browning; Carl R., born February 18, 1874, was drowned when twenty-four years old, near La Belle; Axel E., born December 18, 1875, resides at Annis, Idaho, his wife, Clara May, having died when twenty-three years old; John N., born December 6, 1877; Yerda S., born December 12, 1879; Siegert W., born February 15, 1882, died May 8, 1883; Knut R., born February 16, 1884.

#### HYRUM EDWARDS.

There is perhaps no resident of the Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho who is better entitled to be called a self-made man than is Mr. Hyrum Edwards, of La Belle, Fremont county, since from the age of fifteen years he has been the architect of his own fortunes, a valuable contributor to various lines of industrial activity, through all of his life manifesting qualities of a high character and personal ability which have won for him an exalted position in the regard of his numerous friends. Mr. Edwards was born in Schuylkill county, Pa., on January 21, 1853, a son of John and Margaret (Roberts) Edwards, both of whom were natives of Wales and representatives of families long existent in that rugged and ancient country, the father being a coal-miner and following that vocation in Wales

and in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania until 1855, when they came to Utah, crossing the plains with one ox team and one cow team, and, locating at Brigham City<sup>\*</sup> as pioneers of the Cache Valley. They were useful and popular citizens, the father being called to his last resting-place in 1886, while the venerable mother is still a resident there, having passed the eighty-second milestone of her life.

Mr. Edwards, when but fifteen years of age, entered the service of the Diamond Co., driving a freighting outfit on the Corinne and Helena route during the years of 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871, rendering faithful services and receiving the encomiums of his employers. In 1872 he became a locomotive fireman on a railroad and after three years he was promoted to engineer, and in this highly responsible position he was for eighteen months employed by the Utah and Western road, thereafter, from 1876 to 1893, running an engine on the Union Pacific, attaining a high reputation as a careful and valuable employee and winning the regard and warm friendship of his superiors and his associates. Feeling, however, that an agricultural life was freer from care and dangers, and presented a chance for home enjoyment that life on the road never could give, in 1883 Mr. Edwards came to the yet unsettled and undeveloped Snake River Valley and examined its possibilities and capabilities, using his homestead right on 160 acres near Rudy, deciding to here make his permanent home. In 1884 he moved his family thither and here he has resided, engaged in the improvement and cultivation of his land and the raising of cattle of a superior breed, varying this occupation, however, by running an engine on the Montana Union for one winter, and during the summer of 1886 he ran an engine in the construction work of the Bitter Root branch of the Northern Pacific, while in 1889 he returned to the Mon-

tana Union for the summer season, which concluded his railroad work.

Mr. Edwards has shown good taste and excellent judgment in the development of his home, among other elements of value introducing as one of his leading improvements a fine young orchard of carefully selected fruit, which gives fair promise of exceptional excellence. From his first residence in the valley he has aligned himself with the progressive and wide-awake portion of the community, by his forceful aid and endeavors assisting all matters tending to benefit the people, in his political adherence giving loyal support to the Republican party and holding the office of a justice of the peace from 1894 to 1896, inclusive, ever occupying a representative place among the prominent men of his section of the state.

On December 25, 1874, Mr. Edwards married Miss Louisa Coxe, born at Williamsburg, N. Y., on September 7, 1857, a daughter of Edward and Lucinda (Willis) Coxe, natives of England, who emigrated to America and settled at Williamsburg. At the end of four years' residence there they crossed the continent to Utah, on the long journey over the emigrant trail from the Missouri River forming a part of a handcart company, thereafter taking up their residence at Salt Lake City, where the father is now residing at seventy-six years of age, the mother dying, when Mrs. Edwards was but ten years old, at the age of forty-two years. During their wedded life Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have experienced mingled joys and sorrows. Eight children have come to their home to brighten their lives, but three of them have been called away by death. Their names, etc., follow: Esther M., born April 1, 1876, died when eighteen months old; Hyrum C., born December 28, 1878, died at eighteen years of age; Joseph W., born October 26, 1880; Margaret, born August 6, 1882; Ernest V., born

September 15, 1884; John O., born September 11, 1886; Arthur E., born October 10, 1888; Harold, born September 22, 1896, died when less than ten months old.

### STEPHEN J. SUMMERS.

When the early explorers first found their way through the sagebrush-covered plains stretching out on either side of the Upper Snake River, the desolate cactus-producing desert seemed not only a dreary but altogether a worthless tract of irredeemable waste, and if any one had then told them that in the opening years of the Twentieth Century its surface would be dotted with pleasant homes, fruitful fields and productive orchards, the statement would have been received with derision, as the wild dreams of a deranged mentality. However, this has been fulfilled as a pleasant reality by the wisdom, the sagacity and the unceasing industry of the courageous people who have here made their homes within the last twenty years, and among the number who have given their earnest and effective labor to this great work must be mentioned Stephen J. Summers, whose attractive home at Rudy, Idaho, with its twenty acres of valuable orchard grove, demonstrates what brain power to plan and intelligent and willing hands to carry these plans into execution have here accomplished in even a few years of steady, unintermitting industry. Mr. Summers was born in the southern part of that little country of sturdy, hardworking and intelligent people, the ancient kingdom of Wales, on January 12, 1837, the son of John and Ann (Howells) Summers, representatives of time-honored families of the land, who emigrated in 1872 as a result of their adoption of the Mormon religion, making their home as farmers in the Salt Lake country for about eighteen months, when the father died from consumption, at the age of sixty-seven years,

the mother long surviving, dying in 1884, at seventy-eight years of age.

In 1873 Mr. Summers came from Wales to Ogden, Utah, buying railroad land, which, after improving with a new house and other valuable additions, among them ditches and a water right, he sold and came to Rudy, Idaho, where, in 1897, he located a homestead on Birch Creek, where he resided three years, thence removing to his present home where he has accomplishd a rapid development, erecting a fine modern residence and planting an orchard of well-selected fruit trees on twenty acres of land, at the same time devoting attention to general farming and the successful raising of superior brands of horses and cattle, being one of the representative husbandmen of the ample valley.

On April 20, 1857, Mr. Summers was married, in Wales, to Miss Sarah Triggs, and to them have been born the following named children: Martha, George, Annie, William, Sarah A., John H., Hester M., Lawford, Florence, Mary Ellen (deceased).

### HENRY M. PERRY.

A brilliant writer has well said that faithfulness to duty and strict adherence to a fixed purpose in life will do more to advance a man's interests than will wealth or adventitious circumstances and that the successful men of today are not alone those who have amassed vast sums of wealth, but include also those who have attained a home and competency in those quiet rural enjoyments which rest and console as well as supply the material needs of existence and those who planned and labored diligently day after day, year after year, and have fulfilled and accomplished those plans in spite of many obstacles. Among this happy number may justly be classed Mr. Henry M. Perry, of Rudy, Idaho, since he has from childhood man-

ifested a faithfulness to every call of duty and demonstrated a far-reaching practicability and sagacity which have made him the possessor of a valuable realty and a high niche in the regards of his compeers and associates.

Mr. Perry was born on December 3, 1856, at Perry, Box Elder county, Utah, the son of Henry E. and Elizabeth (Zabriskie) Perry, natives of the state of New York, who in 1856 were members of one of those slow-moving caravans of Mormon immigrants in which the motive power was the slow, steady and compelling force of numerous oxen, and who after arriving in Utah located at Brigham City, where the father died in 1875, at forty-eight years of age, the mother surviving until 1902, when, at seventy-four years of life, she joined her departed friends in the land across the river of death. Mr. Perry, who was the eldest son of his father's family, at the father's death stepped into the place of the head of the family and faithfully and loyally gave his sturdy and steady support to the widowed mother and the younger members of the home circle until they were safely come to years of self-sustenance, never faltering nor failing in his labors although oftentimes the load was heavy and the burden not an easy one. In 1885 he came to Rudy, now in Fremont county, Idaho, and used his right of homestead on 160 acres of thick sagebrush land, the following year removing his family to this new home, and here his consecutive and well-planned efforts have brought into existence a valuable property, highly improved and irrigated, having commodious and comfortable buildings and other necessary improvements for the proper carrying on of the diversified farming characteristic of the Snake River Valley, bounteous crops annually responding to his culture after the first few years of deprivations were passed, and prosperity attending his labors. In the irrigation plans of the early days he took an active part, aided in

the construction of the Great Feeder Canal, and served as a director, the treasurer and the president of the stock company which built it, being also a shareholder in the Burgess Canal Co., also holding place as a director of the Rigby Hardware Co. He was elected to his first term as a justice of the peace in 1898 and has annually from that time been elected to succeed himself in that office, and he has also rendered efficient service as a school trustee for two terms, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints, of which he has been a lifelong and a consistent member, he has held places of distinctive trust, being ordained an elder in 1876, one of the Seventies in 1884, in 1892 not only being ordained as a high priest but set apart as a counsellor to the bishop, in every office serving efficiently and to the manifest advantage of the church, and he has also been a delegate to various conferences and other representative bodies of the church. It is worthy of note that at the early age of sixteen years Mrs. Perry was chosen president of the Primary Association, holding that office until her removal to Idaho, and here she was chosen president of the Primary and later president of the Young Ladies' Association. She also taught day school for a number of terms.

A very congenial matrimonial union was consummated by Mr. Perry on February 24, 1881, when he wedded Miss Fannie Young, a lady of bright mentality and culture, who was born on September 8, 1859, at Centerville, Utah, a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Webb) Young, her parents coming from England and crossing the plains in one of the handcart companies, thereafter residing for a few months at Salt Lake City, thence removing successively to Willard and to Perry, where the mother died in 1898, at seventy-six years of age, the father still maintaining his home at Perry, having attained sixty-seven years of life. Mrs. Perry has given much thought and

honorable service to the interests of the various societies connected with the church, serving for several years as secretary of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Society, also secretary of the Relief Society, which office she holds at this writing, and she is also a faithful and popular Sunday school teacher. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Perry have numbered ten, namely: Henry E., born December 2, 1881; Maude M., born July 18, 1883; Leslie T., born February 17, 1885; Albert S., born March 7, 1887; Heber M., born August 13, 1888; Melbie E., born February 13, 1892; Eugene E. and Eunice J., twins, born March 9, 1894; and Velda A. and Verne F., twins, who were born December 27, 1899.

#### CYRIL J. CALL.

A self-made man in all that the term implies, and battling with the adverse conditions of life from early youth, Cyril J. Call has won a competency and a valuable estate by legitimate industry and business methods, by laboring early and late, day after day, and by the exercise of sagacity, foresight and discriminating endeavors. He was born on December 20, 1860, at Willard City, Box Elder county, Utah, one of the twelve children (eight of whom are now living) of Omer and Sarah Marie (Ferring) Call, natives and long-time residents of Illinois, where the father was both a miller and a farmer. In 1849 he crossed the plains with ox teams, settling first at Bountiful and thereafter accompanied his father and twin brother Homer to Willard, where all have since resided, the mother of C. J. Call dying in September, 1880.

In 1879 Mr. Call, of this biographical mention, commenced business for himself by engaging in construction work on the Utah Northern Railroad for three months, and the next two years were passed in farming and in getting

out railroad ties, thereafter, in May, 1884, coming to the site of Rigby, and using his homestead right on his present estate of 160 acres. As there was then not an irrigating canal to bring water to the homes of the settlers, during the winter the people were compelled to haul ice from the Snake River and melt it to obtain water for their stock and for their own use, and the second winter they fed the stock on straw, as no hay could be raised for lack of water. They hauled poles for fencing for five miles, and in 1888 work was begun on irrigating canals, and they were successful enough to get sufficient water to irrigate what crops had been put in, and later the canal and ditches were finished, Mr. Call being an earnest laborer in the accomplishment of this object. This canal was called the Rigby Canal and Mr. Call still holds stock in the company, of which for three years he served as a director, being also one of the committee of five persons who secured the present townsite of Rigby. He has ever been active in the church circles of the Church of Latter Day Saints, having worthily held the office for a period of ten years and thereafter being ordained to be a member of the Seventies, at the time when George Cordon was made bishop.

Mr. Call was married on March 18, 1880, to Miss Mary Ellen Wood, born on December 30, 1869, a daughter of John P. and Ellen (Hawkinson) Wood, the father being a native of Lancashire, England, who came to the United States in 1849, coming to Willard in the same company with Omer Call, and marrying the mother of Mrs. Call at Salt Lake City. The mother is now residing at Willard, having accomplished sixty-seven years of life. Mrs. Call is a lady of education and culture, having been called to fill offices of prominence in connection with the church, being the president of the Primary and the treasurer of the Relief Society for six years. The family is rec-

ognized as one of distinctive worth and sterling character, with many friends to partake of the ever-present hospitality of their home, and it has been greatly enlarged and blessed by the births of their following named children: Sarah E., born June 20, 1881, married Charles F. Hill, of Rigby; Laura P., born March 19, 1883; Ida Marie, born January 13, 1885; John O., born March 16, 1887; Chloe C., born April 29, 1889; Elsie E., born July 20, 1891; Cyril J., born August 22, 1894; Lila N., born November 6, 1895; Wilmer B., born July 27, 1898; Ellis H., born June 5, 1901.

#### OMER S. CALL.

Conspicuously identified with the early growth and prosperity of the Rigby district of Fremont county, Idaho, and with the other early settlers suffering the privations peculiar to the life of primal civilization, before the hand of man had time to transform the crude and desert country into a region where advanced humanity could draw from the fertile soil its annual sustenance, Omer S. Call, the immediate subject of this review, was born on September 25, 1857, at Willard, Utah, where his parents, Omer and Sarah (Ferrin) Call, who were natives of Illinois, were among the earliest settlers of the town in 1850, thereafter marrying and passing long years of useful activity and beneficent kindness among the people, who ever held them in the highest regard. The mother, who was born December 1, 1840, at Springfield, Ill., departed this life September 22, 1880, and is buried at Willard, Utah, having been the mother of eleven children, and there the father, who was born January 9, 1834, still resides on the old homestead he first occupied. The subject's grandfather, Cyril Call, was born at Woodstock, Vt., June 29, 1785, and died at Bountiful, Davis county, Utah, while his wife, Sally (Tiffing) Call, was

born in Franklin county, Vt., November 27, 1790, and died March 27, 1866, also at Bountiful, Utah. Omer S. Call was the chairman of the committee which purchased and took charge of the cemetery grounds at Rigby in 1887. The townsite was originally purchased from Josiah Call, and the deeds of the public square were held in trust for the people by R. K. Homer, Geo. E. Hill, Sr., and Omer S. Call until February, 1904.

Mr. Call is of sturdy English stock, being a direct descendant of one Thomas Call and wife, ——— (Bennett) Call, who were the first family of that name to emigrate to America. Coming from Sandwich, England, June 9, 1636, they settled in Charlestown in 1637, this being the original source of the Call family in this country.

The childhood, youth and early manhood of the subject of this review were passed as were those of other youngsters of the place and period, plenty of work and a limited amount of education being the advantages of life in a pioneer country, and after he was twenty-one years of age he was for six years engaged in various employments, freighting, railroad construction and lumbering, in the spring of 1884 coming to Rigby and locating the homestead on which he now resides. He was one of the prime agitators of and movers in the construction of a canal to bring water to the land, in association with the present Bishop Cordon and laying out the Rigby Canal, and it was only after two years of hard labor that the canal was so completed as to supply the necessary water to produce crops. During that time the settlers went to Utah in the fall of each year, and from their earnings during their stay of two months they purchased the provisions to carry their families through the winter, and all of the flour used in the pioneer days was purchased at and hauled from the nearest mill, at Malad, Idaho.

In all public movements Mr. Call has been alert and vigorous, took an active part in the location of the Rigby townsite, was the chairman of the committee holding the deeds of the townsite cemetery, and was one of the persons owning the hall erected for theatrical and entertainment purposes, while at the time the railroad was under consideration he was chosen as chairman of the committee to secure the right of way. He has diligently improved the land on which he made his home with suitable buildings, sheds, corrals, etc., to amply accommodate the needs of his family and the demands of the various departments of husbandry to which he has devoted his attention, in connection with farming being engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and hogs and also engaged in brick manufacture. In politics he supports the Republican party and in the Church of Latter Day Saints he is a member of the Seventies.

Mr. Call married, on December 31, 1884, Miss Anna M. Matsen, a daughter of Hans P. and Anna (Ericsson) Matsen, who came to Utah at an early day in its history and settled at Cottonwood, where Mrs. Call was born April 25, 1867, thereafter removing to Willard, where they are now living. The children of this very congenial marriage are Sarah A., born at Willard, Utah, September 18, 1886; Omer M., born July 17, 1888; Sylvester, born April 30, 1891; Irena P., born April 2, 1893; Heber L., born March 6, 1895; Floyd, born June 8, 1897; Cyrus V., born September 16, 1899; George Charles, born March 1, 1902; Delta Rhea, born April 27, 1904. All of the children except the first named were born at Rigby.

#### EDMUND PAUL.

It has been a diversified but eventful life that Edmund Paul has lived, but it indicates the versatility of the men of the West, and

during its various experiences manifests a determinate industry, a fertility of resource and an adaptability to circumstances which deserves if it does not always win success. He was born at Redrath, Cornwall, England, on February 6, 1840, a son of Walter and Elizabeth Ann (Goyne) Paul (see sketch of Walter Paul, elsewhere in this volume), and after coming to Utah at an early age he commenced life's activities for himself at the age of thirteen years. For two years he worked for various ranchers, then engaged with his brother, Walter G., in sawmilling operations for two years, and at the time of Johnston's invasion of Utah he was employed in hauling grain to the southern part of Utah, while subsequently to this he passed seven years with William Jennings in Salt Lake City in the acquisition of the trade of butchering and the knowledge of the meat business. Thereafter he worked alternately at this and at carpentry, which he had learned during the intervals of other occupations, until 1870, when he and a companion, John Hancock, were "grub-staked" in prospecting by John R. Paul, his brother and William Jennings, they discovering the Bald Eagle and the Golden Gate mines and were offered \$100,000 for the Bald Eagle, but would not sell. After working the mine for some time they did sell at much lower figures, of which Mr. Paul was to receive \$3,500 for his share.

In 1872 Mr. Paul engaged at Bingham Canyon, Utah, with William Goddard in a miner's supply store, having purchased previously a small lot on which to erect a butcher shop. Through the sale by Goddard of one-half of the business, legal complications arose, three months later the courts awarding Mr. Paul the stock of goods, but he was again crippled by the foreclosure of a mortgage he had given and three months later he sold his interests. He then engaged in driving a four-mule team in hauling provisions to the choppers and

other workmen of Jennings & Cooley, who held a contract to build a telegraph line from Salt Lake City to Ruby Valley, and while this work was in operation the Indians were very hostile, and many skirmishes resulted, but through their personal friendship for Mr. Paul he was never injured, although sometimes it appeared as if his life was near an end. From Bingham Canyon Mr. Paul came to Idaho, and, with his brothers, took building contracts from the Oregon Short Line Railroad; all of the town of Aramo was built by them and nearly all of the railroad buildings from Franklin north to the Montana line. Returning after the completion of this labor to the Cache Valley, he was there employed as a carpenter and builder for three years.

On March 17, 1883, he came to Rexburg, where his first labor was the building of a ferry across the north (Henry) fork of the Snake River, being associated in this line with Thomas E. Ricks, and it proved a profitable investment. On March 27th of that year he commenced to break ground for farming purposes, taking twenty acres for himself and twenty acres for his brother Walter in the general field, which at that time was the only ground under irrigation. Mr. Paul put in the first headgates of the canal, which was only three miles long, and also was the cook of the construction party, the diet consisting largely of venison and other wild meat and fish. In 1884 Mr. Paul framed the first grist-mill of the county, a man from Cache Valley putting in the machinery, and after the completion of the mill he took up a homestead of 160 acres of land on Teton Island, "farming it" for two years, and also established the first meat market of Rexburg and the first livery stable. He also started a cattle ranch at Teton, devoting his attention to full-blooded and high-grade Durham stock, but by reason of deep snows

preventing ranging and having no feed, he lost most of his herd, and after remaining on the ranch three years, with his son, he returned to Rexburg, where he helped build the co-operative store. Thence he went to St. Anthony, where during the three years of his stay he assisted in the construction of most of the buildings of that rapidly growing town, thereafter engaging again in the meat business for four years, packing much pork for various parties. During the past two years he has given his attention entirely to carpentry, working on nearly all of the new structures of Rexburg. From this rapid review it will be seen that Mr. Paul is an alert, decided, accurate business man, who views public matters of a local character in a broad-minded manner, being liberal and prompt in aiding anything his judgment tells him is for the benefit of the people. In national politics he identifies himself with the Republican party, but cares nothing for political prominence or the honors or emoluments of public office.

On July 16, 1864, Mr. Paul married Miss Martha Z. Huntington, of Nauvoo, Ill., whose father was an Indian interpreter in service of the United States government and whom she accompanied to Utah in 1847, and later to Pueblo with the Mormon brigade, of which he was a member, at Pueblo watching for months by his bedside while he was suffering from a severe illness. The children of this marriage are Fanny E. (Mrs. George A. Little), Zina P. (deceased), Georgiana F. (deceased), Susan (deceased), Martha P. (Mrs. James Purser), Dimmick H. The mother did not survive the birth of the last child, but nursed him before she died. On October 11, 1884, Mr. Paul and Miss Mary E. Westover, of Mendon, Utah, were wedded and their children are Walter R., Mary L., Grace, Edith A., Findley W., Oakley and Louis.

## LOUIS M. BRIAN.

Actively engaged in a field of industrial endeavors which require the keenest business ability and the most sagacious financing to conduct in these days of great competition, by his straightforward methods of conducting trade winning not alone success but the permanent friendship of his numerous patrons, Louis M. Brian is a true son of the West, his birth occurring on March 16, 1877, at Mill Creek, Utah, being the son of Daniel G. and Martha (Ashworth) Brian, natives of the Eastern states who, in compliance with the injunctions laid upon the faithful by the teachings of the Mormon missionaries, came to the land of Zion in an early day, coming "the plains across" with one of the slow-marching cavalades of Mormon emigrants, their oxen taking months to travel the mighty distance separating the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers from the Great Salt Lake. The father first engaged as a teacher in the schools of Salt Lake City, thereafter owning and superintending the operations of two sawmills and a shingle mill, subsequently to this coming to Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho, among the pioneer settlers in 1885, there purchasing a city lot, erecting a residence and engaging as a dealer in sewing machines until the time of his death, in 1889. Louis M. Brian remained with his mother until he had attained his eleventh year, aiding in farming operations and in clearing away the sagebrush growth from the arid land, and at the age of twenty-one years engaged in the picturesque employment of "riding the range," continuing to be thus employed until 1900, when he accepted a position with the Singer Sewing Machine Co. as their representative in the east half of Fremont and Bingham counties, this state. He is now engaged in caring for its interests in this connection. During their construction Mr. Brian gave his assist-

ance in the building of the Lewisville Canal and the Great Feeder, and is a shareholder in both companies, and in many and various ways also he has contributed to public matters of local importance and is known as a popular and generous citizen whose heart is in the right place. He views national and other political situations from the viewpoint of the Republican party, heartily supporting its candidates at the successive elections.

On Christmas day, 1898, a pleasing event to Mr. Brian occurred, none other than his marriage with Miss Margaret Kinghorn, a daughter of Alexander and Jane (Campbell) Kinghorn, a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, her parents joining the Mormon church at the early pilgrimage to Salt Lake City, where they also came from Scotland, making their home until 1884, when they transferred their residence to Lewisville, Idaho, where they availed themselves of the homestead right to 160 acres of land, the father with three sons acquiring title to 640 acres, one whole section, and here they are conducting prosperous farming and stockraising.

Three winsome children have come to bless the fireside of Mr. and Mrs. Brian, namely: Josie Belle, born October 15, 1899; Lester Monroe, born February 19, 1902, and Maggie May, born July 11, 1904.

## WILLIAM T. REEVES.

For nearly twenty years one of the prominent attorneys and leaders of the Democratic party of southeastern Idaho, having been the nominee of his party, not only for the office of district judge, but also twice for the high position of attorney general of the state, the eloquent and talented gentleman whose name heads this review has been a very active factor in numerous fields of the development of the section of Idaho where he has maintained his

home, ever standing in the front rank of the representative citizens of the state.

Descending from that solid Scotch-Irish stock which has formed such a valuable constituent element in the building up of the American republic, William T. Reeves was born at Kinkleville, Ky., on January 21, 1855, being the son of William H. H. and Penelope B. (White) Reeves, the father a native of Richmond, Va., and the son of George Reeves, an emigrant from the north of Ireland to the Old Dominion, while the mother had her nativity in Tennessee. George Reeves brought his family and made his home in Kentucky, where he and his wife, as well as their children, long maintained their residence as useful and beneficial and prosperous citizens. Here also the parents of Judge Reeves passed their lives of intelligent endeavor and passed to the silent land, the father accomplishing seventy-eight years of life and the mother sixty-one.

The literary education of Judge Reeves was acquired at the Kentucky schools, supplemented by attendance at the excellent college located at Blandville, in that state, where also he engaged in the diligent study of law under the competent tutelage of an older brother, who was there established as a lawyer of no mean ability. In 1875 he was admitted to practice in his native state, and for ten years there won credit and honors as an energetic, brilliant and successful practitioner in the courts.

In 1885 he removed to Idaho, where, at the then brisk railroad town of Eagle Rock, he established himself as an attorney, but was soon induced to change his residence and office to Blackfoot, the county-seat of the large county of Bingham. His personal qualities and his knowledge of the law soon brought him acquaintanceship and friends among the ablest professional men of the state and ten years of active life at Blackfoot caused him to stand as one of the prominent and truly progressive

men of the entire state. He became one of the relied-upon campaigners of the Democratic party of the state, and in many successive campaigns he did highly effective work, not only in counsel but as a forceful speaker on the rostrum and on the "stump." Removing to Boise from Blackfoot, he there added largely to the high reputation he had previously gained, then removed to Pocatello, where he has since been located, having a valuable practice of a highly representative character and acquiring property of intrinsic worth.

A natural student of law, Judge Reeves goes to the bottom of all cases he undertakes, building up a solid array of precedents and authorities difficult for an opponent to overthrow, and presenting them to the court in well-linked arguments, made entertaining by flashes of wit and humor. As a counsellor he discourages litigation unless his client has a cause founded in equity as well as technicalities of law, unswerving integrity and effective ability being marked characteristics of his nature.

Broad and tolerant in his views of life, he has won a large number of warm personal friends, while in brotherhood circles he has for years stood high in the fraternal society of Odd Fellows. His life has been well spent. He has met every obligation that has devolved upon him, has honestly and faithfully performed every trust, whether of a public, private or professional character, and by his fidelity to principle has commanded universal commendation and respect. Such men are ever valuable citizens and the promoters of the advancement and weal of the state.

The marriage relations of the Judge have been most felicitous. His wife was in maidenhood a Miss Jennie T. Thomas, also a native of Kentucky, and to their home of culture and refinement have come the following children: George W., Charles R., Ellen G., Mae, Simrell and William F., Jr.

## ERASTUS G. FARMER.

Although of English parentage, Erastus G. Farmer, of Clifton, Oneida county, this state, was born on American soil and is in all respects thoroughly American in feeling, aspirations, public spirit and devotion to every element of greatness for his country. His life began on June 29, 1861, in Douglas county, Neb., while his parents, Edward and Elizabeth E. (Wright) Farmer, were on their way to Utah to join the great body of the Mormon church, of which they had become members before leaving England, the land of their nativity. They had come to the United States in 1855 and settled in New York City, where the father was employed in a factory until the spring of 1861. They then started for Utah and on the way fell in with a company of emigrants who were also going there and had halted at Florence, in Nebraska, near Omaha. There occurred the birth of their son Erastus and soon after that event they resumed their journey and reached Salt Lake City on September 29th. They at once took up their residence at Fort Herriman, Salt Lake county. The next spring the father went with a company of settlers to the Bear Lake country, on the border of this state and Utah, but owing to the state of his health at the end of the year was obliged to return to his former home. He then located at Salt Lake City and after remaining there two years and fully recovering his health again settled his family at Fort Herriman and went to farming. The mother died there on February 14, 1889, and in 1898 the father again moved to Salt Lake, where he is still living. Their son Erastus was reared and educated at Herriman and worked with his father on the farm and attending the stock until the spring of 1883. He was then called on a mission to North Carolina, where he remained until October, 1885. On his return he was employed

in hauling ore from Bingham to Sandy for a year, and early in 1886 he was married and then engaged in farming and raising sheep, in company with an uncle, at Herriman, where he remained until the spring of 1890. At that time he disposed of his interests there but continued his residence at that place and worked for various stockmen in the neighborhood for two years. In the autumn of 1891 he leased a band of sheep, and in the spring of 1892 brought them to Idaho. Here he bought a ranch, two miles south of Clifton, and moved his family there, making it his home and the base of his sheep and farming industries until the early part of 1895, when he bought the ranch on which he now lives, two miles north of Clifton, on which he has since resided, although still owning the other place. He is one of the leaders in the sheep business in that section of the state and conducts his business with enterprise and a commendable breadth of view. To the church in which he was born and reared he has ever been devoted and serviceable. No interest in its keeping has appealed to him for aid without a prompt and generous response, and no duty it has laid upon him has ever been slighted or neglected. In the fall of 1893 he was counsellor to Bishop Garner, of the Clifton ward, and served him in that capacity until his retirement from the bishopric. Then, on January 26, 1896, Mr. Farmer was himself ordained as the bishop of the ward and still holds this important position. In politics he is an earnest Republican and has been continuously loyal and helpful to his party, attending its conventions as a delegate and serving for a number of years as justice of the peace at its behest. At present he is serving as chairman of the county central committee.

On January 12, 1887, at Logan, Utah, Mr. Farmer was married to Miss Mary E. Holt, who was born and reared in Utah. Her parents were Edward D. and Emma (Billings)

Holt, natives of England. They became members of the Mormon communion in that country, and in 1862 emigrated to America and located in Utah. They made their home at Salt Lake City for a number of years, then moved to South Jordan, where they remained until 1898, when they returned to Salt Lake. There the father died in November, 1900, and the mother now makes her home at South Jordan. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Farmer comprises seven living children, Eva Grace, Erastus L., Elsie M., Ivy P., Golden H., Emma E. and Truman E. Their first born child, Nellie M., died on July 16, 1889, at the age of fifteen months.

#### NERIAH R. LEWIS.

Neriah R. Lewis, who is prominent in church and public affairs in Bannock county, this state, and is one of the leading farmers and stockgrowers of southern Idaho, first saw the light of this world in Macoupin county, Ill., where he was born on March 10, 1843. His parents were Neriah and Rebecca (Hendricks) Lewis, born in Kentucky and early residents in Illinois. They became Mormons in the early days of the church, and in 1846 moved with its great body of members to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the way to a new home to be located in the farther West. They, with many other members of the church, crossed the Missouri into Nebraska and passed the first winter in that state. Their provisions were not abundant and the comforts of life in other respects were none too plentiful; but the Indians were friendly and hospitable and they got through the winter without any serious mishaps. In the spring of 1847 they settled on land near Weston, Mo., and there they raised a crop, and finding the conditions of their situation favorable, remained until the spring of 1851. They then started for Utah by the usual route and

means, and arrived at Salt Lake City in October. They took an allotment of land south of the city and engaged in farming, making their home, however, in the town until 1857. An Indian outbreak at that time caused them to move south with other settlers, and in the ensuing fall, after quiet had been restored, they located at Richmond, where they engaged in farming until the spring of 1864. They were among the first settlers in that region, ten families having located there in the fall of 1859. Mr. Lewis's brother William and his family being of the number, which was the beginning of civilization for that portion of Utah. At Richmond and Salt Lake Mr. Lewis received such educational training as the circumstances afforded, but the exigencies of the situation for almost everybody made these necessarily limited in scope and volume, and his equipment for the battle of life was mainly drawn from his own resources and experience. His mother died at Salt Lake in 1854, and soon afterward the family moved to Richmond. He worked with his father on the farm until his services were required to aid in conducting a company of emigrants across the plains from the Missouri River. After his return to Utah he assisted his father on the farm one season and then carried on farming operations in company with an uncle until he was of age. In 1864, when the freighting business between Corinne, Utah, and points in Montana began, he engaged in the work as a teamster, and some little time later he had a freighting outfit of his own, and also conducted a farm at Richmond. In 1867 he quit freighting and settled on this farm, which he had owned for a number of years, and from that time until 1883 he devoted himself almost exclusively to his farm and stock business, with employment at intervals during the winter months on the construction work of the Utah Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads, which were then building.

His farm was one of the best and most productive in the vicinity of Richmond and was farmed with every attention to detail and with the most approved methods available. During his residence there he was an earnest worker in the church, and was also captain of the local police force for eight years. In 1882, in the autumn of the year, he was called to the bishopric of Oxford in this state, to succeed William F. Fisher, who had resigned, and in January, 1883, he was ordained to the office. He then purchased the land he now occupies and in March moved his family to Oxford. The land was covered with wild sagebrush when he bought it and required about a year for its clearing and preparation for tillage. He at once built the dwelling in which he lives; which, although built in those early times and with their limited facilities, is well up-to-date even now and might fairly be pointed out as a representative home of the town. When he became bishop the ward was in Cache stake, and fifteen months later, when Oneida stake was formed, the headquarters were fixed at Oxford. The ward covers a large extent of territory and under his management it has progressed rapidly in every line of material and spiritual development. Oxford was originally in Oneida county, then in Bingham, and is now in Bannock; so, without changing his residence, Mr. Lewis has lived in three counties within a period of twenty years, which fact shows something of the rapidity of the growth of population and material resources in this part of the country. His ranch is a mile and a half east of the town and is well cultivated, highly improved and full of the evidence of progress and skillful management. His stock industry is large and profitable, and its products are of high grade and always in good condition. In the public life of the community the bishop takes an active and leading part, but he has no desire for political office and steadfastly de-

clines all overtures looking in that direction. He was married, on January 20, 1864, at Richmond, Utah, to Miss Amanda J. Allred, a native of Illinois, daughter of Isaac and Julia A. (Taylor) Allred, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky. They came to Utah in 1851 and engaged in farming at Centerville, where they were the first settlers, and later in Sanpete county, where the father died in 1859. The mother died at Richmond in May, 1898. Twelve children have been born to the Lewis family, Robert C., William A., Rebecca A. and Augusta L. (twins), M. Laura (Mrs. Fisher), Isaac N., George W., Julia E. (Mrs. Merrill), Clarence L., Nellie P. (Mrs. Beckstead), Lillie V. and Edna V., the two last named living at home.

#### EDWARD E. COX.

There has been no movement of the people from the dawn of civilization that has been more noble or undertaken by so great a degree of principle from the days of the Crusades or the Mohammedan hegira than that grand procession of Mormon emigrants who, to secure the blessings of freedom and the opportunity to worship God according to their own light and in their own manner, crossed the thousands of miles of wilderness plains, inhabited by wild buffalo and wilder and more dangerous Indians, pressing on steadily to the land where nothing but stretches of solid water and sagebrush plains awaited their coming. Surely, looking at the Utah of today, one must be impressed with the thought that there was back of this movement a power before which all human energies shrink into nothingness. Where but a brief century ago existed a dreary desert is now a land of gardens and fields that return an opulent reward for labor bestowed, and cities the splendor of which are unsurpassed by any in the world's wide acreage. A descend-

ant of one of those early families of emigrants and himself born in the "promised land," at Lehi, Utah, in 1852, a son of Edward and Hannah (Ashton) Cox, Edward E. Cox is now actively engaged in the varied lines of industrial and business operations in Bingham county, Idaho, where he was one of the first to be connected with the grand system of irrigation which has wrought such great results in the county of his residence and has been a potent factor in nearly every department of activity that has added to the development and improvement of the community.

Edward Cox is a descendant of several generations who have been ardent believers in the faith of the Latter Day Saints, his grandfather, Daniel Cox, a native of Illinois and a farmer in that state until he was set apart by Brigham Young as an elder, thereafter passing his life for a time in Illinois and Iowa, then crossing the plains with his son Edward, and becoming one of the pioneer settlers and developing factors of Lehi, where he made his home until his death, when he was holding the position of presiding elder in his church. His son, Edward, was born in Iowa, and the immigration with which he crossed the plains was that of 1849, their caravans consisting of ox teams. He engaged in farming at Lehi, where he is still residing at the age of seventy years, holding the office of elder in his church. Mrs. Harriet (Ashton) Cox was a native of England, who emigrated with her mother, Alicia Ashton, to Provo, Utah, and was married in Lehi to her husband, to whom she was a diligent, faithful and efficient helpmeet, enjoying the regard and esteem of the entire community, becoming the mother of twelve children, and dying at the age of fifty-six years, at Lehi, in 1895, her loss being felt as a grievous blow by the entire circle of her acquaintances.

Edward E. Cox, a vigorous and ambitious youth, passed his life until the age of twenty-

five years at Utah, receiving the advantage of the excellent schools and becoming practically versed in the knowledge of husbandry of this section. In 1884 he came to the new lands of Bingham county, locating on a homestead of 160 acres, and engaging in general farming and stockraising, applying himself with all the energy of his nature to the development of a beautiful homestead from the unpropitious appearance of its original state. Possessed with more than an ordinary share of determination and ability, he overcame all obstacles and now holds in fee simple one of the finest estates in this section of the country, having placed upon his ranch the best of improvements and having the advantages of the irrigation systems which he has done so much to develop, being one of the originators and developing forces of the Eagle Rock Irrigation system. He has taken especial pains in the raising of horses and hogs and can show fine specimens of blooded stock in both of these lines. Mr. Cox has the distinction of being one of the representative men of the county and connected with various lines of activity, while in matters of public interest of a local nature he is distinctively active and is doing valuable work in the educational interests of his section as chairman of the school board in district No. 35, while in religious affiliations he adheres to the church of his fathers, and is a man of integrity, wise counsel and determinate character. In 1885, just before making his home in Bingham county, Mr. Cox was united in matrimony with Miss Margaret Hammer, a native of Denmark and a daughter of Hans Hammer, who on coming to the United States located as a farmer at Lehi, Utah, where he is still residing, but has changed his occupation, being now engaged in a prosperous livery business. A number of bright children constitute the household of Mr. and Mrs. Cox, and their names in order of birth are as follows: George, Julia, Samuel,

Hannah, Maud, Earl, Dora and Wallace. Although Mr. Cox started in life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has acquired a competency as the radical result of a life of industry, frugality and honorable dealing. In the wilderness where he located the construction of a home was a work of no small undertaking, but by energy and perseverance the necessary improvements were made and visible and tangible evidences of his skill and judgment are everywhere present on his fine estate. A devout and consistent member of his church and a liberal supporter of church interests, he is prominently identified with the march of civilization in this section and is truly pronounced one of the progressive and successful agriculturists of the county.

#### WILLIAM F. FISHER.

Peacefully although vigorously conducting his large mercantile business, which is one of the leading enterprises of the kind in southern Idaho, practicing his profession as a lawyer without ostentation or conspicuous display, although it includes business in two states, earnestly interested in his stock industry which produces some of the finest blooded horses in his section of the country, actively supporting the principles of the Democratic party, to which he yields a loyal and constant allegiance, and working zealously and efficiently in the service of his chosen church, and in all these lines of activity devoted to the general welfare of the community in which he lives, William F. Fisher, of Oxford, Idaho, gives no sign to the passing stranger or the casual observer, in his demeanor, of the adventurous life he has lived or the career of thrilling interest he has had in this Western country. His life, which has been largely passed in the midst of alarms, began on November 16, 1839, at Woolwich, County Kent, England. His parents were

Thomas F. and Jane (Christon) Fisher, of that country, and, with him, were converted to Mormonism in their native land in 1848. In April, 1854, they emigrated to America, making the trip across the Atlantic in a sailing vessel to New Orleans, and coming from there up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Kansas City by steamboat. There the father bought oxen and cattle and fitted up a wagon for the long trip across the plains to Utah. They went first to Weston, Mo., and from there proceeded on their way, arriving at Salt Lake City on November 28, 1854, their train being the last to make the journey that year. They located at Bountiful, Davis county, where the father farmed and worked at his trade as a carpenter, remaining there until his death. He was prominent in public affairs and held many places of trust and importance in the community and county, and was of great value in settling and developing the country. His son William was fifteen years of age when the family reached Utah and had been moderately well educated in his native land. He was strong and willing, animated by high hopes and filled with lofty aspirations, and was thus prepared to take up the duties of life at an early age. He remained at Bountiful with his parents, working on the farm, until the spring of 1859, when he entered the employ of the Chorpening Mail Co., for whom he packed mail on mules with pack-saddles for a year. At that time the United States mails were carried through this country only once a month, and during the period of service with this company he kept a mail station for about six months at Gravelly Ford on the Humboldt River, and while there had the pleasure of cooking a meal for Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, who was then making a trip through the country. From April to July, 1860, he rode the pony express between Ruby Valley and Butte Station, in Nevada. The Indian

outbreak of that summer extended all along the route. It began with the killing of two men at Dry Creek, Nev., and was kept up with the massacre of many settlers and expressmen, whom the savages scalped, mutilated and burned at the stake. Mr. Fisher was the expressman who brought the news of the outbreak from Roberts Creek to Shell Creek, and soon afterward the settlers and others who were at the mercy of the infuriated Indians were pleased to see two companies of United States cavalry in their midst, who, after a number of furious engagements, succeeded in subduing the braves. In July, 1860, Mr. Fisher covered the distance between Ruby Valley and Salt Lake City, 300 miles, in thirty-five hours, with only sixteen changes of horses, the Indians having destroyed the stations and killed the keepers and horses at many places on the route. In November of the same year he carried the returns of the presidential election from Salt Lake City to Faust's Station, a distance of seventy-five miles, in four hours and twenty minutes. The ensuing winter of 1860-61 was noted for the length, frequency and severity of its storms. One night in January of that winter he was out in a storm all night and part of the next day, being exposed to the fury of the elements eighteen hours, having lost his way on the route from Camp Floyd to Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1862 he quit the express and moved to West Bountiful, where he remained until the fall of 1864, when he moved to Richmond, in the Cache Valley. There he bought land and was occupied in farming for some time, then took a contract on the Central Pacific Railroad in construction work. He afterward had similar contracts with the Utah Central, the Bingham Central, the Wasatch & Jordan Valley, the Utah Northern, and several other roads, working on them until 1871, when he went on a church mission to the Middle states. In the spring of 1872 he returned to

Richmond and in 1874 began a mercantile business there. In the spring of 1876 he was called to move his family and effects to Oxford, then in Oneida county, this state, and in August, 1877, was ordained bishop of that place. In this position he served with great credit to himself and benefit to the church until 1882, when he resigned. He did not, however, move his family to this region until 1878, after he had bought land and built a home for them. Within that year he opened a general store at Oxford and this enterprise he is still conducting with a steadily expanding trade. His residence is one of the best in the town, and the store is on the same lot which he bought in 1876. From his advent into the county he has been active and influential in public affairs. He was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county assessor in 1878, and was re-elected in 1880 and again in 1882. All of what is now Bannock county was then in Oneida, and the territory was large, the duties of his office being correspondingly voluminous and difficult. In 1879 he bought a farm one mile south of Oxford and has given a due share of his attention to farming and raising stock since then. It was in that year also that he was admitted to practice at the Idaho bar, and in 1882 he was admitted in Utah. His profession is, like all his other attainments, the result of his own efforts and capacity. He is essentially a self-made man in every particular, seeing clearly from the beginning what he wished to do and be, and working assiduously to the end in view. Almost from his first entry into the state he has filled the office of notary public, discharging the duties of the office, as he does everything else, with a conscientious regard for the general welfare and without any special consideration for personal interests. Since 1898 he has been district horticultural inspector of Oneida, Bannock and Bear Lake counties, and in this position also

has rendered efficient and valuable service to the people. One of his special aspirations in connection with his farming and stock business has been to raise the standard of horses in the portion of the state to which he belongs, and to this work he has diligently addressed himself. He has bred and handled the purest strains of high grades, and has been influential in inducing others to do the same, and thus the county and surrounding country is indebted to him for a valuable stimulus in the direction of a permanent improvement in the character of its live stock. From his youth his church has had the benefit of his most ardent devotion and most faithful and efficient service. No means of grace to the promotion of its interests has been overlooked by him, and no element of its beneficent activity has appealed to him in vain for support. On January 1, 1861, he was married, at Salt Lake City, to Miss Millennium Andrus, who was born at Nauvoo, Ill., the daughter of Milo and Abigail J. (Daley) Andrus, natives of New York. Her parents came to Utah in 1848 and made their home at Salt Lake. The father was prominent in missionary work for the church. He died at Oxford, this state, on June 19, 1893, and the mother on October 27, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher have had eleven children, namely: William E., L. May (Mrs. Carlson), Thomas M. (deceased), John E. (deceased), Frederick J. (deceased), George H., Roy C. (deceased), Minnie J. (Mrs. Ellsworth), Stella J. (Mrs. Brossard), Ray Homer and Victor R. The two last named make their home with their parents. The others are established in life and prosperous in their respective occupations.

#### WILLIAM BODILY.

The colonizing spirit of Great Britain, which has laid all quarters of the globe under tribute to her commerce and made her the mis-

tress of the sea, carrying her morning drum-beat in equal pace with the mounting sunbeams in their beneficent march around the world has had its counterpart in the history of our own country, although in reverse order, and has helped to make our land great and prosperous at home as hers is abroad. While she has been sending people out in every direction for conquest in foreign climes, we have been liberal in naturalization and have welcomed them in from all lands to our own bountiful harvest of opportunity and material wealth. William Bodily, of Fairview, and his parents and brothers have been instruments in both lines of activity, and have been the promoters and beneficiaries of both forms of enterprise. Mr. Bodily was born on May 14, 1842, in Northamptonshire, England, the son of Robert and Jane (Pittam) Bodily, and when he was three years old the parents moved with their family to Cape Town in South Africa, where the mother country was just then pushing the development of her colony. The father was a stone-mason and his first work in his new home was to assist in completing the fortifications at the Cape of Good Hope, which occupied him two years. From there he moved to Port Elizabeth, where he was employed at his trade for a period of five years. He then bought property at Bushman's River, about half way between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, the section having been originally a grant of 300 acres by the government for a place of entertainment called in that country an inn. Mr. Bodily purchased the grounds and buildings from their former owner and conducted the inn successfully for a number of years, carrying on at the same time a flourishing business as a wheelwright and blacksmith. Soon after their settlement at this place the parents were converted to Mormonism, and in 1860 they came to America, landing at Boston in the spring of the year, and at once made their way over

over the plains to Utah, the ox-team train to which they were attached being commanded by Capt. William Budge, now an esteemed resident of Paris, this state. In the spring of 1861 they settled at Kaysville, Utah, where they secured land and engaged in farming, the father working at his trade also. He died at Kaysville on April 15, 1892, and his widow still makes her home there. Their son William was educated in Cape Colony and was eighteen years old when the family came to the United States. Here he assisted his father on the farm until 1862, when he was sent by the church to Omaha to conduct a party of emigrants to Utah. On his return he remained at home a few months, and in 1864 was married and moved to Eden, in the Ogden Valley, where he bought a farm and tilled it until 1867. The next three years were passed at Kaysville, and in 1871 he moved to Hyde Park, in the Cache Valley, remaining there until 1872, when he came to live in the upper part of the valley. He located on the ranch which he now occupies in Fairview precinct, eight miles south of Preston, and which has ever since been his home. There was but one other settler in this region at the time of his coming, and, although others soon followed, the trials and privations of the early years were extreme and almost insurmountable. In time, however, by unity and persistency of effort, the small band of hardy pioneers made an impress on the wild waste and it began to return with interest whatever they committed to its care. They were indefatigable in constructing roads, bridges and irrigating canals, and doing all that was possible to push the development of the country, even though their implements of labor were crude and insufficient and the conveniences of life were for the most part unattainable. Mr. Bodily had learned the trade of a carpenter and during the early years of his residence in this neighborhood he found an

urgent and continued demand for his mechanical accomplishments in building dwellings and other structures for the use of the people. Of late years he has devoted his time and energies almost wholly to his farm and his dairy business. From 1877 to 1883 he was employed in the construction of the temple at Logan. This work, although not so far from his home, necessarily interfered in a considerable degree with the development and improvement of the latter. Still he prosecuted this as vigorously as the circumstances would allow, and he has now one of the most advanced and highly cultivated places in the valley. His devotion to the church has always been ardent and paramount. He has been clerk of the ward from its organization and superintendent of the Sunday school for a number of years. In politics he is firmly attached to the Republican party.

On October 29, 1864, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Bodily married with Miss Sarah Talbot, a South African by nativity, daughter of Henry and Ruth (Sweeten) Talbot, natives of England, but for a number of years residents of Cape Colony, emigrating from that country to Utah in 1861. Six children blessed their union, William E., Jane E., Ruth E. (Mrs. Layton), Robert H., Jane R. and Sarah L. (deceased). Their mother died on October 8, 1873, and on January 4, 1875, also at Salt Lake City. Mr. Bodily married his second wife, Miss Delilah McFerson, a native of Utah, daughter of Dimon and Mary A. (Neas) McFerson, the father a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Pennsylvania. They came to Utah in 1851 and settled at Kaysville, where the mother still lives and where the father died on February 14, 1875. This marriage resulted in eight children, seven of whom are living, Mary A. (Mrs. Stewart), Frank E., Charles D., Lydia E., Leah B., D. Dimon and Herbert N. Another daughter, Marian, died on February 22, 1880, at the age of ten months.

## ROSEL J. HYDE.

A pioneer in two states of the Northwest, and displaying in each the qualities of push, enterprise and public spirit, Rosel J. Hyde, of Fairview, has been a potent and serviceable factor in building up the communities in which he has lived and spreading abroad for the benefit of his fellows the stores of wealth and worldly comfort long hidden from the use of man and waiting only for the voice of real sovereignty to bring them forward to their proper service. Mr. Hyde was born on May 25, 1845, in Hancock county, Ill., the son of Rosel and Mary A. (Cowles) Hyde, natives of New York, where they were prosperously engaged in farming. Embracing the Mormon faith in the infancy of the church, they determined early in the forties to join the great body of its people in their "City of Beauty," Nauvoo, Ill., and journeyed thither with their family. They remained at Nauvoo until 1848, when they took up their march with the last company for the new Zion that was to be built on the Pacific slope. They wintered at Council Bluffs and in the spring of 1849 proceeded on their way to Salt Lake City. Here they passed the first four years of their residence in this Western world, the father being occupied in farming near the city. In 1853 they moved to Kaysville, where they settled on an allotment of land and again engaged in farming. There the mother died, on December 1, 1901, and the father, in August, 1903, eighty-six years of age, and a venerated patriarch in the church in whose progress and welfare he had ever taken the greatest interest, serving as counsellor to the bishop at Kaysville for twenty years. The son, Rosel J. Hyde, was eight years old when the family moved to Kaysville, and he there reached years of maturity and received a common-school education. He remained at home working on the farm with his father un-

til his marriage, in 1865, when he began farming for himself near Kaysville, remaining there until October, 1871. At that time he disposed of his interests in Utah and, coming to the northern part of the Cache Valley, he homesteaded on the ranch which he now occupies in Fairview precinct, five miles west of Franklin, Oneida county, Idaho. There were only four or five settlers in this neighborhood when he came hither and the country was almost wholly in a state of nature. They laid hold of the task of redeeming and fructifying it with vigor and stuck to it with persistent diligence, clearing the ground, building roads and bridges, opening canals for irrigation, and in general laying the foundations broad and deep for the present state of advancement and high cultivation for which the region is distinguished. In these works of improvement Mr. Hyde bore an active and serviceable part, and at the same time improved his own land and made it attractive with all the appurtenances of civilized rural life. He from the first also gave great attention to the affairs of his church, taking a particularly active part in teaching and other ward work. He is now a member of the high priesthood in this most energetic and remarkable organization.

On October 10, 1865, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Hyde was joined in marriage with Miss Jane Driggs, a native of Andrew county, Mo., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth A. (Taylor) Driggs, the father born in Allegany county, N. Y., and the mother in Warren county, Ky. They became Mormons in the early days of the history of the church, and soon after joined the great body of its people on the banks of the Mississippi, and the father became one of the guards of Joseph Smith just prior to his capture and assassination at Carthage, Ill. They came to Utah in 1850 and settled at Kaysville, where the father died in 1853 and the mother is still living. The Hyde household has been

blessed with twelve children, six of whom are living, namely: Rosel J., Jr., Martha A., Louisa J., Henry, Uriah H. and Joseph F. Those deceased are Mary E., Amasa H., Samuel, Simpson M., William and Hyrum W.

### FURMAN CAFFERTY.

Furman Cafferty, of Fairview, one of the most substantial and progressive ranchmen of Oneida county, Idaho, was born on September 22, 1851, at Union, Broome county, N. Y., where his parents, George and Emily (Decker) Cafferty, also were native, and where they passed their lives. The ancestors on both sides of the house came to America in Colonial times, and their descendants have been influential in the history of the country wherever they have lived. Mr. Cafferty's father was a capitalist and had large interests in the oil fields of Pennsylvania. He was one of the leading men of his section and remained in Broome county, N. Y., until his death. The mother died in 1860. Their son Furman reached years of maturity and received his education in his native town. He was but a young boy when the Civil war was fought, but he vividly recollects the excitements of the period, which were deeply impressed on his young mind. After leaving school he worked at various occupations, principally railroading and farming, until the spring of 1872. He then came west to Chicago, and after a short period of employment in that city located near Aurora, Ill., where he worked until fall, then started for Corinne, Utah. On the way he was taken ill at Omaha and went to Council Bluffs, where he remained until he recovered his health, when he proceeded to Corinne, arriving there in the fall of the year. This was then the shipping point for different places in Montana by freight teams, and was therefore a place of some importance. He found employment in a smelter

for some time, then engaged in freighting between Corinne and Helena, Mont., his route lying through the Malad Valley. At the first of the following year he returned to Corinne, and thereafter for a time bought mules around Clifton for the nearby markets, and in the spring entered the service of the Central Pacific Railroad as a brakeman, but soon after this engagement began he was injured so seriously in an accident that he was obliged to leave the work and return to his New York home for treatment. He was under the care of the doctors for nearly a year, and in 1878 returned to the West. In the spring of 1879 he came to the northern Cache Valley and settled on the ranch which is now his home, and which is located in the center of Fairview precinct, a name bestowed on the precinct by Mr. Cafferty's brother George, who was engaged in freighting through this country in 1869, and in 1877 took up land near his. George died in 1884. Mr. Cafferty has remained on his homestead conducting progressive farming and dairying industries since he first located it, and gradually improving the place and adding to its fertility and value. It is three miles and a half west of Franklin, and is one of the most desirable places in this part of the county. He has built on it a good stone dwelling and other necessary structures and has brought it to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Cafferty is one of the progressive, enterprising and far-seeing men of this community, and is highly esteemed as such. He is a Democrat in politics and takes a leading part in political affairs. He was sent as a delegate to the state conventions of 1898 and 1900. In addition to his ranch, he has an interest in mining property of value at Mackay, Idaho.

On July 1, 1877, Mr. Cafferty was married to Miss Anna D. Crum, a native of Broome county, N. Y., where the marriage occurred. Her parents were Jonathan and Julia

A. (Ames) Crum, natives of New York, where the father was a prosperous farmer until his death and where the mother still lives on the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Cafferty have four children: Charles F., Julia M., Furman J. and Laura E.

#### WILLIAM W. WOODLAND.

Accounts of pioneer life are always full of interest to the people. This existence is chosen for the purpose of acquiring a home more cheaply than it could be secured in the congested regions of advanced civilization for the enjoyment of the free, wild life of a new country "fresh from the hands of God," to secure freedom from surroundings and restraints more or less unpleasant, or, as is the case of the new settlements of the Mormon church in the West, to obtain freedom to worship God unmolested and according to the dictates of their own conscience, the same motive that actuated the passengers of the Mayflower on that memorable westward voyage which terminated at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Prominent as a pioneer of pioneers in the eastern portion of Birmingham county, Idaho, where he has ever taken a most active and a leading part in the reduction of the sagebrush wilderness and in the conversion of the desert spaces into productive farms through his aid in assisting settlers to here make their homes, William W. Woodland, the first settler north of Bear River in his section of the state, well deserves the preserving record of the historian.

Mr. Woodland's ancestry traces back through his grandparents, John and Rhoda (Brown) Woodland, during many years of American life to early English emigrants, his forefathers coming to Virginia, antecedent to the Revolutionary war, in which several of the name rendered efficacious and valiant service, his paternal grandfather, a large planter and

slave owner, serving as a colonel under General Washington during that struggle. W. W. Woodland, however, was born in Edwards county, Ill., on January 2, 1832, being the son of John and Celia (Steepleford) Woodland, the father having his birth at Norfolk, Va., on March 27, 1776, while the mother came into being in Barren county, Ky., on May 7, 1801. They became early pioneers of Edwards county, wrought well in the upbuilding of that section of Illinois and developed a fine farm from the virgin prairie land. Becoming believers in the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints, in consequence thereof receiving the bitter persecutions extended at that time to the people of their belief, in 1850 they turned from the place and associations rendered so dear to them by years of residence and traveled the thousands of miles of outstretching plains to secure on the sparsely settled sagebrush lands of Utah the religious privileges denied them in the land which they had chosen as their permanent home. In Utah the parents settled at Willard and were valuable members of the community until their death, the father passing away on November 8, 1872, and the mother on October 12, 1883.

At the early age of sixteen years did the immediate subject of this review commence life for himself, for a number of years diligently laboring at various employments in Utah, and in 1852 going to California, where he was for years a drover. He became a member of a company of Mormon minute-men, organized to repel the expected attack of Indians in 1849, and of this historic company he continued to be a member for twenty years. Mr. Woodland returned to Utah in 1856 and, in considering the most feasible location to establish a home, he became acquainted with southern Idaho, concluded to become one of its people, and in 1864 secured from the government the nucleus of his present highly improved and

productive ranch of 255 acres, and from that time to the present no citizen in a wide range of country has been more generally known or done more to develop the resources and build up the settlement of his county. He was a pioneer settler on the west side of Bear River and experienced at the early day his full share of the vicissitudes of extreme frontier life. In all public matters of a local nature he has taken his full share of the labors, hardships, trials, disappointments and successes, ever being a man to whom others have looked for counsel, advice and assistance, and one to whom the present population is largely indebted for the wealth and prosperity everywhere in evidence in this highly favored region.

While working for the public good in numerous ways, he has not been neglectful of his own interests and fortune has come to him with open hands. His large home farm comprises 255 acres of well-improved and well-irrigated land, which is also the center of extensive live-stock operations, large droves of valuable Shorthorn cattle bearing his brand on the surrounding ranges. Mr. Woodland, James Whitaker and Henry Woodland built the first sawmill in this county in 1865. The subject was a leading factor in the establishment of the Malad Co-operative Store and a large stockholder therein, was a pioneer in organizing and in building the irrigation canal of the Portneuf Co., and is the owner of valuable realty at Oneida. From the first he has been called to various official stations, discharging their responsible duties with conceded ability, while in the Mormon church he has been a faithful holder of many official places, holding that of counsellor to the bishop for many years.

This sterling pioneer has for many years had the efficient cooperation of his very capable wife, with whom he was united in marriage on July 12, 1862, her maiden name being

Laura Peters, a daughter of David and Laura (Jones) Peters, who emigrated from their native land of Wales to America in 1849 and becoming residents of Brigham City, Utah, in 1852, there residing until their deaths, that of the father occurring in June, 1898, and that of the mother in December, 1899. Their Utah life was passed in conducting farming operations, although in Wales the father was the owner and manager of a large woolen factory.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Woodland have been born fourteen children: William N., born November 22, 1863; John D., born February 24, 1865, died September 17, 1866; Laura L., born June 10, 1867; Celia J., born April 4, 1869, died October 21, 1895; Dicy E., born November 25, 1870; Sarah E., born October 19, 1872, died October 29, 1873; Lillian D., born April 14, 1874; P. Myrtle, born December 29, 1875; Thomas M., born January 11, 1878; Mary R., born February 20, 1880; Daniel P., born February 17, 1882; Charlotte R., born June 29, 1884; Pearl T., born September 21, 1886; Hazel, born September 3, 1889, died December 15, 1894.

#### RICHARD RAWLINGS.

For thirty-five years a resident of the Northwest, and having contributed nearly thirty years of the time in useful and productive labor to the development of this section of our country, Richard Rawlings, of Fairview, Oneida county, this state, has well earned the rest from active pursuits he is now peacefully enjoying, and is justly entitled to pass the evening of life, which he has reached through toil and tempest, in the pleasing retrospect of the scenes through which he has come to his present state of worldly comfort and general public esteem. He was born in Wiltshire, England, on January 8, 1826, the son of Richard and Sarah (Kingston) Rawlings, who

lived, labored and died in England, as their ancestors did for many generations before them. The father was a wood merchant and with fidelity and diligence performed all the duties allotted to him in every relation of life, winning the regard of his fellows and seeking no reward except the proper guerdon for his toil and the approval of his own conscience. The mother was in every way equal to him in worth and fidelity, and enjoyed, as he did, the good will and esteem of all who knew her. Their son Richard was reared and educated in his native land and as he approached years of maturity became a farmer and stockgrower. He followed these occupations until 1868 in the neighborhood of his paternal home, and in that year determined to seek the association of the people with whom he had affiliated in religious faith some fourteen years before and make his home near the central altars of the Mormon church. He accordingly set sail for the United States on the Constitution, the last of the sailing ships to go out of commission as a passenger boat. When he reached Utah he sent his family to Salt Lake City and himself went to work for the Union Pacific Railroad, in whose employ he remained until the spring of 1869. He then entered the service of Brigham Young, attending his cattle on the ranches, and bringing them into Cache Valley in the vicinity of Logan. He continued to work for the great Mormon leader three years, at the end of which he was chosen to take charge of the church herds, and held this employment four years. In July, 1876, he moved into the locality in which he now lives and settled on the ranch which has since been his home in Fairview precinct, three and one-half miles south of Preston. Here he was until recently continuously occupied in farming and raising stock, and with such success and credit that he rose to a position of leadership among the cattlemen of this section. In 1895 he turned the

management of his stock interests and farming operations over to his sons and has since that time lived retired from active business. The young men owned land adjoining his and, with the addition of his ranch, which is one of the largest and best in this part of the county, they have enough to engage all their faculties and satisfy the energies and ambition by which they have become known as among the most successful and progressive men in the business in southern Idaho. In church work the father has always been active and has served in the high priesthood since 1892. In November, 1845, in Wiltshire, England, he was married to Miss Prudence M. Rawlings, bearing the same name as his own but no kin to him. They have had nine children, Ann, Matilda (deceased), Mary A., Honor, Sarah, James, Ethan, Ethar and Walter. His wife died on December 31, 1868.

#### ROBERT BARNES.

Back for many generations and centuries in England can be traced the lineage of the prosperous farmer of Bingham county, Idaho, whose name heads this review and who is one of the progressive men of this rapidly advancing section of the Union, whose prosperity and development move hand in hand to the perfecting of one of the finest types of an American community people by the finest characters of an American life. His grandfather, John Barnes, passed the unusually long life of 100 years (lacking only a small number of days) in the peaceful and uneventful life of an English farmer, being held high in the esteem of the community for his sterling worth and deep piety, in addition to the important qualities of industry and determination of purpose. Among his children was James F. Barnes, who thoroughly prepared himself by steady and technical training for a line of mechanical labor for

which he was well adapted, and in which he continued in his native land until he became a convert to the doctrines of the Mormon church, as taught by its faithful missionaries. In 1882 he crossed the ocean westward with a Mormon company and immediately proceeded to Utah, where he located as a farmer at South Cottonwood, Salt Lake county, and being prospered in his undertakings, he there remained in diligent industry until 1885, when, learning of the widespread opportunities for acquiring a home of unequalled advantages in the lands of Bingham county, Idaho, he traveled hither, and, finding his anticipations more than realized, he located a homestead claim in an advantageous locality, sixteen miles northeast of Idaho Falls, in the vicinity of the present postoffice of Prospect. Here he maintained his home until his death, his improvements steadily gaining in number and in worth, until his property was greatly enhanced in value and here Mr. Barnes was residing when the fell summons of death called him from earth, in 1859, at the age of sixty-two years, while standing high in the estimation of the community and faithfully discharging his duties as a high priest in the Mormon church. His wife, whose maiden name was Prudence Elmon, accompanied him from England when they were married, was a true helpmeet to him until her death in 1894, and bore him seven children, sons and daughters. One of these children was Robert Barnes, who was born on December 24, 1857, in England, where he received the educational advantages of the national schools and attained his twentieth year before he accompanied his parents on the journey of thousands of miles to the land of promise on the plains of Utah. His first location in the land of his adoption was in Salt Lake City, and here he remained in useful employment until he came with his father to Idaho, and here he was associated with him in business opera-

tions up to the time of the latter's death, when the full charge of the estate and its contingent industries devolved upon him. Here he is conducting in a methodical and profitable manner the raising of crops that thrive in this region, while in religious circles of the Mormon church he capably holds the position of teacher. In a wide range of acquaintances and business associates, Mr. Barnes is considered one of the representative men of his county and a most valuable citizen. In public matters he is deeply interested, but has not aspired to political station.

On July 25, 1892, Mr. Barnes led to the marriage altar Miss Lucy Stokes, born July 16, 1861, a native of England and a daughter of James and Sarah Stokes, lifelong residents of England, where her father was a skilled engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had four children, Lucy S., born and died on June 1, 1893; Mary Jane, born on January 15, 1895; James Robert, born on March 4, 1896, and Franklin O., born Setember 21, 1897.

#### CHARLES R. HIGHAM.

Charles R. Higham has gained prestige as one of the prosperous farmers and stockmen of Bingham county, Idaho, and his success is the more gratifying when the fact is taken into consideration that it has been done entirely through his own efforts, while his duty in all the relations of life has been such as to gain to him the universal confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He is a man of sturdy character and industrious habits and is thus entitled to mention in this work as one of the progressive men of the state of Idaho.

Mr. Higham was born at Ogden, Utah, on December 10, 1856, being a son of Charles and Jane Higham, natives of England, where they attained maturity, were married and made their home until their emigration from their

native land. They were devout and sincere adherents of the Mormon faith and were desirous of connecting themselves with the rapidly growing colony of their faith, that had been located on the sagebrush plains of Utah, and were among the earliest to join the numbers that were pressing on to that destination. Crossing the plains in 1847, they located in Salt Lake Valley for a period of years as industrious tillers of the soil, and being largely occupied with the development of the section of their residence. In 1863 the family home was made at Ogden, but two years later they removed to Soda Springs, Idaho, thereafter being transferred to Blackfoot and to Fort Hall, while in 1867 they made their permanent residence on Blackfoot River, eight miles north of Blackfoot village. They there resided for a period of ten years, thence in 1877 coming to Birch Creek, where Mr. Higham took up a homestead. In 1878 his parents returned to England for a visit and a year later returned to Utah, and in 1888 sold their possessions on Birch Creek and removed to Ogden, still later selling their property there and returning to England, whence again they took their westward way, making their ultimate destination in Bingham county, Idaho, where they passed the evening of their lives, died and were buried at Blackfoot. Of their three children, two are living, Charles R. and J. W.

Charles R. Higham paid strict attention in early years to the acquisition of the necessary knowledge to properly conduct the agriculture of the West, taking from early childhood an active interest in public affairs and giving close and intelligent attention to the welfare and development of the community. His manhood was attained in the new country of Idaho, entirely free from the contaminating influence so closely connected with the great centers of civilization, and he has ever maintained a life that has compared with the sterling character so

many years manifested by his worthy parents. In 1874, at the age of twenty-four years, Mr. Higham engaged in stockraising, continuing thus employed until in 1879, when he accompanied his brother to Bingham county, in Conant Valley, there taking a squatter's right, this section of the country being yet unsurveyed and lying in all its primitive wilderness. After the government survey of land, Mr. Higham took charge of his homestead right, and is now the proprietor of 320 acres, which is the center of his stockraising operations, he running large herds of cattle and being prospered in his undertakings and holding the reputation of being one of the responsible and well-to-do citizens of the county.

On July 14, 1886, at Idaho Falls, occurred the marriage of Mr. Higham to Mary E. White, a native of Utah and a daughter of William and Matty White, natives of Arkansas. Their children are Charles W. and Mary Medlin. Social in his nature and possessing an interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of his county, Mr. Higham is in every way a representative citizen, and a stalwart believer and supporter of the doctrines of the Republican political party, to which he gives allegiance. Fraternally he belongs to Bingham Lodge, No. 14, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Idaho Falls, and also to the order of Woodmen of the World. The usefulness of Mr. Higham as a citizen has been largely in evidence, for the example and the wisdom of his counsels have stimulated others to beneficial activity and aided in the raising of the standard of the community and the improved values of property in his neighborhood.

#### JOHN B. ROGANTINE.

Having his birth in the far-distant land of sunny Italy, where he was born in 1853, a son of Joachimo and Mary Rogantine, a descend-

ant from a family prominently connected for an unknown period with the activities and agricultural interests of his native land, John B. Rogantine is now a prosperous farmer and stockgrower in Bingham county, Idaho, in which state he has been a resident since 1883, his highly improved and valuable estate being located eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls. His father, who was a son of Joachim Rogantine, was, like him, a lifelong farmer in the land of Italy, and there his death occurred at Lacognio, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, the mother of our subject, died in 1886, at the age of sixty-five years, and lies buried by the side of her husband.

John B. Rogantine was reared on the parental farm in Italy, early becoming inured to the labors appertaining thereto, laboring earnestly even as a child in farm work. His early educational advantages were extremely meager, but they have been supplemented through his practical association with men and affairs until he has a valuable amount of practical knowledge which effectively supplements the rudimentary foundation which his study laid in boyhood's days. In 1872 he left the home of his youth, crossed the ocean to New York City, shortly thereafter locating for two years in New Jersey, twenty-two miles from New York City, then proceeded on his westward way, and after a year passed in Chicago, making his home in Nevada for two years, where he was employed in mining. Thence in 1881 he started on a prospecting tour through the mountain districts of Utah, remaining in that section until 1883, when he was one of the pioneers who commenced to settle the section of Bingham county contiguous to Idaho Falls, and here he took up homestead and timber culture claims situated eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and from that time to the present he has given of his energies in developing his property and changing the rugged appearance

of primeval nature into one of prosperous agriculture. He has made permanent improvements of the best character, was the second person to start work on the canal system of the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Water Co., being one of the originators and first members of the corporation, and also being identified in a substantial manner with the Farmers' Friend Irrigation Canal System. He has brought his entire place to a high state of cultivation, its improvements including a commodious and substantial residence and the necessary outbuildings, barns, corrals, etc., for the conducting of an extensive ranch enterprise.

Mr. Rogantine has attained marked success in his efforts since locating in this section of the state, achieving the same entirely through his own industry and determined application, by hard labor and by watchful care producing every dollar represented in his fine homestead, and is a progressive member of society, being decidedly public-spirited in his duty to his political party, to which he gives loyal support, although he has never sought public office. In his efforts in the development of his place he has been ably assisted by his practical wife, Agnes, a native of Denmark, to whom he was married in 1887, she being the mother of five children by a former husband and of one by Mr. Rogantine, whose name is Leo L. Rogantine.

#### CHARLES PANTER.

Among the prosperous, enterprising and successful farmers and stockmen of Bannock county, Idaho, there is none whose lines are cast in fairer places nor whose energy, public spirit, patient industry and quiet, unassuming worth are more in evidence than Charles Panter, the subject of this review, who enjoys a wide popularity among his acquaintances. He was born on May 28, 1872, in

Utah, being the son of William and Emma (Bennett) Panter, who in the early fifties emigrated from their native England, coming direct to Utah, where the father became a farmer, in his church attaining the position of counsellor of the stake Seventies. He is dead, while the widowed mother of the subject is now residing on a farm in the Snake River Valley of Idaho. Thomas Bennett, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Panter, came to Utah from England in one of the early emigrations and long since passed from earth, his widow still residing at West Jordan.

Receiving his education in the district schools of Utah, early in life Mr. Panter commenced the activities of business for himself as a laborer on his brother's ranch, thereafter coming to the Gentile Valley, Bannock county, Idaho, and establishing a home for himself. He secured a suitable tract of unimproved land, engaged in the development of his property, which he has brought into a high state of improvement, securing water for irrigation and by his care, attention and discriminating methods of procedure becoming one of the representative and prosperous farmers of the valley. His chief crops are grain and hay.

On June 27, 1894, Mr. Panter and Miss Maggie Cahoon were united in matrimony. She is a daughter of Rex and Mary (Johnson) Cahoon, her father being born at Nauvoo, Ill., and her mother in Missouri. They settled in the Gentile Valley in early days and have been most useful members of the community, from the pioneer days manifesting a most Christian cordiality and hospitality to all newcomers. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Panter embraces five bright and interesting children. Charles Reynolds, born March 28, 1895; Wilfred, born June 3, 1896; Vera Charlotte, born September 1, 1898; William Jarvis, born November 5, 1900, and Kenneth Dale, born January 24, 1902. The family worthily stands

high in the good graces of the people and they have many friends, who find their cheerful home a center of attractive hospitality. They are especially active in church enterprises, Mr. Panter having long been the superintendent of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, being now the ward clerk and the superintendent of the Sunday school of his ward.

#### HEZEKIAH H. PECK.

The ancestry of this honored citizen of Thatcher, Idaho, comes of the best New England stock. Descended from ancient English families, members of which, however, have domiciled in the Eastern states for many years, Mr. Peck himself was born in Nauvoo, Ill., on March 19, 1845, a son of M. H. and Mary (Thorn) Peck, the father being a native of Vermont and the mother of New York. The father, who was a son of Ebenezer Peck, was a blacksmith by trade and occupation, and after coming to Utah with his family from Nauvoo in 1848, he carried on his trade in Salt Lake City, at the same time overseeing the labors of his ranch, six miles distant from that city. He was a very intelligent man, practically interested in the advancement of the community and in beneficent projects, standing well in public estimation and also in the church for his correct manner of life, for many years holding the office of counsellor to the bishop of his ward. His death occurred on June 17, 1884, his estimable wife, Mary, surviving him, and now, having attained the venerable age of eighty-eight years, she is, at Provo, Utah, tranquilly awaiting the call to cross the river of death. Her strong vitality was inherited, her father dying at the age of ninety-seven years.

Very much as other lads of his age and vicinity passed their youth did Mr. Peck of this review pass his. Under the fostering care of his mother he was well grounded in the good

instructions that have borne good fruit in his after years, while in his father's smithy he was early taught to labor and acquired the theory and the practice of blacksmithing, interspersing these labors with work on the ranch and attendance at school, thus passing the time until he was twenty-one years old. Soon after commencing life for himself Mr. Peck engaged in teaming and freighting between Salt Lake and Omaha, later including Montana in the field of his operations, thereafter being employed in teaming on the Union Pacific Railroad, following this vocation in all for ten years. In 1874 he concluded to adopt ranching as a business and for this purpose sought the valley of his present residence, arriving here on July 16, 1874, and at once occupied the land which he now owns and on which he makes his home. He has largely improved the place, which now consists of 240 acres of land, well-watered, well-improved and with a substantial and comfortable residence and other necessary buildings, corrals, etc., for his stockraising and farming operations, raising fine crops of hay and running a nice drove of cattle. Mr. Peck was postmaster of Gentile Valley, the first office established in this valley, and held the position for ten years. He was also a counsellor to the bishop when this territory was a portion of the Cache stake.

On December 21, 1867, were wedded Mr. Peck and Miss Mary S. Nowlin, a daughter of Byran W. and Mary (Cummings) Nowlin, natives of Tennessee and Maine, the father being born on July 4, 1815, and the mother on April 8, 1830. After their arrival at Salt Lake City Mr. Nowlin worked at carpentry in the city, being employed in the construction of the Temple block. On May 2, 1877, he was accidentally killed while hanging a saw in a lumber mill in Butterfield Canyon. Mrs. Nowlin long survived him, her death occurring at Soda Springs, Idaho, on May 11, 1902. A brief rec-

ord of the twelve children of Mr. and Mrs. Peck will fittingly close this review: Hezekiah, born February 6, 1870, in Salt Lake City; Mary G., born October 30, 1871, deceased; Ivy M., born March 20, 1874; Nellie R., born February 5, 1876; Byran W., born December 31, 1877, died at Ai, Tenn., on February 27, 1900; Horton F., born July 21, 1882; Cecil N., born March 18, 1884; Susie E., born March 4, 1886, died in infancy; G. Fern, born November 6, 1887; G. Ion, born October 9, 1889; Iris, born August 31, 1891, and Dean E., who was born September 11, 1893.

#### L. M. HOPSON.

Two branches of the Hopson family were early established on American soil. The most of the name in New England and the states constituting the Northwest Territory descend from ancestors coming from England to the colonies of Massachusetts and Connecticut in early days, while those of the name who came down through Virginia and Kentucky stock and ancestry may well be proud of their early progenitors in the Jamestown and later colonies of the Old Dominion. Two brothers, Samuel and William Hopson, were early emigrants from England to Virginia. Samuel dying in London before 1750, while on a business visit to the old country. William had been finely educated in England, was well versed in Latin and French and was gifted with a very retentive memory, quick penetration of thought, sound judgment and a handsome person, being tall, stately and of a well-developed and harmonious physique. Devoting himself to the law, for which he had made an ample preparation, he was for many years an attorney of note. A fluent orator, he was often asked to take a candidacy for important and high offices, but his love for rural life prevented his acceptance of any. His home was on a

beautiful estate near the James River, and of his several sons, none followed him in law, being commercial men and planters.

This Hopson family has been a prolific one, sending out stalwart sons to build up new communities in every generation. They were early in Kentucky. Side by side with Boone and Calloway, they participated in the contests with the Indians, and were early carving out plantations and homes from the new lands of the state. In nearly every generation has the name of William Hopson perpetuated that of the first American father of the line, and the bearers of the name have ever been active in the local public affairs of the various sections of their residence, citizens of merit and worth.

One of the representative members of the present generation of the old Virginian family is Leander M. Hopson, of Pocatello, Idaho, a successful and popular grocer of that progressive city. He was a native of Trigg county, Ky., born on February 20, 1845, a son of James D. and Eliza C. Hopson, the mother being a daughter of Evan and Amanda Hopson, and the father following in Trigg county the vocation of a saddler for many years. In the family circle of this household were numbered these children, Leander M., of this review; Lucy A., who married John Wash and is now deceased; William S., a prominent member of the business circles of Pocatello; Charlie A., who is now dead; Catherine (Mrs. Thomas A. Moody), deceased; John D., who is a worthy and prominent attorney and business man of Breckinridge, Tex.

The eldest of the children of his parents, L. M. Hopkins early knew the meaning and the experience of labor. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, becoming well fitted at the age of sixteen years to take the place of clerk in a country store, in the interests of which he gave effective service for a definite term of years, thereafter following ag-

ricultural operations until 1882, when he came to Malad City, Utah, and during the nine years of his residence there he was engaged in various occupations and was the holder of important official positions, among them being the deputy postmaster at Malad and also serving as a very efficient deputy United States marshal.

In 1891 Mr. Hopson removed his residence to the new town of Pocatello, Idaho, where he continues to maintain his home. He was one of the pioneer business men of the place, opening and conducting the second grocery store established in the infant Gale City. This business has developed and extended, has kept pace with the rapid advancement of the town, and, under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hopson, stands in the front rank of the mercantile establishments of its character. His business is centrally located on Cleveland avenue, in the Young Men's Christian Association building, where a large stock of well-selected groceries and other commodities connected with that line are adapted to diversified calls of patrons. His sagacity, thrift and energy have brought to him substantial financial rewards and he is the owner of valuable real-estate interests in Pocatello and in Ogden, Utah. He has ever kept the even tenor of his way in a quiet and unostentatious manner, by his kindness doing much to aid others to advance in the journey of life, and he has drawn to himself many strong and valuable friends, who honor and respect him for his true and sincere manliness and for his prompt and hearty assistance in all matters tending to the advancement of the community and the well-being of the people. He is in a hearty accord with the principles and policies of the Democratic party, but has ever contented himself with performing his full duty as a private in its ranks. His inflexible integrity, earnest convictions and positive character have been fully demonstrated to the citizens of his

residence city in his support of many enterprises for the benefit of its people, while many young men have been largely aided and benefited by his wise and fatherly advice, assistance and encouragement. He has without a perceptible effort won the esteem and confidence of the entire business element, his courtesy and frankness keeping the friendships which his business ability attracts. On July 7, 1867, Mr. Hopson was united in marriage, in Triggs county, Ky., with Miss Maria V. Campbell, a native of that county and a daughter of William and Sarah J. Campbell. Her father was a Kentucky farmer and a son of David Campbell, also a farmer who served his country as a valiant soldier in the war of 1812, on the battlefield bravely maintaining the reputation his Scotch ancestors of the noted clan Campbell had enjoyed for many generations in their native Scotland. The Campbells, like the Hopsons, were early domiciled in Virginia, to later become early settlers and pioneers of Kentucky. The only child of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hopson was a daughter, Minnie I., a promising maiden, who died and was buried in Ogden in 1890, after accomplishing twenty-two years of happy life.

#### MARTIN HENDERSON, JR.

Martin Henderson, Jr., of Clifton, Oneida county, is a native of Utah, but has lived since he was ten years of age in Idaho, and has been an active force in the growth and development of the section of the state in which his lot has been cast. He has exemplified in his daily life the best attributes of progressive American citizenship, aiding in building up the material interests of his community, taking a leading part in its public life, giving his counsel and his support in behalf of every mercantile, industrial and educational element of good to his county, and laboring with zeal and great efficiency in

the work of his church for the exaltation of its beneficent activities and the elevation and improvement of its people. He was born at Kaysville, Utah, on July 23, 1856, the son of Martin and Sarah (Wheeler) Henderson, the former a native of Missouri. His parents were among the first settlers at Salt Lake City, where they were married, and soon after that event they moved to Kaysville, or where it now stands, being among the first adventurous white people who located there and helping to found the town. In 1862 they changed their residence to Brigham City, and after farming in that neighborhood some years moved to Richmond. In 1866 they migrated from Richmond to Malad City, this state, and during the next three years they were among the progressive and prosperous farmers in that locality. In 1869 Clifton secured the benefit of their citizenship and productive labors, as they then located on land between that town and Oxford, where they are now living busily engaged in conducting one of the highly fertile and improved farms of that section of the county. Their son Martin grew to manhood on the paternal homestead, and was educated in the schools near his home, living until he was ten years old in Utah and since that time in Idaho. When he reached the age of eighteen years he was married and at once began the business of life for himself on land located east of the ranch he now occupies, which he farmed until 1880. He then homesteaded 160 acres two miles south of Clifton and later bought his present tract, which is in Clifton precinct, two miles and a half north of the town. This has been his home continuously since that time and on it he has built up a flourishing business as a farmer and stockgrower. He has added to his ranch until he has a considerable body of land in this neighborhood, and has increased his stock industry until it is one of the most extensive and progressive in the precinct. No inter-

est of the community has been neglected by him and every potent and serviceable element of progress and development has been quickened and fostered by his enterprise and broad-minded activity. He is an ardent believer in the doctrines of the Democratic party, but while taking a leading and influential part in political affairs, he is not desirous of public office of any kind. In the interest of his church he has been from his youth an earnest and efficient worker, and to the government and administration of its affairs he has given good counsel and faithful labor in official stations of importance as well as in the rank and file of its faithful devotees. In November, 1886, he was appointed first counsellor to Bishop Garner of his ward, and on the retirement of that useful and venerated leader from the bishopric, Mr. Henderson was chosen as first counsellor to his successor, Bishop Farmer, whom he is still serving in that capacity. He was married at Clifton, on December 8, 1874, to Miss Susan E. Bingham, who was born and reared in Utah, the daughter of Levi P. and Sarah E. (Lusk) Bingham. Her parents came to Utah in 1853 and settled at Perry, north of Ogden. A little while later they changed their residence to Brigham City, where they remained until 1873. In that year they came to the Clifton section of Oneida county, this state, and located on the ranch now occupied by Bishop Farmer, not far from Oxford. There they engaged in farming for a period of twenty years. In April, 1893, the mother died, and three years later the father returned to Brigham City, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have had eleven children, Martin P., John H., George R. (deceased), Calvin V., Susan A., D. Ashel (deceased), Clarence O., Alice I., Lucy (deceased), Myrtle E. and Orilla. The oldest son, Martin P. Henderson, is now on a mission to Germany in the interests of his church.

### THOMAS A. HOWELL.

For many generations the families of which Thomas A. Howell is so typical and worthy a scion have lived and labored in this country, identified with its interests, conspicuous in its history, contributing to its advancement and illustrating the best elements and attributes of its citizenship. His parents, Thomas C. D. and Sarah (Stewart) Howell, were Southerners in birth and training, the former having been born in Wayne county, N. C., on February 22, 1814, and the latter in Sumner county, Tenn., on January 15, 1815. In that section of the country they reached years of maturity and were educated, imbibing the spirit of its institutions and political theories, and filled with its lofty ideals of patriotism and public duty. On July 5, 1835, at the home of the mother in Tennessee, they were married, and near where they were then living they embraced the doctrine of Mormonism in December, 1843. In the spring of 1845 they moved with the children they then had to Nauvoo, Ill., at that time the central home of the church, where they remained until May, 1846, when, with the rest of the faithful, they fled from the heavy hand of intolerant persecution toward a new home that was to be established in the wilds of the far West. They reached the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and there, surrounded by friendly Indians, more hospitable than the people of their own race but of different creeds, they went into winter quarters. Here Brigham Young instructed many of the men to enlist in the United States army for the Mexican war, and Mr. Howell was one of those who obeyed the instruction, joining what was known as the Mormon battalion on July 16, 1846. This body marched to Santa Fe, and from there to San Diego and Los Angeles, Calif., where they were mustered out of the service on July 16, 1847. About 200 of the num-

ber then formed a company to march to Utah for permanent settlement. When they reached Fort Hall, Idaho, the sick and disabled, above twenty in number, Mr. Howell among them, went to Salt Lake City, arriving there in September. He remained there about a year and then returned to Council Bluffs for his family, from whom he had been separated for two years. He took his family to Missouri and there worked at various occupations until he got money enough together to fit out a team for an expedition across the plains to Utah, where he had determined to reside. In 1852 the trip was made and they settled at Payson, sixty miles south of Salt Lake. Mr. Howell was captain of the train he crossed the plains with and conducted it with skill and success. In the spring of 1860 he moved his family to Cache Valley and located near the site of the present town of Franklin, they being among the very first settlers at that point. In the spring of 1865 they came to the neighborhood of Clifton and took up land which is now a part of the ranch owned and occupied by their son, Thomas A. Howell, which lies in Clifton precinct, Oneida county. The whole of this country was then wild and undeveloped, and was filled with hostile Indians, who compelled the new inhabitants to take refuge at Oxford and build a fort for their protection, which they occupied for a period of four years, in the meantime going to their land at intervals in companies and attending to its tillage. When quiet was restored and safety was assured Mr. Howell moved his family back to the place and engaged in farming and raising stock until the deaths of the parents, that of the mother occurring October 10, 1886, and that of the father on September 4, 1902. He was one of the most prominent, influential and highly respected citizens of southern Idaho, active in public matters and church affairs, progressive,

enterprising and public-spirited, devoted to the welfare of his community and allowing nothing to stand in the way of promoting it that could be removed. His son Thomas, who has inherited his character and spirit with his name, was nine years of age when the family came to live in this valley, and here he reached man's estate, received his education and began the career which has been so creditable to him and so beneficial to the community. He met the Indians in daily intercourse, after they became friendly, and became familiar with their language and ways. He worked with his father on the farm, and when he became a man took charge of it and managed its operations, remaining with his parents as long as they lived. Since their death he has continued to operate the farm and carry on the stock business on the old place, which was given him by his father. He has followed the noble example of private virtue and public usefulness set by his father, and is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of the county. From early manhood he has been a faithful, zealous and efficient worker in his church, serving for many years as superintendent of the Sunday school and a member of the quorum of Seventy. He was formerly also president of the Young Men's Society. In politics he is an ardent Democrat and takes a leading part in political affairs.

On February 19, 1875, Mr. Howell was married to Miss Harriet A. Henderson, of Utah, daughter of Samuel and Harriet (Hawkins) Henderson, natives of Missouri and New York respectively. The marriage was solemnized at Clifton, and they have six children living, Emma A. (Mrs. Hooker), Thomas O., Elmer V., William P., Edith C. and Marion. Seven others have died, Samuel J., Harriet, Rhoda E., Sarah L., Charles, Myrtle A. and Henry.

## JOHN SANT.

From his youth this pioneer rancher and merchant, prominent and influential civic force, zealous churchman and leading public spirit of Clifton, Oneida county, Idaho, has been tempest-tossed, toil-burdened and danger-threatened. His life has been one of adventure and thrilling incident, of severe trial and lasting triumph, of modest worth and large accomplishments. He was born in Middlewhich, Cheshire, England, on November 30, 1838, the son of John and Mary (Shaw) Sant, of that locality, where their forefathers had lived for many generations. The father was a farmer there and the son was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at the neighboring schools. At an early age he became a boatman on the canals and rivers of his native land, and later was a sailor on sailing and steam vessels for more ambitious voyages, serving for a number of years as first mate on one of the former. His parents embraced the Mormon creed when he was but eight years old, and he may therefore be said to have been reared in the faith. In 1861, early in the year, the family emigrated to America and crossed the plains with ox teams to Utah, the young man walking nearly all of the way from the Mississippi River and driving cattle. They arrived at Salt Lake City in September of that year and within the same month settled at Smithfield, in the Cache Valley, a region which had just been opened to settlement. The country was wild and unproductive and the Indians were unfriendly. The men in the settlement were obliged to work all day and often stand guard against the savages all night. In the spring of 1864 the family moved to the Bear Lake Valley and located where Bloomington now stands. For several years they met with serious reverses and disappointments. Their crops were killed by frost and the winters were long and dreadful in their se-

verity. For a time during one of them the snow was twenty-five feet deep and many had to work their way through it. As he was young and strong he was obliged to take a leading part in all works of difficulty and danger, and these were always present. They remained at Bloomington five years, engaged in farming and raising stock, and in the spring of 1869 removed to Oxford, Idaho, where they passed a year. In the spring of 1870 they came to the part of the valley in which they now live and in which there was not at that time a house or a tree. The land was not surveyed until two years later, but they "stuck their stakes" on what is now the townsite of Clifton and founded the town. The father laid it out and gave it the name it bears, which was suggested by the heavy overhanging cliffs that give variety and picturesqueness to the landscape. When the land was surveyed they established their lines and went to work with better system. John and his father and brothers all located on homesteads, that of the subject of this review lying one mile and a half northeast of the prospective town, and his father's place adjoined his. They prosecuted their farming operations vigorously in spite of the most adverse circumstances, and applied to the development of the section the enterprise for which they have all been noted. John Sant brought to this region the first threshing machinery that was ever seen here, and for several years threshed nearly all the grain that was grown in the whole country around for many miles on every side. In 1876 he opened the first store in the neighborhood and did an extensive mercantile business, supplying the wants of a very large scope of country. In the fall of 1877 he sold the store and resumed active charge of his farming, which he had still conducted while carrying on the store. In 1888 he bought out the co-operative store which had succeeded his and in which he had stock, and he conducted

this until December, 1893, when nearly everything connected with it was destroyed by fire. He then once more turned his attention to his farming and stock industries and prosecuted them under his personal management until the autumn of 1900, when he purchased the store and stock which he operated until May, 1904, when he sold out to Adelbert Henderson. He still owns his original ranch and has other land in different directions from the town, being one of the largest landholders in the county, but his home has almost all of the time been in the town of Clifton, where he has a fine modern residence opposite his store. He was the second postmaster of the town and has held the office whenever he has been in business there. In politics he is a Republican and is an earnest supporter of his party. He is one of the most progressive and public-spirited men in the precinct, and is known and highly respected by all classes of his fellow citizens. In church work he is fervent, faithful and efficient, always in the van of its requirements, and always inspiring its activities with his own enthusiasm. For years he has served as superintendent of the Sunday schools and as president of the council of high priests. He was leader of the ward choir for a long time, officiating in that capacity at the time of the historic visit of Brigham Young to this section, and has also been ward teacher for many years. His mother died on August 27, 1877, and his father on October 15, 1887, and both are buried in the town which they founded.

On April 16, 1861, Mr. Sant was married to Miss Martha E. Roscoe, the marriage taking place on board the ship the day they sailed from England. Her parents were George and Martha (Britland) Roscoe, natives of England who came to America on the ship with her and her husband. The last years of their lives were passed at Clifton and their remains now rest beneath its soil. The Sant household

was blessed with fifteen children, seven of whom are living. John George, Adelaide (Mrs. Lowe), Robert R., Martha E. (Mrs. Bunn), Walter, Joseph and Anna J. Of the others, Arthur died on March 10, 1902, aged thirty-seven years, and Mary A., William, Thomas, Lucy, Abel, Amoss and Hyrum died in infancy. The two oldest sons are married. John George has a ranch near Clifton, and Robert makes his home at Salt Lake. Their mother died on November 23, 1893, and in February, 1894, at Logan, Utah, the father was united with his second wife, Miss Benta Olson, who is a native of Sweden.

#### THOMAS SANT.

Thomas Sant, of Clifton, Oneida county, this state, is one of the largest landholders and most progressive stockmen, as he is one of the most influential and respected citizens of that portion of Idaho. Although born in England, he has lived nearly all of his life in this country, and since he was nine years of age in the section where he now resides, and is therefore almost wholly a product of his county. He is thoroughly American in feeling and devotion to the welfare of his adopted country, and is a loyal and patriotic son of Idaho as well, deeply interested in her progress, her good name, her advancement in every department of true greatness and the lasting and substantial comfort and happiness of her people. His life began in Cheshire, England, on January 3, 1860, and his parents were John and Mary A. (Shaw) Sant, a more extended account of whose lives will be found in the sketch of his brother, John, on other pages of this work. When he was but little more than a year old his parents brought their family to this country and settled in Utah and when he was nine they came to Oneida county, this state, to live, raising their domestic altar in its very wilderness and trusting their

mercantile and industrial hopes to its waste of sagebrush and treeless plains. The subject's educational facilities were necessarily very crude and limited, but he made the best use of them, such as they were, and reached years of maturity a well-informed, wide-awake, closely observant and self-reliant young man. He remained at home and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, then married and engaged in farming for himself, having bought the home place from his father, located one mile and a half north of Clifton. He lived on the farm for about two years, and at the end of that period purchased the residence in town which he has since occupied as his home. He still owns the old homestead, which is one of the most valuable and attractive ranches in this section of the county, and has an abundance of other land in different locations. He has devoted his life so far, in a business way, to farming and the stock industry, handling both cattle and sheep on an extensive scale, and producing them in large numbers and of the best qualities. His methods are the best and most progressive known to the business, and his influence in public affairs and the services he renders to the community in every commendable way are commensurate with the wisdom and enterprise he displays in his private concerns. In politics he is an unwavering Republican, and to the success of his party he is always a substantial contributor in counsel, in service, in loyalty and in more material support. He is, however, free from political ambition for himself and neither seeks nor desires public office of any kind. In his church he has ever been an active and earnest worker, serving as ward teacher for a number of years and doing whatever else the requirements demanded and his opportunities allowed.

Mr. Sant was married, on October 12, 1881, at Salt Lake City, to Miss Elizabeth L.

Truscott, a native of Utah and daughter of John and Sarah Truscott, early settlers in that state. The fruit of this union numbered four, Laura E. (Mrs. Sant), Thomas H., Mary M., who died in infancy, and John T., who died at the age of six. His wife died on February 9, 1887, and on June 8th following he was married, at Logan, Utah, to Miss Jane Winterbottom, a native of England, daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Sant) Winterbottom, who became Mormons in that country, where they were born and reared, and where her father was drowned on November 13, 1871. The next year the widow and her children came to America and settled in Utah. Some time later they moved to the Bear Lake country in Idaho, where Mrs. Sant grew to womanhood and received her education. Mr. and Mrs. Sant have had six children, Tressie J., who died on September 1, 1894, aged six years and five months; Margaret E., who died in infancy; Samuel L., Ruth E., Eleanor, who died in infancy, and Ira W., comprising a happy family circle.

#### GEORGE A. GRIFFETH.

Successful in business, active and efficient in church work, broad-minded and progressive in public spirit, George A. Griffeth, of Fairview, Oneida county, this state, is an ornament to the community in which he lives and has been a healthy stimulus to all its industrial, commercial, social and educational forces. He was born on January 5, 1849, in Warren county, Ill., the son of Pattison D. and Elizabeth (Carson) Griffeth, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was a prosperous farmer in Warren county, Ill., and remained there until 1852. He and his wife were early converts to Mormonism, being communicants of the church during the life of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and in the spring of 1852 crossed the plains

to join their people in church fellowship in Utah. They located near where the city of Bountiful now stands and there and in Cedar Valley and at Lehi the father continued his farming operations until the spring of 1860, when he moved his family into Cache Valley, settling at Hyde Park, being one of the three first settlers in the region, and making his home in that section until his death on May 13, 1901. His wife died on November 7, 1898, and both were buried at Hyde Park. Their son George came with them to the Cache Valley when he was a boy of eleven, and finished his education and reached maturity at Hyde Park. He then assisted his father on the farm until April, 1885, when he sold whatever interests he had at that place and came into Idaho, settling on the land he now occupies in Fairview precinct, three miles south of Preston. Fifteen years before this time, in 1870, he and his father had come to this part of the state and located land two miles west of Fairview, but they afterward traded this for property at Hyde Park. When he finally located in Oneida county Mr. Griffeth put up the first cabin built in the vicinity of Fairview and for a number of years ran cattle on his land in partnership with his father. But when he came to make his home here and brought his family, he dissolved the partnership and since then he has conducted all his enterprises on his own account, abiding in the place where he had cast his lot and devoting his energies to building up its prosperity, developing its resources and making it bright, beautiful and engaging with all the blessings of cultivated life. He is one of the fathers of the section and one of its most esteemed and representative citizens. His home has long been one of its hospitable centers, and his influence has been potential for good to every commendable undertaking for which the community in which he lives has been noted. In church matters he has always taken an ac-

tive and helpful part, aiding in the progress and expansion of the organization in every proper way, and giving to its members the example of a broad-minded, generous and soulful force in their midst.

Mr. Griffeth was married on December 13, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Thurman, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, the daughter of Edward and Mary A. (Gibson) Thurman, of that country. The mother and her children emigrated to America in 1854, and resided in Missouri near St. Louis, and in Illinois until 1862. They then came to Utah and made their way direct to Hyde Park, where the mother died on May 22, 1899. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Griffeth consists of eight children, George A., Mary E. (wife of Robert H. Bodily, of Fairview), Edward T., Elizabeth I. (wife of R. A. Talbot, of Lewiston), Pattison D., Maria G., Alice A. and Myrtha A. George and Edward are married and have farms located near Dayton, where they are extensively and successfully engaged in ranching.

#### JOSEPH S. PHILLIPS.

Joseph S. Phillips, of Preston, who is one of the most successful ranchmen and sheep-growers in Oneida county, is a native of Kaysville, Utah, where he was born on February 21, 1862, and where his parents, Edward and Martha (Taylor) Phillips, were among the first settlers. His father was born and reared in England, and was converted to the Mormon faith in that country in his early manhood. He came to the United States early in the forties and went at once to Nauvoo, where he remained until 1849, leaving with one of the last companies of the church people for their new home in the farther West, arriving at Salt Lake in the autumn of 1850. His wife was also English by nativity and came to Utah when young, locating at Salt Lake City, where they

were married. With two other families they settled at Kaysville, being practically the founders of the town, and there became prosperous farmers. There the mother died in 1865, and there also the father passed away, at the age of eighty-four, on December 1, 1896. He was at the time of his death the oldest settler in all that country, and was universally respected. He was prominent in church affairs and took an active part in church work, serving as counsellor to Bishop Ralph Kaye, the man for whom the town was named and who was its first bishop. His son Joseph grew to manhood and was educated at Kaysville, and after leaving school worked with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years old. He then, in 1883, took his father's sheep on shares with a view to carrying on an extensive sheep business, and brought them to Oneida county, this state, and ran them there for four years, mostly in the northern part of the county at the head of Battle Creek and vicinity. In 1887 he leased the sheep to another man and returned to Kaysville and rented his father's farm, which he conducted until April, 1891, then came to Preston and bought the ranch on which he now lives, one mile and a half southeast of the center of the town. Here he started as a farmer, but during the following year he bought a flock of sheep and has ever since been engaged in the sheep industry, devoting his land to the production of hay, for which it is well adapted. Since settling here he has made large improvements in his property, building a good brick dwelling and other necessary structures. He has one of the choice places of the neighborhood and everything about it proclaims him to be a prosperous, enterprising and progressive man. His services to the church have been extensive and valuable. He has been ward teacher for a number of years, and in 1897 was called on a mission to Illinois, where he remained until December,

1899. On July 17, 1888, at Kaysville, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Sarah V. Christensen, a native of West Weber, Utah, the daughter of Erasmus and Priscilla (Mitchell) Christensen, the father a native of Denmark and the mother of England. The parents came to America when young, the father arriving in 1848 and the mother in 1849. She and her parents lived five years in "the states" and came to Utah in 1853. After short residences at Huntsville and West Weber they settled at Hooper, where the mother died on September 16, 1894, and the father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips have five children, Hazel C., Edward C., J. Milton, Priscilla B. and John D. The family is highly respected and influential in the public life of the community as all its members are in church circles.

#### JAMES C. TAYLOR.

The youngest of fourteen children born to his parents, twelve of whom came to live in Utah, and orphaned by the death of his father when he was but two years old, James C. Taylor, of Fairview, Oneida county, Idaho, began life with no promise of fortune's favors and without the aid of adventitious circumstances. Yet out of the hard conditions of his lot, by his own efforts and force of character he builded an estate of competence and independence in worldly wealth and made a career alike creditable to himself and useful to the people among whom he has lived. The place of his birth is Ray county, Mo., and the time was February 27, 1837. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Patrick) Taylor, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. They settled in Missouri some time in the twenties, and the father was engaged in farming in Ray county, that state, until 1839, when he started to move his family to Nauvoo, Ill., the central home of the Mor-

mon church, which he and his wife had joined. The father died while on the journey and the sorrowing mother with her household about her, continued to their destination. They remained at Nauvoo until 1846, then started with the first companies of the faithful for the new home of the sect in the farther West. They wintered with the rest at Council Bluffs on the Missouri, and in the spring of 1847, when a large number of the camp started onward on their western way, the mother determined to remain where they were comfortable a while longer until her children were in better condition for the long and wearying jaunt across the plains. In the spring of 1849 the trip was made, and on their arrival in Utah they settled at Farmington, remaining there until the following spring, when they moved to Kaysville and, settling on good land at that place, engaged in farming. The older children of the family were of sufficient size and strength and were otherwise qualified to aid very materially in conducting the farm and looking after the wants of the rest. On this farm the subject of this brief review grew to manhood, gaining strength, suppleness and self-reliance in its useful though trying labors, and in the crude and primitive schools of the vicinity he received what education was possible under the circumstances. After leaving school he worked on the home farm and on other places with his brothers, and when he reached the age of sixteen years took charge of his mother's farm and managed it under her directions. In 1860 he was married and bought a farm in the neighborhood of his home, which he farmed until 1867. He then moved to Ogden Valley, building the first house at the present town of Eden and there renewing his farming industry. After three years spent in that locality he returned to Kaysville and made his home there until 1872, when he sold out his interests in Utah and came to Fairview, homesteading on

his present ranch in that precinct, three and one-half miles south of Preston. There was but one settler in these parts before him, Dennis Wind, who left here soon after 1880, so that Mr. Taylor is now and has been for years the oldest pioneer in the neighborhood. He has also been one of its inspiring forces, moving all the activities of the section to vigorous industry and directing their progress along lines of healthy and permanent development. The entire region was wild sagebrush land when he came, and now it is one of the richest farming countries in southern Idaho. The result has not been wrought without great effort and sacrifice, nor yet without abiding hope and confidence in the possibilities of the territory. The hardships were many, but they were patiently endured. The dangers to life and property were great and often imminent, but they were met with lofty courage. The progress was slow, but it was steady and sure. And the very difficulties of the situation not only multiplied and intensified the efforts of the toilers, but increased and heightened their pleasure in the triumphs they won. In 1876, as a means of great benefit to the agricultural interests of the region, the settlers formed the Cub River Canal Co. and put in its irrigating plant, taking the water out of Cub River, nine miles distant, and running the ditches all over this section and the Lewiston, Utah, section also. It is one of the largest irrigating plants in this portion of the country and its originators and promoters are entitled to great credit for their enterprise and public spirit. For five years Mr. Taylor was a director in this company and gave its business the benefit of his wisdom and excellent judgment. He has always been active in works of public improvement and the general welfare of the county, and is widely known as one of the representative and influential men of this part of the state. His beautiful farm, with its comfort-

able dwelling attractively embowered in great elms and cottonwoods, its complete appointments and its advanced state of cultivation, sufficiently proclaims his enterprise and progressiveness as well as his good taste and generosity of mind. In church affairs he has been very zealous and energetic, serving as counselor to Bishop Hyde, the first bishop of the ward, and in polities he is an ardent and active Democrat. He has been married twice and is the father of fourteen children, Mary A., James G., Elizabeth (deceased), William R., Sarah L., H. Caldwell, George Q., Charles H., Austin A., Joseph T., Lora, Dora (deceased), Millie and Lawrence J. Mr. Taylor has a very thrifty and fruitful orchard, which he set out against the advice of his neighbors and thus has demonstrated that this is an unusually fine fruit country, which it was never before popularly believed to be.

#### SOLOMON H. HALE.

Solomon H. Hale, of Preston, belongs to the distinguished family of the name that has a glorious record in both English and American history, and numbers among its renowned men Sir Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of England, and Nathan Hale, one of the early martyrs to liberty in this country. There are now some 23,000 members of the family, and its name has adorned every elevated and admired walk of life with the noblest traits of manhood and womanhood, the learning of the scholar, the eloquence of the orator, the courage of the soldier, the patriotism of the statesman, the genius of the writer and the daring of the pioneer all being set down to its credit, and all repeated many times in its membership. Mr. Hale was born at Quincy, Ill., on April 30, 1839, while his parents, Jonathan and Olive (Boynton) Hale, then recent converts to Mormonism, were on their way to join the great

body of the church at Nauvoo, that state, where he was later appointed bishop of one of the wards in that city. They were natives of Massachusetts, and could trace their ancestry back in an unbroken and distinguished line to the year 1400, and through all the variations of Colonial history in New England. In 1830 they moved from their native state to Ohio, but after a short residence there went to Nauvoo, where they remained until 1846, then joined the first company to start for the new home of the church in the far West. They reached Council Bluffs in the fall and crossed over the Missouri River to Winter Quarters. At Council Bluffs, on September 4th of that year, the father died, and the mother followed him to the better world a few days later, as did two daughters, their youngest children. Four children were left in orphanage, Aroet L., Rachel S., Alma H. and Solomon H. The oldest son was a young man and the sister was also nearly grown at this time and they were able to keep the four together and continue the journey to the great Salt Lake Valley, which they did in the spring of 1848 with the second company.

They remained at Salt Lake four years, and during this time Solomon secured what education he could under the circumstances. In 1852 his two brothers moved to Tooele county, where they engaged in farming on land which they still own and occupy. The sister was married and moved to San Bernardino, Calif., where she died some time in the seventies. Solomon went to Farmington, north of Salt Lake, to make his home with his uncle, J. H. Holmes, and worked on his farm until 1854, when he began the battle of life for himself in earnest by going to Utah Valley, near Lehi, and securing employment on a stock ranch. He remained there until 1856 and then removed with the first settlers with a herd of church cattle to what is now Logan in the

Cache Valley. They all intended to remain there, but in the spring of 1857 United States troops came along, under the command of General Johnston, and the settlers, by order of President Brigham Young, moved south. In the fall of the year they returned and Mr. Hale came with them. He passed the winter near Logan and in the ensuing spring of 1858 went to Salt Lake to work for William H. Hooper, then one of the most extensive stock-growers and dealers in Utah, with his principal ranches located about thirty miles north of Salt Lake City, where the town of Hooperville now is. Mr. Hale continued his work on the ranches until the spring of 1861, when he left his employ to break horses for the Pony Express Co. in the Deep Creek Valley. There was such a demand for riding horses on the express route at this time that Mr. Hale, who, by the way, had the reputation of being the best rider in the country, was required to ride ten bronchos a day. This he kept up for five months, when he was broken down in health and returned to Salt Lake, spending the ensuing winter in Centerville.

These were very troublous and dangerous times with the Indians. Some of the station keepers were killed and express riders shot and a general state of terror kept up. Mr. Hale was among those who suffered some very narrow escapes. One incident that showed well his bravery and adventurous spirit, which were so characteristic of him, was when he volunteered to go at the head of nine men in pursuit of two savages who were known to be the principal cause of their trouble. For days they kept close watch upon their trail in the mountains, when, on their way to do further deeds of terror, the two braves passed the fatal spot where Mr. Hale and four others were successful in capturing and afterwards killing these two desperate and much-feared Indians.

On May 1, 1862, he enlisted in the govern-

ment service under Captain Lot Smith's command of Utah Volunteers and was appointed wagon-master and assigned to duty in protecting the mails on the overland route—all the government troops having been called off the plains, leaving the Indians in almost full control and using their opportunity to murder emigrants, burn stage houses, destroy coaches, kill the guards and generally keep up a state of terror throughout the country. The Utah Volunteers were used in restraining the savages and preserving order, putting up wires, protecting stage coaches and keeping up as far as possible communication with the East. They enlisted for ninety days, but were kept in service 115, and on their way home, three days before their term expired, they reached Fort Bridger, where Indians had made a raid on the ranch of the old mountaineer, John Robinson, and taken off 136 horses and mules.

Yielding to the appeals of the settlers, the forty volunteers set out upon the trail of the savages, following them in swift pursuit for eight days into the Snake River region, the then heart of the Indian country. However, they were not successful in overtaking the hostiles, so gave up the chase after having reached the vicinity of the Three Tetons. They crossed the Snake River at Meek's Ferry, north of Blackfoot, and on to Pocatello, and from there through the Malad Valley back to Salt Lake City, where they arrived on the 9th of August and were mustered out of service on the 14th. This expedition, though but one life was lost and that by drowning in the Lewis Fork of Snake River, has been recorded as being "one of the most hazardous in the annals of local Indiana warfare." During the eight days of their pursuit they were almost without food and suffered untold hardships in other ways. They subsisted principally upon what few birds and animals they could kill by the way and were at one time driven to the extreme measure

of killing for food one of their pack horses. Mr. Hale remained in the vicinity of Salt Lake until April 17, 1863, when he was married there to Miss Anna Clark, a native of Ohio, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Gardner) Clark, the father born in New Jersey and the mother in Tennessee. They came to Utah in 1848, and after a short residence at Salt Lake moved to Provo, where the father started the first tannery in the territory. The mother died in southern Utah and the father at the home of a son at Whitney, Idaho. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hale settled in Skull Valley, Utah, where he was in the employ of William H. Hooper, having charge of all his interests in that region. Mr. Hooper was one of the famous men of early Utah history, being prominent in public life as well as in business circles. In the autumn of 1865 Mr. Hale moved to the Bear Lake country, which then contained but few settlers. He bought land near the present town of Liberty and engaged extensively in the stock industry, raising, buying and selling cattle. He remained there until the spring of 1866, when he changed his base of operations to Soda Springs, where he, in partnership with Brigham Young, Jr., opened a livery, feed and sale stable. He kept up right along big stock interests, procuring hay land in the Gentile Valley for the raising of winter feed. He did the freighting from Logan, Utah, for the branch of the Z. C. M. I. in Soda Springs and acted as their Indian interpreter and trader. Here he built two fine residences and a billiard saloon, which was the best equipped of any north of Ogden City. These buildings are still standing and occupied.

In the spring of 1872 he sold his interests in Soda Springs and procured other tracts of land in the central portion of Gentile Valley where the town of Thatcher now is. Here he started a new enterprise and went quite extensively into the stock business and soon became

one of the leading stockmen of that whole valley. A peculiar incident in his locating in Gentile Valley was that the ranchmen and trappers then living on the west side of the river forbade Mormons from locating among them, claiming that the valley should be kept exclusively Gentile. It will be plainly seen from this where Gentile Valley derived its name from. Mr. Hale gained the friendship of his neighbors and before a great while a number of other Mormons settled there and finally a ward of the church was organized, over which he was appointed bishop. While living here he served his county (Oneida) for two years as one of its commissioners, during which term funds were appropriated for the building of the court house in Malad City, the Bear River bridge in Gentile Valley, etc. In April, 1890, he was called by the church to superintend the erection of the Oneida Stake Academy, at Preston, to which town his family moved the following July, retaining their possessions in the Gentile Valley. It took about five years to build the academy and in 1894 Mr. Hale traded land in the Gentile Valley for the ranch on which he now lives, about two miles south from the center of Preston. Here he has since maintained his home and carried on an extensive cattle and dairying business, also raising and selling large quantities of hay and handling pure breeds of sheep. Throughout his mature life he has been active in church work. He was a member of the high council of Bear Lake stake from its organization until the formation of Mormon (now Thatcher) ward in Gentile Valley, when he became bishop of that ward, holding the position until Oneida stake was formed, in the month of May, 1884, when he was made first counsellor to President William D. Hendricks. In August, 1887, he was called as first counsellor to President George C. Parkinson, of the Oneida stake, and is still filling the office. In politics he is a stanch Republican and is active

in the service of his party. His family consists of eight children in all. Their names in order of birth are as follows: Solomon H., Jonathan J., S. Clark, Hattie V., Arta D., Heber Q., A. Alma and Lavinna, of whom three are deceased, Jonathan, Clark and Arta.

Solomon H., Jr., the eldest son was born in Provo, Utah, May 30, 1864. He lived and worked at home with his parents until his marriage to Miss Ginerva Nowlin, December 8, 1886. He made Gentile Valley his home and engaged in ranching, which business he followed until 1894, when he traded his possessions in the Gentile Valley for property near Preston. In the summer of 1900 he located in the town of Preston, where he built a nice home and opened up a livery business, erecting a large barn and equipping himself with new and good outfits throughout. Two years later Mr. and Mrs. Hale turned their dwelling into a hotel, which they are now running in connection with the livery stable and transfer. Mr. Hale is quite ingenious and a splendid horseman, so he is in almost constant demand wherever he is. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and quite an energetic worker for his party.

Hattie V. was born September 10, 1872, at Soda Springs, was educated in the public schools and was married to M. H. Thatcher, June 11, 1890. They first located in Gentile Valley, but afterward moved to Preston, where they have since made their home. Mr. Thatcher has been engaged at different occupations, principally that of dairyman. Mrs. Thatcher is an affectionate mother and quite devoted to her family of lovely children.

Heber Q., A. Alma and Lavinna were all born in Gentile Valley, March 5, 1880, October 29, 1882, and August 14, 1884, respectively. They all are still found in the parental home. For several years they have been embracing the opportunity of gaining an education by at-

tending the Oneida Stake Academy at Preston. In continuation of his school course, Heber Q. attended the Brigham Young College, in Logan City, Utah, for two years. In April, 1901, he left school in response to a call to fill a three-years mission in Germany, which he did with much credit, returning home in the spring of 1904.

#### JOHN MAUGHAN.

With its wonderful organization, untiring energy and complete system of missionary work, the Mormon church has gathered into its fold converts from all parts of the world, and has brought them to the seat and center of its power for purposes of colonization and the development of the country in which it is principally established. Every clime and tongue has given its quota to build up this remarkable institution, and among its members in and around Utah are to be found representatives of every civilization and people on the face of the globe that are recognized as enlightened and progressive. And among its communicants no class has been more zealous in spreading its influence abroad and establishing its power at home than those of English birth. To this class belongs John Maughan, of Weston, Oneida county, this state, who is one of the most influential and representative of the faith in this part of the country. He was born on October 8, 1830, at Cumberland, England, a son of Peter and Ruth (Harrison) Maughan, of the same nativity as himself. They became members of the church in their native land in 1838, and two years later the mother died. Soon after this event the father and his six children emigrated to the United States, the youngest child dying on the voyage. The survivors settled at Kirkland, Ohio, where the church was then flourishing, and in the fall of 1841 moved to Nauvoo, Ill., where its later

headquarters had been established. There the father prospered as a mechanic and remained until 1846, when he took up his residence in the southwestern part of Wisconsin and wrought in the lead mines, where his son John also worked. School facilities were then very limited and the opportunities for using those that were available were few to boys in his situation. The subject's education was gained principally by study at home in the intervals of labor, but the exigencies of his condition increased his diligence in this, and also quickened his perceptive and reasoning faculties so that he gained a goodly store of that worldly wisdom that is acquired only in the harsh but effective school of experience. Father and son, and some of the other children, continued to work in the lead mines until April, 1856, when they went to Council Bluffs, where the winter quarters of the church were, and in the following month started with a train to Utah. They reached their destination without incident worthy of note beyond the usual hardships and dangers of such caravans in those days, and settled at Tooele, where they remained a number of years. There Mr. Maughan was employed at farming and logging, and his father became a prosperous farmer. In 1854 they removed to near Garfield, where two years were passed in the same occupations, and in the autumn of 1856, with eight other families, the father, John and one of his brothers came to Cache Valley and located where Wellsville now stands, this company being the founders of the town. The father was appointed bishop of the church there, and they all engaged in farming. The father was later appointed presiding bishop of the Cache Valley, and also became prominent in politics, serving several terms in the territorial Legislature of Utah. John remained at Wellsville, farming, until the fall of 1863. He then came to what is now Paris in Bear Lake Valley, Idaho, and after wintering there

went across the lake to Montpelier, where he took up land, but only remained until fall. He wintered at Richmond, Utah, and in the spring of 1865 came to the site of the present town of Weston with six other families. They settled here, founded the town and began to put the land in condition for farming, and nearly all engaged also in raising stock. The next year they had considerable trouble with the Indians, who strove, but without success, to drive them out of the country. They stuck to their land and defended their homes, and in a few years were complete masters of the situation. Mr. Maughan was one of the most enterprising men in pushing the development of this section and bringing it to its present state of advancement and prosperity. In the fall of 1877 he was employed on the construction of the Utah & Northern Railroad, then building, and remained in its service until its completion to Deer Lodge, Mont., then its terminus, and he helped to lay out the grounds for the station at that place. During the years of this employment he worked on the road mainly in summer and remained at home looking after his own interests in the winter. Two winters his work on the road was in the neighborhood of Boulder and Jefferson, in the adjoining state, and then for two years he was employed on the Northern Pacific. During all of this time he was actively engaged in ranching at Weston, his family occupying and working the ranch. In 1891 he settled permanently on the ranch himself, and has since devoted his time and attention to conducting it. Prior to this, however, he and his sons did considerable work on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, for the building of a part of which he had contracts. In 1895 he leased his farm to a tenant and retired from active business, taking up his residence in the town of Weston, where he has a pleasant and well-appointed home. In March, 1898, he was appointed postmaster of the town

and has since been filling the office to the general satisfaction of the community. In church affairs he has been loyally and devotedly servicable from his early manhood. From 1867 to late in 1875 he served as bishop of the Weston ward, and has since then continuously given the interests of the church close and helpful attention, doing efficient work for them in every line of usefulness. He has also been active and influential in public matters, serving two terms as justice of the peace and in other ways taking a leading part in promoting the welfare of the community.

Mr. Maughan was married, on July 24, 1853, at Tooele, Utah, to Miss Maria Davenport, a native of Michigan, daughter of James and Almira (Phelps) Davenport, who were born and reared in New York. They migrated from Michigan to Utah in 1851, and in their new home the father followed farming and blacksmithing, living most of the time at Richmond, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Maughan have had thirteen children, Sarah (Mrs. Crockett), Mary (Mrs. Norton), John, Harrison, William (died at the age of three), Ruth (Mrs. Griffin), Martha (Mrs. Hansen), Peter D., Hyrum (deceased), George, Andrus, Elsie and Margaret. Hyrum died on June 3, 1898, at the age of twenty-six years, while on a mission to Indiana. The living sons are all prosperous farmers in the vicinity of Weston.

#### ELISHA R. LAURENCE.

A gallant soldier when the integrity of the Union was in danger and fighting valiantly in its defense, enduring the hardships of the march, the heat of the battle and the terrible sufferings of prison life, and bearing all with fortitude and manly courage, and an enterprising man of productive industry when war smoothed its wrinkled front, boldly challenging the frontier to oppose to his energy all its

difficulties, Elisha R. Laurence, of Whitney, typifies in his character and career the best elements of American citizenship, and is justly esteemed as one of the leading men in his section of the country. He is a native of Morgan county, Ala., where he was born on September 19, 1837, the son of Orson and Arabella (Allen) Laurence, natives of North Carolina. His father was a planter in Alabama and remained there until a short time before his death, when, on account of failing health, he went to make his home with a daughter in Arkansas, where he died in 1883. His wife died in Alabama some years before his removal from the state. Their son Elisha grew to manhood and was educated in his native county, and in July, 1862, being opposed to disunion, he made his way through the Confederate lines and joined the Federal army at Huntsville, Ala., as a member of the First Alabama Infantry, which was afterward changed into a cavalry regiment. It was assigned to the command of General Buell and saw hard service under him. Mr. Laurence was captured a number of times and was confined in a number of Southern prisons. He rejoined his regiment after each exchange and with it was transferred to the Army of the Potomac under General Grant. In the concluding campaigns of that organization he took an active part. In July, 1865, he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tenn., and returned to his Alabama home, where he engaged in farming until 1872. In 1869 he was baptized into the Mormon communion, and in the spring of 1872 came to Utah. After a short residence at Ogden he came north to where Whitney now stands and settled on land two miles south of Preston, where there was only one other family, there being also but two at the site of Whitney. For four years he farmed his land, and in 1876 he sold it and homesteaded on the ranch he now occupies, which is in Whitney

precinct and located three miles southeast of Preston. This has been his home since then and has furnished him abundant occupation in getting it into a state of advanced cultivation and as the base of his growing stock industry. He also owns another ranch a mile farther east, on which he conducts a flourishing farming and stock business; and thus, comfortable in worldly goods, he has been able to bring the influence of his progressive spirit and breadth of view into active play in the development and improvement of the region in which he lives, and has risen to a place of leadership in all elements of its public life. He is a stanch Republican in political faith and is deeply and earnestly interested in the success of his party, but steadfastly refuses all efforts to get him to accept public office. After establishing a wide reputation as one of the most successful and enterprising ranchmen of this section, he has determined to take a needed rest from active pursuits and has leased his properties with the view of passing some years in leisurely traveling through the South and noting the progress of that section of the country.

Mr. Laurence was married, in 1857, in Blount county, Ala., to Miss Sarah Williford, and has three children as the fruit of the union, Orson, William and Mary. She died in 1865, and was buried in Morgan county, Ala., and in 1868 he married a second wife in Blount county, that state, Miss Mary Ann Ratliff, by whom also he had three children, Sarah, N. Abby and Caroline. The second Mrs. Laurence passed away in 1878 and was buried at Franklin, Idaho. Subsequently he contracted a third marriage, his choice this time being Miss Mary Jane Wall, also a native of Alabama. They have eleven children, Ruth, Elisha, Henry, Francis, Violet, Hartwell, Myrtle, Orla, Vane, Uriel and Delva, all bright and interesting children and popular members of their social circles.

#### SOREN J. PETERSON.

Descended from an old Danish line long established in Denmark and displaying in the daily walks and works of its members the most admired and useful traits of that vigorous and industrious people, Soren J. Peterson, of Preston, has exemplified on American soil the salient characteristics which distinguished the family in the land of its nativity and long and serviceable residence. He was born in Denmark on January 16, 1860, the son of Baltzar and Margaret (Julsen) Peterson. His parents became converts to Mormonism in that country, and in 1863 emigrated to the United States, and after crossing the plains with ox teams and enduring with becoming fortitude and patience the hardships and dangers necessarily incident to the long and wearying jaunt, they settled at Richville in Morgan county, Utah, and on a homestead which they took up from the government engaged in farming. That has ever since been the occupation of the father, and he is still pursuing it on the very farm which he redeemed from the waste and has been living on for forty years. He has ever taken an earnest and active interest in the public affairs of the community and has been zealous and influential in the benevolent work of his church. Leading thought and action in various lines of useful and productive energy, he is one of the representative and forceful men in his section of the state, and is generally recognized and esteemed as such.

His son, Soren J. Peterson, came to Richville with his parents when he was but three years of age, and there grew to manhood and received his education. He worked with his father on the farm until 1877, and in the fall of that year he came to Preston and hauled the timber for a dwelling and other buildings on the land which is now his ranch and home, and which his father had taken up in the pre-

ceding spring. He returned to the parental homestead and passed the winter, and in the spring of 1878 he, being about eighteen years old, returned to Preston and began to clear the land and prepare it for farming. When he became of age his father deeded the land to him and he has made his home on it ever since, devoting his energies and his knowledge and skill to its development and improvement until he has made it into an excellent stock farm and is able to conduct on it a profitable industry in raising stock and general farming. This ranch, through his labors and continued application of excellent judgment and good taste, has been transformed into a rural home, beautiful with the bounty of nature, trained by the hand of art and enriched with many of the desirable attendants of civilized life and enterprise. His dwelling is modern in character and equipment, and all that he has about him is suggestive of progress, enterprise, advanced ideas and lofty aspirations in agricultural life.

In Salt Lake City, Mr. Peterson was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Spongberg, a native of this state and daughter of Charles J. and Jacobina (Funk) Spongberg, of Preston, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work. Eight children have sanctified the domestic altar they thus erected, seven of whom are living, C. Joseph, Zulena, M. Ena, Alvena, Soren Thomas, Hattie and Orlando. Another son, Clyde, died on May 7, 1902.

#### JAMES CHADWICK.

James Chadwick, of Preston, one of the leading farmers and representative men of Oneida county, Idaho, is a native of Lancashire, England, where he was born on June 23, 1842, the son of Joseph and Mary (Whitehead) Chadwick, of the same nativity as himself. The parents became converts to Mormonism late in the forties, and in 1850 they emi-

grated to the United States, first settling at Pottsville, Pa. In 1853 the father left his family there and went to California to seek a better fortune. For five years he mined and prospected in that state, and in 1858 came to Utah, where he had the family join him two years later, they crossing the plains in 1860 when James was about eighteen years old. On their arrival in the Mormon territory they settled at Slattersville, in Weber county, where they engaged in farming. James had been educated in Pennsylvania and after his arrival in Utah he worked on the farm with his father until 1862. He then moved to Franklin, Idaho, and was among the first settlers in the neighborhood of that town. The land was wild and unproductive; ferocious beasts of prey and hostile Indians were plentiful and obstinate; and all the conditions of life were hard and inhospitable. But, like others, he persevered in his laudable attempt to build a home in the wilderness and, taking up land near the site of the present town, he occupied himself busily in getting it into condition for productiveness and habitation. In 1864 he was sent on a church mission to the Missouri River with Bishop Preston to bring out a party of emigrants. After his return he continued farming in that locality until 1875, when he removed to Whitney, where he again took up new land and went to farming. When the railroad was built to Preston the company bought the right of way through his place, increasing its value and bringing it into closer touch with the markets. He was also engaged in raising stock, and was one of the prosperous and leading men of the community. In 1895 he came to Preston and, purchasing ground, built the residence which is now his widow's home. It is a large and well-built two-story stone house, well-finished and completely furnished, and is one of the principal private dwellings of the town. He retained his farm

at Whitney, but turned its management over to his son Clarence, who is still conducting it. Mr. Chadwick made his home at Preston until his death, on March 5, 1899. His remains were buried in the family burying ground at Franklin. He was active in business in a mercantile way as well as in his chosen occupations of farming and raising stock. He was a heavy stockholder in the Cooperative store at Franklin, and also conducted a store of his own at Whitney. In church matters he was ever zealous and diligent, faithful to the last extremity and very effective as a worker. He was presiding elder at Whitney until it became a ward and then he was made bishop of the ward and served it in that capacity for a number of years. He was also a member of the stake high council with President Parkinson, and a member of the state board of education at the time of his death. In all life's varied duties he was upright and faithful, and in all circles in the community he was influential and highly respected. Mr. Chadwick was married, on January 20, 1866, at Salt Lake City, to Miss Mary C. Caudland, who was born at what is now Florence, Wyo., on the Missouri River, while her parents were on the way to Utah, this being a stopping or resting place at the time for emigrants. They made the trip in 1852 and remained at Salt Lake until the spring of 1860, when they moved to Sanpete county, where the father engaged in mercantile pursuits and took an active part in public affairs. He was the first internal revenue collector of that district and also its district judge. He remained there until his death, in March, 1902. His wife died at Salt Lake in 1858. Since Mr. Chadwick's death his widow has made her home at the family residence in Preston. Their family consisted of nine children: James D., who died on September 14, 1886, aged nineteen years and five months; S. Clarence, who lives at Preston and has charge of the farm at Whit-

ney; Joseph A., who died in June, 1892, aged twenty-one years and eight months; Amy F., wife of a Mr. Ballif; Leo S., who died in June, 1873, aged three months; Mary N., who died on March 21, 1879, aged three years and six months; Arthur C., who makes his home with his mother; Edna L., who died on August 24, 1889, aged three years and six months, and Ruby A., who is living at home.

#### ALFRED W. STEPHENS.

From the mines and machine shops of southern Wales to the fertile fields and wide cattle ranges of southern Idaho seems a long leap in distance and covers many longitudes and a great variety of scenes and products, peoples and pursuits in its sweep; but in this electric age, when the Orient and the Occident are near neighbors and continents shake hands across the stormy ocean, distance is nothing and variety in scene and experience is the common lot of man. To the aspiring spirit all obstacles yield, all difficulties bow, all dangers are disarmed. And when time and space are practically removed as elements of the case no undertaking seems impossible or even of magnitude. And so Alfred W. Stephens, comfortably settled on his fine ranch and well established in public esteem amid the fruitful fields and progressive activities of his Oneida county home, not far from the town of Preston, can look back over the long leagues of earth and ocean lying between this and the place of his birth and the varied experiences through which he came hither as only little incidents in the voyage of life, although to his childish fancy they would have seemed prodigious in extent and mighty in importance. He was born on March 25, 1859, in the southern part of Wales, the son of John and Emma (James) Stephens, natives of that part of the world. His father was a machinist employed in extensive iron

works there and died in 1868. Just before his death he and his wife became converts to the Church of Latter Day Saints, and in the first year of her widowhood the mother brought her three children to the United States and located at Wilkesbarre, Pa. There her son Alfred reached man's estate, attending the schools of the city and working in the coal mines until 1879. He then came to Utah and located first in Willard, where he remained about six months. This section of the state was just then opening to settlement, and he did not find it promising enough to enlist his interest as a permanent home, so he moved to what is now the flourishing little town of Preston, but which was at that time, the fall of 1879, only a few rude log shacks. He was, however, much pleased with the outlook and induced his brother John to come out here from Pennsylvania to live also. Together they took up land, on a part of which Alfred yet lives, and engaged in farming for a number of years. John then entered the employ of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, with which he is still connected, although making his home at Preston, and Albert continued his farming operations alone. He has given his business close and skillful attention, and has transformed his wild ranch into a thing of beauty and productiveness, advancing with the improvement of the neighborhood and keeping pace with the march of progress. He has taken an active and helpful part in public affairs and has risen to a position of leadership among the people, exhibiting a spirit of enterprise with reference to the welfare of the community, but not seeking any place of honor or prominence for himself. He is a Republican in politics, but not an office seeker or bitter partisan.

On October 16, 1879, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Stephens was married to Miss Mary A. Taylor, a native of England. They had eight children, all of whom are living. Emma,

Ada, Alfred W., Etna, Mary A., Florence M., Jessie J. and Vera M. Their mother died on December 14, 1896, and on January 29, 1902, the father married his second wife, Miss Margaret Geddes, a native of Utah and daughter of William and Martha Geddes, and a sister of Bishop Geddes of this stake. Mr. Stephens' mother also has her home near Preston.

#### THOMAS DANIELS.

For more than thirty-eight years a resident of Idaho, living on a ranch at Malad City which he took up in 1865, and which has now an extensive frontage on the main street of the town, and which he has redeemed from the waste of wild sagebrush and brought to a high state of cultivation, Thomas Daniels has been one of the developers and builders of this section of the state and is entitled to high credit for his work in this behalf. He is a native of Wales, where he was born on January 18, 1831, the son of Daniel and Mary Daniels, also natives of that country, where they were reared, educated and married, and where they adopted the Mormon faith in the forties. In 1849 they with their family joined a tide of emigration to this country, and, on their arrival at Salt Lake City, took an active part in the life and activity of the town. In 1852 the father was sent on a mission for the church to his native land, where he remained six years zealously engaged in church work. On his return to Utah he took up land near Ogden and farmed it for a number of years. In 1866 he moved to Malad City, where his son Thomas had already settled, and, taking up land near the town, again engaged in farming, continuing his operations in this line until his death in 1882, having survived for four years his wife, who died in 1878. After the family settled at Salt Lake Thomas Daniels worked on the farm with his father until 1852. At that time he

was married and in the spring of 1853 went to Brigham City, where he homesteaded and engaged in farming, remaining there until the spring of 1865. He then came to the part of Idaho in which he now lives and was one of the first settlers to locate here. He is the only man of those first settlers now living except William Jones. He owns and lives on the ranch he took up at the time of his arrival, and by his own energy and skill has brought it to its present state of development and productiveness. It was all sagebrush land when he settled on it, and it is now one of the best and most highly improved farms in the neighborhood of Malad City, having additional value because of its connection with the town, on whose principal street it fronts for a considerable distance. The development of the whole section is due to the indomitable energy and skillful industry for which the Mormon people are renowned, which dares everything, attempts everything, endures everything and conquers everything in the way of difficulty, danger and toil.

Mr. Daniels has ever been a true and loyal citizen of the land of his adoption, and has taken an active and helpful interest in all matters affecting the general welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a Democrat in political faith, and is earnest and useful in the service of his party. He has been engaged in farming and raising stock since locating here until a few years ago when he retired from active pursuits, and has been recognized as a leading citizen, serving the county faithfully as county commissioner for a number of years. Besides fronting on the main street of Malad City, his land extends some distance along the old stage road from Salt Lake City to Virginia City and Helena, Mont.

On May 20, 1852, at Salt Lake, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Mary Davis, and they became the parents of seven children, six of

whom are living, Jane, Thomas, Daniel, Sarah, David and John. The mother died on April 19, 1866, and on December 18, 1866, the subject married his second wife, Miss Jennie Thomas, by whom he has had eight children, of whom five are living, Jennie, Elva, Henry, George and Annie. Catherine, Dora and Theodore are dead. All the living children are married and settled in life.

#### GEORGE A. BROWNING.

When the enterprising and public-spirited gentleman whose name stands as the caption of this article first made his home in the region which is now Fremont county, Idaho, the county was just being opened up to civilization and the honored pioneers of the district who had found homes for their families in this rich, undeveloped but waterless land were men who had to contend with all of the hardships and deprivations of frontier life, alone excepting the fear of hostile Indian raids. Their lives were lives of toil, but from them have already been wrought almost magical changes, and it is pleasant to note that many who came here empty-handed have worked their way upward to positions of affluence and that as the years have passed and the country has improved, prosperity has come to them in all ways and their earnest endeavors have been rewarded by a well-deserved competency.

George A. Browning was born on June 27, 1865, at Ogden, Utah, one of the sons of James G. and Ann (Wood) Browning, and for the record of his parents the reader may consult the sketch of James G. Browning, the older brother of the subject of this review, appearing on other pages of this compilation. Until he was eighteen years of age Mr. Browning loyally aided in the support of his parental home, fitting himself by actual labor for the prosecution of farming, which life he com-

menced for himself at the age of eighteen years, when he was twenty-one years old making use of his homestead right on a tract of land which he relinquished six months later and, homesteading his present property near Annis, Fremont county, Idaho, in 1890. He has since made this place his home, through his unwearied industry and well-planned endeavors bringing the at-that-time desert waste into well-watered and fertile fields, which bounteously respond to his skillful culture, having made valuable improvements thereon, and erecting commodious and suitable buildings, corrals, barns, etc., for the proper carrying on of the farming and stockraising departments of husbandry which here have their base of operations.

He has largely given of his time and means to the various artificial highways, ditches and canals, which bring the ever-ready supply of water to the fields of the farmers in their time of need, having assisted in building the first canal on the island, the Island Canal and Irrigation Co.'s property, in which corporation he has very competently served as director, water-master, secretary and president. He is ever ready to respond to all demands on his services for the benefit of the people at large, winning popular approval also by his wise and judicious administration of the office of justice of the peace, to which he was appointed on the organization of Fremont county and which he held for two years. In the political field his counsels and services are ever ready to aid in the advancement of the principles for which he is battling, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints he has been called to the administration of important functions, being ordained as elder at La Belle in 1891, and in 1900 being set apart as the presiding elder of the Annis branch of the Menan ward.

The marriage of Mr. Browning and Miss Emma C. Matson took place on November 4,

1891, her birth occurring on October 5, 1870. Mrs. Browning is an able assistant to the well-formed plans of her husband and, like him, she is accomplishing great good in the circles of the church, winning many commendations for the consistent and conscientious discharge of the many duties there devolving on her, having held for three years the presidency of the primary association and in other offices and ways performing appreciated service. Five children have come to cheer and bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Browning, namely: George A., born September 27, 1892; Esther S., born December 17, 1894; Ruth M., born November 18, 1896; Glenn W., born February 9, 1899; Golden M., born November 10, 1901.

#### THOMAS E. RICKS.

No name has been of greater importance in the settlement of the intermountain portion of the Great West than that borne by the subject of this review, for it was the name of his honored father, than whom no greater man ever took part in the colonization movements of the Mormon church, and for a full account of his useful career the reader will refer to his memoir published on other pages of this volume. The good work commenced by the father is being carried on in this generation by his able sons, and the one of whom we now write, Thomas E. Ricks, the oldest son of his parents, has been prominently concerned with nearly every phase of the development of the Upper Snake River Valley, from its incipiency in 1883 to the present time.

Mr. Ricks was born in Farmington, Utah, on December 3, 1855, a son of Thomas E. and Tabitha (Hendricks) Ricks. Under the capable supervision of his father he early became well qualified to successfully conduct all kinds of practical business necessary to carry on the development of the country in this great agri-

cultural and stockraising section. At the age of twenty-five years he became connected with railroad construction, with which he was identified for four years, at the same time conducting agricultural operations of scope and importance. In 1883 he made his permanent home near Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, locating at first on a homestead of 160 acres of land, to which he has since added another tract of the same area, and his untiring efforts and vigorous endeavors have entirely changed the appearance of his estate. The waterless plain, with its solitary growth of sagebrush, has been brought into civilized productiveness and large crops of grain, alfalfa and other grasses are annually produced, the fertile soil responding quickly to the hand of culture after the introduction of water, and in this direction Mr. Ricks was a pioneer of pioneers, coming here in 1883 to assist in the construction of the first irrigation canals, and ever since has been actively connected with this important element of success in farming, holding the position of watermaster of the Rexburg Canal for a series of years.

Ever a progressive and thoughtful observer of affairs, Mr. Ricks has steadfastly allied himself in politics with the Democratic party, and in the council of this organization he holds an honored place from his broad comprehension of the political status, his sagacity in devising methods of procedure, and his knowledge of all details necessary for successful campaigning.

In the religious denomination of which he is a member his abilities are highly appreciated and he has held all of the minor offices of the local organization. From 1888 to 1890 he was successfully engaged in mission work in England, and since 1884 he has been the highly cherished bishop of Rexburg ward, Fremont stake, his qualities of head and heart most ably qualifying him for this exalted office.

On October 11, 1878, occurred the cere-

mony uniting Mr. Ricks and Miss Mary Hibbard in the bonds of matrimony, she being a daughter of George and Hannah (Williams) Hibbard, natives respectively of England and Wales, who, coming to Utah in early life, there met and were married at Salt Lake City, where he worked at his trade of shoemaking for four years, then removing to Farmington, he continued to labor in the same line until he moved to Logan, Utah. There on his homestead of 160 acres he was engaged in farming and stock-raising for a short term of years, thereafter selling his property and making his home at Rexburg, where his death occurred in 1891, at the age of sixty-eight years, the mother dying at Logan in 1878, when fifty-nine years old.

The children of Bishop and Mrs. Ricks are: Silas S. died on March 1, 1902, at the age of twenty-two years; Thomas E., Foretta, Joel and Preston. The family distinctively belongs to the leading circle of the Snake River Valley and exercises a wholesome and dominating influence in social matters and events, a kindness of heart and a winning cordiality being conspicuous elements of the home life.

#### JOSEPH S. RUDD.

That element of the population of the Western states which has been the advance guard of civilization in this section of the country is composed of varying nationalities as well as of people native to the soil of America: everywhere they have been found to be brave, resolute men, full of resources, with great powers of endurance, keen observation, as alert and active as the Indians who for centuries had roamed over the various mountains and plains from which the forces of civilization led by this advance guard of pioneers has driven them utterly away never more to return. And not the least of that element which constituted this heroic band of pioneers are the sons of pioneers,

who, born of pioneer parents, reared in the pioneer home and battling from childhood with the hardships and deprivations of a pioneer existence, have developed qualities which render them peculiarly fitted for opening up new lines of activity and creating civilized homes where has been until their advent an unproductive wilderness. It is of one of these virile sons of a pioneer home that we must write when we essay a review of Joseph S. Rudd, now a prominent farmer and stockman on a finely situated and highly improved ranch of 160 acres, lying adjacent to the stirring town of Parker, which is his postoffice address.

Mr. Rudd was born on September 22, 1860, at Farmington, Davis county, Utah, a son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Walker) Rudd. The father, who attained manhood in his native state of Ohio, came to Utah as a member of a Mormon ox-team battalion of 1850, on the journey thither having a severe attack of cholera, but recovering therefrom and reaching his destination in safety. He located at Farmington, where he followed the dual occupations of farming and mechanics and also holding the office of high priest in the Mormon church at the time of his death, in 1862, when he had attained the age of forty-four years. His marriage to Elizabeth Walker, daughter of Cassius and Elizabeth (Metcalf) Walker, was celebrated in Utah, where she is still residing at Farmington at the age of seventy-one years, and of her family of children all seven are now living. Her journey to Utah was accomplished in 1857 by crossing the plains with a handcart company with her mother, coming to this new Mormon settlement that they might enjoy the unrestricted privileges of their church associations. Enduring many privations on the way, they located at Salt Lake City, where she was married, after her husband's death forming another marriage with a merchant of Farmington named Fredrick Coombs.

Joseph S. Rudd attained the age of nineteen years at Farmington, Utah, his busy hands finding employment at various occupations and his receptive mind availing itself of the educational advantages of the excellent schools of that intelligent place. Thereafter he undertook to conduct stockraising for a year, then pursuing various occupations until 1883, when, coming to that portion of Bingham county later segregated to form Fremont county, he became one of the earliest pioneer settlers of the section of his present residence, pitching his tent on his homestead of 160 acres when the sagebrush growth showed no mark of fertility. No doubt an English farmer would have called it an unproductive desert, and from that time to the present his energy has been ever in evidence in the development, growth and prosperity of not only his land but of the entire section, taking a leading part in bringing water to this portion of the county, being the director of the Last Chance Irrigation Canal Co. for several years, and in the pursuit of this vital necessity, aiding in constructing every irrigation canal that has been built in that vicinage. In all the relations of life Mr. Rudd has well performed his duty, in temporal and spiritual matters being a public-spirited citizen and an earnest advocate of everything appertaining to the weal of the community as a capable man of affairs and business. He has had the government mail contract for the past five years and is still under contract. He is known as a kind husband and father and a sterling friend of great integrity, and in the Mormon church he is holding the position of one of the Seventies. He is entitled to great credit for the tangible results which have followed his well-conceived plans and industrious labors. Previous to making his home in this section of Idaho, Mr. Rudd must needs provide himself with the leading factor of a home and, on December 6, 1883, he did this by his marriage with Miss

Vilate Lucas, who was born in England, accompanying her parents, James and Harriet (Leeson) Lucas, to Utah in 1871, thereafter settling in Centerville. There her parents engaged in farming and gardening until 1886, when they became residents of Plano, Fremont county, Idaho, where they passed the remainder of their days, the mother passing to her eternal reward, at the age of sixty-eight years, in 1893, the father dying in 1894, having attained the same age as did his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Rudd are the parents of ten children, namely: Erastus, Joseph H., George, Elizabeth, Ira, Alma, Melvin, Alta, Linford and Ida, and they as well as their honored parents occupy a definite place in the social circles of the community.

#### GIDEON WINEGAR.

Among the younger men who are grappling with the industries connected with the prosperity of the youthful, but vigorous state of Idaho, from unformed and undeveloped conditions assisting in the development of that section of the commonwealth wherein his lot is cast, Gideon Winegar is well performing his task, and while pursuing his way to a material personal prosperity he is aiding in the grand total of the endeavors that are steadily advancing the great interests and the financial condition of the state. He was born on January 31, 1857, in Salt Lake county, Utah, the son of Stephen and Lois (Smith) Winegar, and for his ancestral record the reader is referred to the review of the life and career of his honored father, which appears at length on other pages of this volume.

Until he had attained the age of twenty-five years Mr. Winegar remained under the shelter of the parental roof, industriously occupied in the multifarious duties attaching to the diversified interests of his father, thereafter coming, in 1879, to the locality of the present

city of Parker. He was one of the earliest of the pioneers who have wrought so excellently in the grand work of reclaiming the desert regions and changing them into a fertile country to become at no far-distant day of the future a thickly settled region where thousands of happy people will rest under the shadow of their own vines and figtrees. Here he located a homestead and has continued to reside. In 1895 he married Miss Mary Helen Mason, a native of Utah and a daughter of James H. and Pamela (Bullock) Mason. From the first he was active in all matters and plans that promised to benefit the people or the land, having been prominently concerned in the construction and operation of the earliest irrigation canal to be completed and operated in his vicinity and holding the dual office of director and foreman of the Egin Irrigation Co. Mr. Winegar was the first appointed constable in this section of country, but did not accept the office.

In all the relations of life Mr. Winegar is ever found true to manly principle, proving himself not only a citizen of public spirit and generosity, but a loyal friend, a wise counselor and a sagacious and energetic man of affairs. In the Mormon church, to which the family belongs, Mr. Winegar is held in high esteem. In political creed he is an ardent supporter of the principles and policies maintained by the Democratic political party, in whose cause he manifests his accustomed untiring energy. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Winegar are Thomas O., Jean, Frank G., Helen M. and Stephen J.

#### E. M. CHASE.

A pioneer settler in the thriving town of Wilford, Fremont county, Idaho, must necessarily and for all time be a man of interest to succeeding generations, as, with his associates who accompanied him to this pleasant loca-

tion he has laid strong and deep the foundation of an intelligent, thrifty and deeply religious community, replacing the wild solitude of its previous existence by the cheerful sounds, activities and operations of a highly developed civilization. This honorable distinction must be conferred upon E. M. Chase, a representative farmer and stockman, whose home and center of business activities is located on his ranch of 160 acres, situated two miles east of the postoffice of Wilford. He was born on July 20, 1861, at Ogden, Utah, and was a son of Elisha W. and Jane (McGarry) Chase, the father being a native of Rochester, N. Y., and a son of Ezra Chase, also a native of that place. His paternal ancestry, however, traces back to that New England family which has numbered among its representatives some of the leading men of the nation, its first English emigrants locating early in the Seventeenth Century in the Massachusetts and New Hampshire colonies. The mother was a daughter of Charles and Charlotte Erle, who were natives of Canada, where she also was born. Ezra Chase married Tressa Wells, who came to Utah with her husband in a very early period, settling at Ogden as one of the pioneer settlers and there followed agricultural operations until their deaths. The father of Mr. Chase, of this review, accompanied a Mormon battalion to Utah prior to 1850 and, locating at Ogden, he there engaged in farming, and he is still residing at his original home, hale and hearty at the age of seventy-three years, being held in distinct reverence as one of the well-preserved pioneer residents of that place.

The maternal grandparents of Mr. Chase came from Canada at a very early day to Utah, and also located at Ogden, where the grandfather followed the trade of blacksmithing until his death, and where the grandmother is still living, having attained the patriarchal

age of eighty-four years. The mother of Mr. Chase is still living at Ogden, having attained the age of sixty-four years, and being the mother of sixteen children.

After a childhood and youth passed amid the primitive scenes of Utah's agricultural operations, Mr. Chase, at the age of twenty-two years, in 1883, became a resident of Idaho, coming to the site of Wilford and, after careful observation and having the whole county to select from, he took up a homestead of 160 acres, where he has, by diligent care, unintermitting attention and the display of excellent judgment and shrewd common-sense, developed into a pleasant home and a most highly productive ranch. He also engaged in profitable stockraising, making his ranch the center of activity in this department. In local matters of a public interest he has ever been deeply interested, and in the matter of irrigation he has played a most conspicuous part. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, but has no desire for office-seeking or the cares and perplexities of public life.

Mr. Chase was married on March 21, 1879, to Miss Minnie Crawford, who was a native of California and a daughter of Lee and Catharine (Clark) Crawford. The mother, who was born in Illinois and married in Utah, died at Ogden, that state, in 1900, at sixty-two years, she being a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Timmons) Clark, natives of Kentucky, but whose lives were mostly passed in Utah, where Mr. Clark attained local prominence in his church as the first bishop of Ogden. Lee Crawford was a native of the state of Georgia, but his life was mostly passed in California. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of two winsome children, Herbert E. and Winifred C. To Mr. Chase is due that tribute of respect and admiration which should ever be given to those men who have worked their way upwards to an assured position of financial stand-

ing and business integrity through their own efforts, and by their honorable and straightforward dealing have commanded the esteem and confidence of the public, for he is public-spirited to an eminent degree and has been an important factor in the history of the county.

#### LEMUEL J. RICE.

Elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the sketch of an older brother of Mr. Rice, will be found extended notice of the ancestral history of the Rice family and extended reviews of his parents, Leonard G. and Elizabeth (Babbett) Rice, and in this connection justice to the character of this compilation demands that we record a synoptical account of the life and career of the estimable gentleman whose name heads this review. He has been largely interested in private business, public office and church relations, holding an advanced place in the esteem of the people, not only of the entire county of his residence but of a much wider area, being at all times a man of activity and energy, with modern thought and ideas, possessing a broad fund of knowledge and a genial disposition which makes him a most delightful companion. He has ever contributed generously, and believes it the duty of every good citizen so to do, towards the maintenance of law and order and the upbuilding and development of moral and religious institutions and also those which foster a true spirit of Americanism.

Mr. Rice was born on November 30, 1855, at Farmington, Utah, and under the capable supervision and tutelage of his parents he early became qualified to conduct business affairs with capability and sagacity. At the age of eighteen years he commenced the activities of life by conducting freighting between various Utah and Nevada points, and later extending the scope of his operations to include the

important mountain camps and cities of Montana. Upon the coming of the railroads into this section he ceased his freighting operations and was connected with railroad construction for a period of about twelve years. This period included freighting and railroad work, which extended into Canada, where he was also engaged in hauling supplies for the Canadian government at the time of the Riel rebellion. In 1886 he came to Fremont county, then in its incipient stages of development, and homesteading 160 acres, he engaged in extensive operations in farming and cattleraising, adding to his original ranch 160 acres by purchase. His homestead and productive property demonstrates what personal hard labor and industry will accomplish in transforming the unpromising portions of the country into farms of beauty and lands of fertility, for on his ranch he raises as bounteous crops of the best quality of grain as can be met with in many a mile of distance, it being an object lesson of Idaho capabilities in this department of her husbandry. The political belief of Mr. Rice is that the government, local and federal, should be administered for the people and not for classes or trusts, and his earnest energies have been directed toward the advancement of Democratic principles, and he has been the standard bearer of his party since, when as a minority party, it made its record at the polls of the county. At that time he was placed in nomination for county commissioner and received a handsome vote, but, as a logical result of the political situation, not receiving an election. For six years he was a popular postmaster of Parker, and his personal popularity has brought him many friends throughout all this section of the land; while in the Mormon church, of which he is a valued member, he holds the office of elder.

On March 18, 1877, Mr. Rice married with Miss Julia Jenkins, a daughter of Evan and

Ann (Davis) Jenkins, and of their ten children the following six are living: Clem, Allie, Stella, Ethelyn, Raleigh and Lillia; while Grace, Lemuel, Lester and another are deceased. Mr. Rice has long been recognized as an important factor in the community, being a man of progressive methods, of diligence and sound judgment, thoroughly American in thought and feeling and the family stands high throughout this entire section of the country.

#### THOMAS E. SMITH.

Pleasantly located on his attractive and productive ranch, which is situated two and one-half miles south of St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, where his diligent labors and persistent industries have developed the property from which he has secured an ample competency, Thomas E. Smith is one of that heroic band of pioneers which has acted well its part in transforming the wilderness region of this section into a civilized community, possessing all the comforts and many of the luxuries of a highly civilized community. He was born on June 26, 1850, at Farmington, Utah, being a son of Thomas S. and Polly (Clark) Smith, and for the record of his father's life and activities the reader is referred to the sketch of F. Smith Skates, the half-brother of the subject, on other pages of this volume. Mrs. Polly (Clark) Smith was born, reared educated and married in one of the Eastern states of the Union, coming thereafter with her husband in 1848 and locating at Farmington, where they remained diligently occupied in the cultivation of the soil until the mother's death, in 1870, at the age of fifty years. Of her seven children, Thomas E. was the fifth child and the third oldest now living. Mr. Smith passed his early years in diligent labor on the home farm at Farmington, giving due attention, however, to attendance at the public schools

of the vicinity. He located on his present ranch at Wilford, Idaho, in 1884, where he homesteaded 160 acres of finely situated land, and from that time he has been identified with general farming and cattleraising, being one of the first settlers and one of the earliest advocates and assistants in developing the splendid irrigation system of this section, holding the position of director in the Twin Grove Irrigation Canal Co. He has seen the marvelous growth and development of this country, in which he has done more than an ordinary part. He is a Democrat of the old Andrew Jackson type, believing that its principles and policies are identified with the interests of the American people and laboring loyally in its cause. In the Mormon church, of which he is a most consistent member, he has held with distinct ability the place of elder.

On November 13, 1869, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith with Miss Elizabeth Udy, also a native of Farmington, Utah, and a daughter of James and Isabelle (Cowley) Udy, the father being an Englishman and the mother a native of the Isle of Man. Their marriage occurred soon after their arrival in the United States and previous to their crossing the plains in the long pilgrimage to Utah, where they settled in Davis county as pioneers. The mother passed away on December 6, 1893, at the age of sixty-two years, while the father is still residing at Farmington, at the venerable age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had a family of nine children, namely: Alice B., Thomas E., Polly I., Estella, James, deceased; Lorah, who married George E. Bates and is now deceased; Jesse, deceased, Matthias and Loretta. After an industrious and exemplary life of diligent attention to civil and religious duties Mr. Smith finds himself in the enjoyment of a comfortable home and an ample competency, maintaining the same cheerful spirit which has ever cast a ray of

sunshine along his pathway, and after generations will regard him not only as a kind father, an upright man and citizen, but as a truly consistent man of deep religious principles.

### NELSON RUSS.

Prominently identified with the agricultural interests of his section of the state of Idaho, industry and perseverance being among his marked characteristics, Nelson Russ, a representative citizen of Fremont county, is maintaining his home on his productive ranch, situated two miles east of the thriving town of Wilford. Mr. Russ was born on March 14, 1848, in Genesee county, N. Y., a son of John and Abby (Kinyon) Russ, his father being a native of the same state, where he passed his life until advanced in years, thence removing to Michigan, where he died in the town of Monterey. His wife passed into eternal life on March 1, 1851, in Genesee county, N. Y., leaving the subject of this review an orphan at the early age of four years. It will easily be inferred that the responsibilities of life were early forced upon the lad, who accompanied his father to Michigan in the year after his mother's death, being engaged in various activities and at various employments. When the great struggle of the Union cast its deepening shadow over the land, the patriotism of Mr. Russ was intensely quickened and he determined to devote his services and life if necessary in the defense and support of the Union; so he enlisted in Company L, First Michigan Cavalry, and after faithful service was discharged in 1865. The exigencies of the war had brought him across the plains and at his honorable discharge from service his headquarters were at Fort Bridger, Wyo. Immediately after this he proceeded to Salt Lake City, and after a year's residence went to Weber Valley, thence after a year to Brigham City,

where was his home for a period of seven or eight years. In 1885 he came to Idaho, and with this young and virile state and its productive possibilities he has since identified himself. His first location was at the place he now occupies, where he located a homestead of 160 acres, engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and this property he has developed by his care and studious attention until it is now one of the productive homes of this section of the country, having a fine supply of water and being under skillful and careful husbandry. Mr. Russ has long been identified with irrigation matters, as from the first of his residence here he has taken an active part therein and given largely of his time and energies towards the establishment of the system which now so thoroughly performs its work. Having a great interest in education, Mr. Russ has been the efficient president of his school district since 1895, while in the Mormon church, of which he is a consistent and active member, he is superintendent of the Sunday school and also holds the position of one of the Seventies.

Mr. Russ has been twice married, his first union being with Miss Ellen Flygan, to whom he was married in 1867. She died on September 9, 1890, being the mother of four children: Anna, Mary, Daniel and Albert, deceased. Mr. Russ formed a second matrimonial union on July 17, 1892, with Mrs. Christiana (Peterson) Jorgensen, who was a native of Denmark, her parents passing their entire lives in her native land. This Mrs. Russ had two children by her first husband, Eli Moreni, living, and Eliza, who died and is buried at Bear River City, Utah.

As a citizen Mr. Russ ranks among the foremost, giving his support to all measures and movements which he believes will best promote the public good, being honorable in his dealings, reliable in the discharge of every

civil or religious trust reposed on him, eminently faithful to his duties in private life, and it is not too much to say that he commands the respect of his compeers and enjoys the friendship of all with whom he has been associated either in business or church relations.

### WILLIAM DAVIS.

A native of England, where he was born on September 27, 1848, at Dorsetshire, the youngest son of William and Lucy (Davis) Davis, the gentleman whose name heads this review is one of the pioneers of the Mormon region in Utah and Idaho, and who has won distinctive honor by faithfully discharging responsible trusts connected with the immigration and settlement of the Mormon emigrants, who is now maintaining his home on his well improved and cultivated ranch which it situated within less than two miles northeast of Wilford post-office, Fremont county, Idaho. Any work which holds as its mission the preservation of the careers and endeavors of pioneer people of this section of the Rocky Mountain region would be decidedly incomplete without something more than the mere mention of the useful activities of Mr. Davis. Coming with his parents from England at the age of seven years, he had the great misfortune while on the way to Omaha, Neb., to lose his father by death. He continued the journey across the dreary desert plains in company with his mother and older members of the family, and on their arrival in Utah the family home was established at Bountiful, where Mr. Davis gave filial service to the family interests by giving effective labors in the various branches of husbandry carried on on the home place, continuing to do this until attaining the age of twenty years, when he initiated his independent business operations by engaging in freighting, which he conducted with very satisfactory re-

sults between various places of the numerous mining camps. In 1866, having his residence then at Montpelier, Bear Lake county, Idaho, he was selected by the church authorities to go to Omaha and take charge of the church train which was bringing Mormon emigrants to Utah, and was occupied in this connection until the fall of that year, thereafter accompanying these emigrants and assisting them in settling in Hooper section, Utah. There he was an efficient factor in constructing canals and ditches for irrigating purposes, and in this locality he remained for the long period of sixteen years, conducting diversified farming and also freighting in this new section of country. In 1886 he came to Fremont county, Idaho, where he filed on a homestead of 160 acres, it being a part of his present improved and productive ranch, and from that time he has devoted his energies to the development and improvement of this property, adding thereto additional land by purchase as circumstances seemed to demand, and from this as his headquarters he conducts both cattle and sheepraising on an extensive scale, his operations being both cumulative and productive.

It is perhaps not too much to say that no one in this section of the county has taken a more prominent part in the bringing of water to the various dry sections by irrigation canals, and in this connection we will mention that he was an original member and a director of the Fall River Irrigation Co., of which his brother is the president. A man of sound thought, possessing a vital interest in everything that would affect the welfare of the country, Mr. Davis early allied himself with the Republican political party and is considered one of its solid and stanch representatives in this section of the state, whose services are ever given to the success of its campaigns and his counsel is of great value to the party leaders. As a member of the Mormon church, Mr. Davis is

held in high esteem and most worthily holds the office of elder.

On March 8, 1869, Mr. Davis was joined in matrimony with Miss Polly C. Hanmon, a daughter of Levi and Polly (Bybee) Hanmon, and of this union have been born the following thirteen children: Polly A., deceased, Martha E., deceased, William, Lucy J., John H., Levi S., Daniel J., George R., Albert M., Elizabeth A., Rosa M., Betsy A. and Myrtle E. After an eminently useful life passed largely for the benefit of others Mr. Davis is now pleasantly located in prosperous financial circumstances, enjoying the esteem and confidence of a large circle of friends and acquaintances and honored and revered for his many estimable qualities of head and heart, while his family occupies a conceded place in the leading ranks of the citizens of the county.

#### JOSEPH ROBERTS MESERVY.

Joseph R. Meservy, great-grandson of Edward Meservy and Mary Peree, grandson of Edward Messervy and Jane Laurens Messervy, and son of Joshua Messervy and Jane Roberts Messervy, was born in St. John's parish, Jersey, an island in the British Channel belonging to England, on the 30th day of April, 1842. On account of people finding it difficult to pronounce the name Messervy, the subject has dropped one s, thus assisting to obviate the difficulty. When five years old he undertook to climb into a cart through a hole in the hind part which closed with a slide, but as the cart was high he had to climb upon the wheel to reach the opening; having gotten his head through, the slide dropped on his neck and losing his foothold upon the wheel he remained hanging by the neck till he was discovered sometime after, but not until nearly dead from strangulation. On another occasion he was thrown from a high swing and left

for dead by an evil-minded uncle. Not long after this a heavy rock, falling from a high wall, dropped on the back of his head as he was stooping at the foot of the wall and his skull was fractured, the scar still being visible. When eight years old he fell from the rafters of an old building some fifteen feet to the floor, alighting on his back. He had scarcely recovered from this accident when he was struck in the temple with a large rock thrown at a dog by an infuriated man, and the wound had liked to prove fatal.

His tender years were principally spent in school, where he learned to read and write French. In the year 1851 his parents were proselyted to the Mormon faith and two years later emigrated to Utah, crossing the Atlantic in a sailing vessel, the Golconda, which sailed from Liverpool, January 23, 1853. On this voyage a storm was encountered, the masts were broken off and fell on one side of the vessel, but, being held by ropes and spars, caused the ship to cant alarmingly to leeward while the waters dashed over the deck. The sailors themselves gave up hope, declaring that the ship and crew would be at the bottom by morning; but the weather became more calm and no lives were lost, though it took time to again erect pieces of mast sufficiently high to carry sail, and the vessel only landed in New Orleans after having been three months on the water.

The journey across the plains was made with ox teams. While crossing the Pawnee country the Indians, with which the country seemed to be literally alive, held up the train and demanded a great quantity of presents, and got them, too, but when the captain, Joseph W. Young, saw that no more of the camp supplies could be spared and that the savages insisted for more, he ordered every man in the train to shoulder his gun, telling them they might as well die fighting the "red skins" as

starve to death before reaching the valley. The old chief finally consented to let them pass. While traveling through the Sweet Water country nearly all of the cattle were alkali-laid and a great many of them died. Cattle were brought from Utah to enable the company to continue their journey to Salt Lake. It was fourteen weeks from the time the company left Keokuk, Iowa, before Salt Lake City was reached, on October 16, 1853.

The Messervy family has lived in various places in Utah and Idaho. In the year 1863 Joseph drove four yoke of oxen to Florence, Neb., and back to assist the immigration. On the 25th of December (Christmas), 1864, he married Augusta P. Cook, daughter of Phineas W. Cook and Ann Eliza Howland Cook, descendants of the Plymouth Rock colony. This woman was born at Winter Quarters (Florence), Neb., March 9, 1848. The marriage took place in Ithica, Rich county, Utah. He had two children by this wife, viz: Ann Augusta, born March 6, 1866, and Joseph, who died at birth, September 24, 1867. The mother only lived two days later and took leave of this world September 26th, after indescribable sufferings. Joseph's second marriage occurred March 9, 1869, at Salt Lake City, when he wedded the daughter of Chester Southworth and Mary (Byington) Southworth, she having been born in Pottawattomie, Iowa, June 18, 1852. This wife bore two children, a daughter, Laura Precindia, born May 14, 1870, at Fish Haven, Idaho, and Robert Chester, who was born January 9, 1872, at Brigham City, Utah, and on the 4th of February in the same year this spouse also passed away, leaving the subject of this sketch for the second time a disconsolate widower.

In the early history of Utah good schools were scarce, but the subject, being of a naturally studious mind, managed to obtain what education was to be had in ordinary schools

before reaching his majority, and after marriage he attended high school and university, and shortly after the death of his second wife, was enabled to pass the necessary and requisite examination to entitle him to a teacher's certificate. He taught some seventeen consecutive winters, fifteen of them in his own neighborhood, with good satisfaction to his employers and still has many school teacher's certificates in possession, which indicate the passage of as many examinations. In the year 1877, January 1st, Joseph married his third wife, Mary O. Kingsbury, daughter of Joseph Cordon Kingsbury and Dorcas (Moore) Kingsbury, born in Salt Lake City, Utah, January 7, 1852; this wife has borne him ten children, to-wit: Oliver K., born October 8, 1877; Dorcas Josephine, born March 23, 1879; Julia Henriette, born November 22, 1880; James Alonzo, born February 18, 1883; Phebe Annis, born April 16, 1885; Jane Ophelia, born February 11, 1888; David Cordon, born April 9, 1890; Mary Rozelia, born August 9, 1892; Salina Irene, born February 15, 1895; and Louisa Melvina, born August 24, 1898. The number of deaths recorded in Mr. Meservy's family are: Joseph, who died September 24, 1867; Augusta Precindia, his first wife, died September 26, 1867; Laura Salina, second wife, died February 4, 1872; Ann Augusta, first daughter, died January 23, 1883, aged seventeen years; Robert Chester, second son, was drowned in Snake River, May 26, 1890, aged eighteen years; David Cordon died October 8, 1891, aged eighteen months; Louisa Melvina died December 22, 1898, aged four months.

In the year 1887 Mr. Meservy erected a small grist and sawmill at Wilford, Idaho, where he moved his family the year following. Here he pre-empted a quarter-section of land, which he in six months made a cash entry of, making final proof of same without further delay.

Mr. Meservy being the son of a first-class carpenter and possessed of mechanical talent, has been able to direct and supervise the erection of all his buildings, having also constructed dwellings and meeting houses by contract in Ogden and Hooper, Utah.

The offices filled by Mr. Meservy at Bear Lake, Idaho, were: Juror, one term; constable, two terms; road supervisor, one term; at Hooper, Utah, he served as school trustee four terms; secretary of water companies for Hooper, South Hooper and West Weber, two terms; as a director for said companies, one term; fence viewer, one term; justice of the peace, two terms; road supervisor, one term; assessor and collector for school district; deputy county registrar; and in Davis county (the south half of Hooper being in the latter county), deputy county tax collector. In Wilford, Idaho, he has served as justice of the peace nearly eight years and still holds the office; as deputy county surveyor Fremont county, one term; as director of Fall River Irrigation Co., one term. Besides these, he has filled a mission to Switzerland, where he expounded the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints in the French and German languages and where he was called to preside over what was known as the Jura conference until, on account of ill health, he was sent to the Channel Islands, finishing his mission in the Liverpool conference in England. For thirty years, while residing in Fish Haven, Idaho, Hooper and South Hooper, Utah, and Wilford, Idaho, he was ward clerk and bishop's secretary. He also has filled the positions of Sunday school superintendent and presiding elder over a ward. Since his return home from mission he has filled the office of president of the one hundred and thirteenth quorum of Seventy. During the early settlement of Utah, while the Indians were dangerous, he acted as minute man for eight years. He was the principal man on the Wilford townsite committee

in January, 1890, the final proof being made under him, and when the entry was contested a few years later he also conducted the proceedings in defense of the owners through attorneys Stewart and Dietrich. The home office at Blackfoot deciding against them, an appeal was taken to the commissioner at Washington, D. C., who reversed the decision of the Blackfoot office.

Mr. Meservy's oldest living son, Oliver K., is a man of twenty-six years of age, six feet four inches tall, of fine physique, with eyes that beam with intelligence. He is a pronounced mathematician and certified bookkeeper; has filled a mission to the Southern states; is superintendent of Sunday schools, ward clerk, director and secretary to Wilford Irrigation Co., road supervisor, postmaster and clerk for other concerns, and a juror for Fremont county, Idaho.

#### ABRAHAM BRANSON.

The men of strong vitality and deep religious enthusiasm who have laid broad and deep the foundations of civilization in the Great West will be honored in years to come as the heroes of this period, and the simple annals of their lives, recorded in volumes of this character, will possess a value which we of the present generation can not fully realize, and the accounts of their activities taken down from their own lips will be far more interesting than ponderous volumes of historical disquisitions or the masters of poetry and fiction. Among this truly historic number must be assigned a place to Abraham Branson, who was the first person to locate in the region of his present residence, one mile southeast of Edmunds postoffice, Fremont county, Idaho.

Mr. Branson was born on September 3, 1859, in Nottinghamshire, England, a son of William and Elizabeth (Brackwock) Branson, both the paternal and maternal lines of ances-

tral connection reaching back through many generations of rural life in England, the paternal grandfather being Thomas Branson, a lifelong farmer. William Branson and family emigrated from England in 1871, in company with other converts to the Mormon faith, and after their arrival at Utah made the family home in the new country where has since grown up the important city of Ogden. Here they filled well their station in life, the father attaining the patriarchal age of nearly ninety years, the mother dying in 1896, at the age of seventy-seven years, being the mother of twelve children.

Abraham Branson when a lad of twelve years joined in the family migration to Utah and came to the years of manhood while industriously pursuing the duties of a teamster for the mercantile house of Walker Bros. at Ogden, with whose operations he was connected in this capacity for ten years. Then, being twenty-three years of age, and desirous of establishing a home of his own, in 1882 he came as a pioneer to this section, and, locating on Egin bench, he became one of the very earliest settlers, homesteading 160 acres of splendidly located land in close proximity to the present postoffice settlement of Edmunds, becoming at once an active worker in the construction of irrigating ditches and the development of his landed estate. There he initiated farming operations and engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and sheep and with these departments of agricultural prosperity he has since been continuously identified, during his residence here assisting in the construction of every irrigation ditch of this section, and giving most potential aid to the furtherance of all public matters of a general or local character. He has acquired the reputation of being an active man of affairs, one to be found on the right side of every question agitating public sentiment and discussion, and

in the Mormon church holding with dignity and ability the office of elder.

On November 25, 1881, Mr. Branson was married with Miss Louisa Martin, born at Wilson, Utah, a daughter of John and Sarah A. (Sergeant) Martin, who emigrated from England in 1835, eventually came to Utah with one of the handcart brigades, and after long years of faithful labor and useful activity they are now maintaining their residence in Weber county, Utah, both having nearly reached the age of four score years. Mr. and Mrs. Branson have been blessed with twelve children, Ellen L., Abraham, John E. and William A. (twins), Herbert, Lyman, Lawrence, Fannie G., Martin, Earle, Joseph, deceased, and Sarah E.

#### E. D. STEVENSON.

Born on October 2, 1864, at Farmington, Utah, a son of James A. and Eleanore (White) Stevenson, the subject of this sketch, E. D. Stevenson, has from attaining mature years been a prominent factor in the commercial circles of the section of country where he has maintained his home, and well deserves the compliment so common to the West of being called a "hustler." His present business, which is that of agent at St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, for Studebaker Bros.' line of farm implements, wagons, etc., gives him a fine opportunity of making the acquaintance of the people, and he is known throughout the countryside as one of the county's enterprising, progressive business men, being widely and favorably known to a large acquaintance. His father was born in the state of New York, and after arriving at early manhood he went to California in 1849 as one of the earliest of that vast throng of goldseekers which then commenced to invade that country. After successful operations in that state for a few years,

he permanently settled at Farmington, Utah, in 1850, and from that time to the present has been a useful citizen, quietly pursuing the diversified labors connected with a quiet farming existence and still living, hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-three years, being a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints. The mother, also a native of New York, came to Utah when in her youth, accompanying her parents, Joseph and Ruby (Stearnes) White, and is still living at the age of seventy-two years. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding in November, 1902, on which occasion they entertained a large number of relatives and friends.

Mr. Stevenson lived in Farmington until the age of fourteen years, learning to labor at an early age and manifesting such decided qualities of independence and individuality, being gifted with an ardent and enthusiastic temperament and an excellent physical organization, a keen and practical mind accompanied by great energy and force of will, that from that time to the present he has not only demonstrated that he was equal to any emergency in which he was placed, but also that he was competent to carry any project in which he might engage through to assured completion and success. At the age of fourteen years he commenced to become acquainted with the country surrounding him, visiting Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada, and being engaged therein in various occupations until 1884, when, coming to Fremont county, he made a location five miles west of St. Anthony and there filed a homestead claim and engaged in the primitive farming operations which were the only ones possible at that time. Here he remained, however, but a short period of time, from thence going to Montana, where he passed some years in the mines but returning to Fremont county in March, 1900, and purchasing a partially improved place where he conducted agricultural

operations until 1897. He was then engaged by the Studebaker firm, which he represents as their agent in this section of the state, giving such satisfaction and enlarging his business to such an extent that he has continued to be identified with them until the present. It is not too much to say that in all business associations with which he is and has been connected, his judgment, conclusions and counsels are generally adopted. He contemplates public matters of a general and local nature from the standpoint of the Republican party, giving active service in its campaigns, but preferring to remain aloof from all public offices or political distinction; he, however, has, for the benefit of the community where he was residing, held the office of road supervisor for several years.

On April 8, 1890, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stevenson and Miss Olive M. Crapo, who was born in Cache Valley, Utah, a daughter of Albert and Margaret (Oldham) Crapo, early pioneers of Utah, the mother crossing the plains with one of the ox-team companies previous to her husband, while the father came in a later company of ox teams. They met and were married in Cache Valley, where, as prosperous agriculturists, they passed their lives until 1896, when they removed their home and residence to Parker, Idaho. The Crapo family is one of the oldest of New England's pioneers, and traces back to Huguenot ancestry in France prior to the Fifteenth Century. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have one child, Clifford. The Stevenson family have ever been known as lovers of liberty, strenuous in asserting their rights, having the courage to maintain their convictions and being determined in their opposition to all forms of tyranny, but generous, charitable and hospitable, their generosity being dominated by a deep religious fervor and a regard for the welfare and comfort of others.

## WALTER G. PAUL.

One of the representative business men of Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, where he is conducting the pioneer undertaking establishment of the county, and where for many years he has been active in public and progressive measures, and been prominently identified in an official manner with the Church of Latter Day Saints, Walter G. Paul was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 24, 1859, the second of the eleven children of Walter and Elizabeth Ann Paul, natives of England, who early emigrated from their native land, coming to Utah in 1847, the first year of the Mormon immigration, residing at Salt Lake City until 1873, thereafter removing to the Cache Valley and later to Rexburg, where they now reside.

After attaining his majority Walter G. Paul was employed for eight months in the construction of the Mormon temple at Logan, and then was called to mission work in Kentucky and Tennessee, in which he was continued for twenty-five months. He experienced many hardships, on his return therefrom, in 1884, proceeding directly to Rexburg, where he soon located a homestead of 160 acres, of which he devoted one-half to be used as a city cemetery for Rexburg. He engaged in carpentry, in which he has been diligently occupied until the present time, being also one of the most active in securing and constructing the necessary irrigation canals for this portion of the country, and a man who has ever given generous support to all public movements of a local character which were promulgated for the benefit of the people.

In 1895 he engaged in undertaking, establishing the pioneer house in this line within the limits of Fremont county. Prior to this time he and his father had made all of the coffins and done the undertaking business for

an area extending several miles in all directions from Rexburg, and the eminently satisfactory manner in which the duties have been performed has drawn to his patronage a representative class of citizens. A Democrat in political affiliations, Mr. Paul has ever been loyal to his party and regularly supported its candidates in its successive campaigns, but has steadily refused to seek official candidacy or position, though, on the organization of Fremont county, he was appointed by the governor as the first coroner of the county. In the performance of his duty as a loyal member of his church he has been called to many positions of grave responsibility and trust, notably those of teacher, deacon, elder, priest, and since the organization of the eighty-fourth quorum he has been a member of the Seventies. He was the first superintendent of Bannock stake, and on his arrival in Fremont county was the first returned missionary. When Bingham stake was formed Mr. Paul was set apart as its superintendent, holding the office for several years, and in 1897 he was on a mission in Montana for six months, but since 1900 he has not been so active in church work as in previous years.

On April 10, 1885, Mr. Paul united in marriage with Miss Catherine S. Painter, a daughter of George and Jane Painter, natives of England, who crossed the plains to Utah in one of the early ox-team companies, locating at Farmington, but soon removing to Logan, of which place they were pioneers. Here, after lives of constant industry and exemplified piety, the father passed from earth in 1900, at seventy-two years of age, while the mother died June 6, 1904, at the age of seventy-six years. To Mr. and Mrs. Paul have been born the following children: Jane Elizabeth, born December 18, 1885, died April 17, 1891; Ethel Ann, born November 23, 1886; Joseph Walter, born October 20, 1888, died August 23,

1891; Gilbert G., born September 5, 1890, died April 2, 1891; Mary M., born August 19, 1892, died May 30, 1895; Alfred H., born October 5, 1894; Nephi, born and died September 29, 1896; Emeline died at birth, July 15, 1898; Priscilla, born August 15, 1901, died June 23, 1904.

#### ARTHUR J. GOODY, SR.

When one for the first time gazes upon such a country as was the Upper Snake River Valley in its primal condition, when the winding river flowed steadily onward with undiminished volume through the wide expanse of sage plains, the mighty mountain ranges and peaks standing like giant sentinels to guard the stillness of the yet uninhabited land, he is lifted out of the present and recognizes the grandeur of the great creative spirit which is there presented, and life is no longer confined within the limits of a pent-up space; it reaches out to sublime distances and exalts him to nobler things. This was the experience of many of the pioneers of this land when first their eyes fell upon it, but as year after year of industrious labor has changed the unproductive solitude into the busy and thriving settlements of thousands of prosperous and happy people, and the glad song of content arises in every portion of the valley, there is a higher sense of beauty presented to the mind, a breadth and a splendor that the early days knew nothing of.

The subject of this review, Arthur J. Goody, Sr., one of the progressive men of Fremont county, Idaho, must have been well in touch with both of these moods, for he has been an earnest laborer in the work of bringing the wild lands of this region into cultivation from the pioneer occupation. He was born on January 27, 1850, in London, England, a son of Henry and Mary (Wiltshire)

Goody, whom he preceded by one year in their emigration from England in 1864, in which they performed the slow journey across the plains with ox teams and settled in Lehi, Utah, where the father long worked at his trade of mason and bricklayer, and later continued his residence until his death, on January 1, 1893, at seventy-nine years of age, surviving his wife, whose eyes closed in death on February 6, 1891, aged seventy-nine years.

When Mr. Goody came to Utah, in 1863, he was but thirteen years of age and the great Civil war was then at its height, and he remembers most vividly the strange experiences that met him everywhere from his landing on American shores until he had reached Utah and was quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits in that still new town of Lehi. Hither the parents came in the succeeding year and he continued also there to abide for three industrious years of farming life, thence going to perform the same kind of labor in the Cache Valley, where he was diligently employed until 1883, being prospered in his undertakings. He then removed to the fertile Snake River Valley, where he became the owner, by homesteading, of 160 acres of land near Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho. Here he is now residing and receiving the reward of his long and arduous labors in the reclamation of land, conducting general farming and the raising of a small amount of stock. Industry, persevering and persistent application to the care of his place have been leading characteristics of Mr. Goody, who has been ever esteemed as a valuable member of the community of his residence. He has ever voted the Republican ticket, being a full believer in the principles of that political party, but has ever shrank from striving after political or public office, preferring to quietly work in all matters of public improvement. He assisted to build all of the early irrigating canals, being a director of the

Parks & Lewisville Canal Co. for three years. He was ordained an elder in the Mormon church on November 29, 1869, an office which he has filled to the present time with great acceptability.

At Salt Lake City, on November 29, 1869, Mr. Goody and Miss Julia A. Uyler were joined in matrimony. She was born at Farmington, Utah, on July 25, 1853, a daughter of James and Julia Ann (Brownell) Ingalls, who were a part of the Mormon immigration of 1848, coming from their native state of Michigan and crossing the plains, their effects being drawn by oxen and cow teams. They were among the early settlers of Farmington, Utah, where the father engaged in the primitive farming operations of the period until 1860, thence removing to a small farm of twenty acres in the Cache Valley and there residing until his removal to Idaho in 1883. There he took up a government homestead at Lewisville, Fremont county, where he and his estimable wife passed the closing years of their life, the father, who was born on February 3, 1822, dying at seventy-two years of age, on May 20, 1894, and the mother, who was born on February 12, 1826, dying on January 26, 1899.

Three children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Goody, namely: Arthur James, born March 6, 1871; Mary Julia, born August 3, 1872, and Frank Henry, born May 1, 1877.

#### HON. ALBERT HEATH.

The character of the people comprising the majority of the citizens of southeastern Idaho may be described as intelligent, practical, resourceful, brave, daring and conspicuously law-abiding, for they are people who are engaged industriously cultivating the arts of peace and harmony, while by their untiring industry they are bringing into value the profit-

able resources of the state that until recently have laid undeveloped and unprofitable. It is a character of action, having naught to do with idle dreaming, and the man who here takes rank and precedence must have developed qualities of head and heart above the ordinary. In the land of the Great West events move with startling rapidity and the representatives of the people who hold official place must needs possess keen vision, clear understanding and undoubted wisdom, for the tide of action sweeps rapidly onward, and they are daily liable to be confronted by new conditions, new responsibilities, new ideas, through which they must aid in guiding the people and their interests into the untried future with hope and confidence to still more hopeful and still brighter life. The mighty pulse of the Twentieth Century is beating in the hearts of the sons of Idaho, but the future of the yet undeveloped state depends almost entirely upon the statesmanship, patriotism, the ability and the wise conservatism of its representatives and legislators.

Among the number whom the unerring instinct of the citizens have selected to maintain their rights and conserve their interests in the halls of legislation is Hon. Albert Heath, of near Edmuunds postoffice, who is the present incumbent of the responsible office of state senator. In any volume which purports to take recognition of the forceful and progressive men of this portion of Idaho, he must have distinctive place.

Senator Heath was born at Cardiff, Wales, in 1863, and is descended on both agnatic and cognatic sides of his ancestry from ancient English and Scottish families, his parents being George and Hannah (Gleed) Heath, natives of Wiltshire, England. His paternal grandparents were Solomon and Eliza (Pickett) Heath, lifelong residents of Wiltshire, while his maternal grandparents, Richard and

Elizabeth (Tibbals) Gleed, had their birth in Scotland. When he was twenty-five years of age the father of Senator Heath removed to Cardiff, Wales, there engaging in farming and the raising of fine horses until 1877, when as a faithful convert to the doctrines of the Mormon church he emigrated and came to Utah. After two years' residence at Ogden he made his permanent residence in Idaho, locating at Oxford, Oneida county, where he combined the dual occupations of section foreman and farmer, and, at the age of seventy years, is now residing at Guernsey, enjoying the esteem of the community and consistently manifesting in his life from day to day the religious teachings of his church. His affectionate wife, to whom he was married in England in 1861, died at Oxford, Idaho, on April 5, 1895, at the age of sixty-one. Of her eight children three survive, of whom Senator Heath is the eldest.

Until he was fourteen years old Senator Heath lived at Cardiff, Wales, attending the celebrated schools of that ancient city as circumstances allowed, thereafter coming to Utah and identifying himself with pleasure with the new life here existing. He resided with his parents at Ogden for four years, when he entered upon the strenuous life of a freighter for a time in the Wood River country and in Oregon, after this being connected with railroad surveying operations and being a member of the party that surveyed the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.'s line from Houghton to Baker City, Ore., continuing thus employed until 1889, when he engaged in ranching near Ogden. We might appropriately mention here that Senator Heath has ever been a diligent student, always doing full credit to his instructors and readily and rapidly assimilating learning. Graduating with an assured standing from the New West Academy at Oxford in 1895, he became a successful teacher in

various schools, never holding lower than second and first-grade certificates, and for sixteen consecutive winters was employed in this capacity in Bannock and Fremont counties, forming a large circle of valuable friends and in 1886 teaching the only school on the north side of the river. In 1896 he established his home in Fremont county at his present location, two miles southwest of Edmunds postoffice, and from that time he has been prosperously engaged in ranching and stockraising operations.

Senator Heath has been a vital force in local Republican circles since attaining citizenship in Idaho, holding positions on county and state committees of his party, and his capability for successfully and creditably holding official position has often been recognized. He held with benefit to the people the position of sheep inspector of Bannock county and was nominated there for county commissioner and made a creditable showing as a minority candidate. In 1900 he was an unsuccessful candidate for member of the state Legislature, owing to the political exigencies of the campaign. In 1902 he made a brilliant campaign as a candidate of his party for state senator of his district, and was elected by a very gratifying majority and is now in the incumbency of that distinguished office, doing the will of his constituents to the satisfaction of more than his party associates. In local matters Senator Heath has ever been prominent and useful, the causes of irrigation and of education especially receiving the benefit of his influence and his wise discrimination, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints he is the high counsellor from the Plano ward of Fremont stake.

In 1889 Senator Heath was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary P. Hillman, of Salt Lake City, a sister of Mayhew Hillman, a sketch of whom, with information of their ancestry, ap-

pears on other pages of this work. Her earthly activities closed on June 17, 1895, at the age of forty-one years, leaving a son, Albert R. Heath. The second marriage of Senator Heath occurred in 1897, when he wedded Mrs. Martha J. (Davenport) Walton, of Richwood, Utah, a daughter of James and Margaret (Petty) Davenport, natives of Illinois and Tennessee. The father came to Utah in 1847, and the mother accompanied her parents thither in 1850. The father died on July 11, 1860, aged sixty years, the mother still making her home at Richwood, Utah. By her previous marriage with B. F. Walton, Mrs. Heath has one son, William E., and the family circle of Senator Heath is still further extended by an adopted daughter, Lillian.

#### FRANK V. LAPHAM.

Descending from an old English family that for many generations has made an American home in New England, Frank V. Lapham, now an independent rancher and farmer on the Egin bench, maintaining his home within one mile of Plano postoffice, which is his address, was born in 1864, in Douglas county, Kans., a son of the marriage union of Solomon and Harriet (Varnum) Lapham. The father was a representative of that numerous and distinguished branch of the Lapham family long prominently connected with affairs in the state of Maine, where he was born and reared, removing, however, to Kansas and there marrying his wife, who was a native of the state of Massachusetts and also a descendant of prominent families of Colonial reputation. Immediately after his marriage he erected the first house in the now populous city of Lawrence and had an active share in the troubrous times of the period as a defender of the Free State cause. Thereafter, after many years of agricultural activity, he be-

came one of the pioneer settlers on the Egin bench of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is now residing at the Biblical limit of life, three score and ten years, but still hale and hearty, both in mind and body, and with his estimable wife, who has attained the age of sixty years and for so many years has been his faithful and energetic helpmeet, are receiving the respect and esteem to which their eminently useful lives justly entitle them.

Frank V. Lapham passed his youthful life in the pioneer existence of Kansas, receiving a proper education for participating in the strenuous life of the Great West, most loyally devoting his services to the assistance of his parents until he had attained the age of seventeen years. Then, accompanying his parents to their new and primitive Idaho home, he here "took up the burden of life" for himself and was identified for a number of years with a cattleraising outfit in the capacity of foreman. In 1887 he located at his present place of residence, where he filed on a homestead, which, as soon as he could secure the application of water, he began to develop and improve, and engaged in diversified farming in connection therewith, paying due attention to the raising of cattle of superior breeds. He was prospered in his undertakings and was connected with local operations of public interest and the general good, especially with the Independent Irrigation Canal Co. as a director and its present treasurer, standing in public esteem as a most honorable and useful citizen and a representative of the best type of an Idaho agriculturist.

In 1893 occurred the marriage of Mr. Lapham and Miss Emma Hyatt, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Samuel and Mary Hyatt. Mrs. Lapham died in 1899, at the age of twenty-four years, and for a second wife Mr. Lapham married Miss Ettie Van Gorden, who was born in Utah, where her fa-

ther, E. E. Van Gorden, now maintains his home at Lewiston. To this marriage one son, Lavoy, has been presented.

#### GEORGE H. RICHMAN.

A native of Maryland, where his birth occurred in 1861, a son of John and Sarah (Stephens) Richman, George H. Richman, whose prominent agricultural interests are located in the vicinity of Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho, where he is extensively engaged in agricultural and stockraising operations of an important character, is universally acknowledged to be not only one of the representative stockmen of this section of the county and state, but a man of sterling and unwavering integrity, forcible energy and excellent judgment. He has during his active life been conversant with many and widely varied occupations and from his experience therein he has, by his keen observation, added largely to his already excellent fund of valuable observation, and he is now possessed of a most excellent practical education which serves him better than the learning of schools in the place and period with which his activities are connected. His father, a native of England, not long after his marriage emigrated and made the family residence in the state of Maryland in 1858, remaining there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1862, emigrating at that time to Utah, crossing the plains with an ox-team train of Mormons destined for Utah. Safely arrived there, they located in Paradise settlement in the Cache Valley, there becoming identified with farming and making the family home until 1885, when he came to Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho, where he is now residing, at the age of seventy-five years, in possession of vigor of mind and body and superintending his extensive operations in farming and stockraising,

and being prominently connected with the Mormon church as a high priest.

The paternal grandparents of the subject of this review were Matthew and Mary Ann (Fogg) Richman. The grandfather, after the death of the grandmother in England, joined his son in Maryland. The mother was a daughter of Simon and Mary Ann Stephens, both residents of England, their native land. She passed away from earth on March 8, 1887, at the age of sixty-one years, her interment being at the little cemetery of Teton City.

Acquiring in the industrious and religious home of his youth qualities that will necessarily win success in any department of useful endeavor, and engaging in business life for himself at the age of eighteen years, Mr. Richman first devoted his attention to freighting in Montana for two years' time, thereafter assisting for two years in building the Rio Grande Railroad in southern Utah. He then engaged in farming for one season in Utah, thence coming to the site of Teton City in Fremont county, Idaho, then an uninhabited and unpromising location, where, taking up a homestead claim, he energetically engaged in the development of his property and in general farming. This was later supplemented by extensive operations in raising cattle and sheep, continuing labor on his property and securing a supply of water thereon through the means of the irrigation canal companies, in which he was a forcible factor and an energetic worker, in this connection holding the office of director in the Teton Irrigation and Manufacturing Co. and also being a director in the City Way Irrigation Co. His political sympathies are decidedly with the Democratic party, but while laboring earnestly for the success of its candidates in its successive campaigns, he has steadily refused any position or candidacy for office. In the Mormon church, of which he is an influential member.

he has held the position of one of the Seventies and is the popular superintendent of the Sunday school.

In 1882 Mr. Richman was united in marriage with Miss Mary W. McKinley, a native of Scotland and a daughter of Robert and Isabelle (Watson) McKinley, who emigrated from Scotland in 1874 and after residing in Provo, Utah, about eight years, removed to Teton City, Idaho, where the father, who was born on October 28, 1832, died on December 24, 1900, and the mother is still residing at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Richman's family consists of the following children: Isabel, Henry, George, Robert (deceased), Hazel, Lillie, Ethel and Vernon. Mr. Richman gave most acceptable service as one of the trustees in the Teton school district, has been the first counsellor and the first president of the Mutual Improvement Association and was the second assistant of the first Sunday school, where he manifested such qualities of efficiency and capability that he received the position of superintendent. Mrs. Richman, a lady of culture and intelligence, was the first counsellor of the first Young Ladies' Association organized in Teton City, and from the time of its organization she has been prominent as a teacher, most satisfactory results having followed her endeavors, and the family stand high in the regards of the best people of the county.

#### FREDERICK SMITH.

Among the vigorous, sturdy, stirring, resolute and progressive ranchers who hold their residence and headquarters in the vicinity of St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, there is none who has been more diligent or is more successfully operating in connection with the ranching and cattleraising industry than is Frederick Smith, the subject of this review,

whose home and center of activities in his pursuits is located on his finely improved ranch which is situated less than four miles south of the thriving city of St. Anthony.

Mr. Smith was born in 1865, in the southern part of Utah, being a son of Thomas S. and Amanda (Hollandshead) Smith. The father, who is a native of Michigan, crossed the plains in 1847 with one of the earliest ox-team battalions, becoming one of the first settlers of Farmington, Utah, where as a pioneer settler he was engaged in the development of agricultural interests of that section for many years, moving, however, to Fremont county, Idaho, in 1883 and locating his home at Wilford, where, on July 2, 1890, he died at the age of seventy-two years, his remains being conveyed to Farmington, Utah, for interment. He was a lifelong member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, highly esteemed for his uniform and consistent religious character and before his death held the office of bishop of Wilford ward, being released therefrom sometime previous to his death on account of his age, and constituted a patriarch. His parents, Jedediah and Abigail Smith, were also early Mormon pioneers of Utah. The mother of the subject, a native of Illinois, is now living, at the age of sixty-five years, in Canada, having been the mother of eight children.

Frederick Smith passed his early days at Farmington, Utah, coming to maturity in the manner of the boys of that place and period, and at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in ranching, coming to Fremont county, Idaho, in 1883. In 1887 he filed on a homestead, where he has developed a finely improved and productive ranch, it being situated three and one-half miles south of St. Anthony, which is his postoffice address, and here he has been engaged in a rapidly increasing cattleraising business and in the development of his property. The subject of irriga-

tion has demanded great attention, and in that connection he is holding the office of secretary of the Wilford Canal Co., and is a stockholder in two other canal companies. Politically Mr. Smith is identified with the Democratic party, with whose principles and policies he is in hearty accord. A consistent member of the Mormon church, he has given largely of his time and endeavors in its service, filling most capably the place of teacher and being a highly acceptable superintendent of the Sunday school.

The marriage of Mr. Smith was solemnized in 1886, when he was united with Miss Sarah Higbee, a native of Utah and a daughter of Silas and Melissa (Wheeler) Higbee, natives of Illinois and early pioneer settlers of Salt Lake City. Thereafter they made their home in Ogden, thence, in 1887, coming to Idaho, where they now maintain their home at Marysville. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Melissa, Rosa, Bell, James L., Myrtle E., Clarence, Herschal and John H. Mr. Smith and family are held in high esteem in the community of their residence and he ably fills his part in all public matters of a local nature, being a strong friend and a good citizen of exemplary moral character.

#### GEORGE DAVIS.

Among the representative agriculturists of that section of Fremont county lying contiguous to the little village of Wilford, in the early period of the settlement, here located the subject of this review, George Davis. He has been a man of very marked character and distinction in the community, a stanch advocate of religion, a firm and fast friend to the educational interests of the young and enthusiastic in his devotion to the development of the country and its agricultural possibilities,

meriting well the universal esteem in which he is held by his fast friends and contemporaries.

Mr. Davis was born in 1833, in England, a son of William and Lucy Davis. His father was born in England in 1800 and there married Lucy, a daughter of Samuel and Phillis (Fancey) Davis, whose parents passed their lives in England, and there William Davis was engaged in farming operations until devotion to his religious principles caused the family emigration to the United States in 1855. He, however, was not spared to reach the land where he anticipated enjoying so much religious freedom, but died, at the age of fifty-five years, in August, 1855, on the journey across the plains and was buried near the site of the present city of Omaha. It was a difficult labor that now devolved upon his widow, who, however, sustained herself most capably and loyally, as only a cherishing mother could do, looking after the interests and welfare of her ten children, of which the subject of this review was the eldest. Proceeding to Utah, she located at Bountiful, in Davis county, remaining until 1886, when she came to Idaho, and was the recipient of a most loyal and faithful devotion until her death, in 1895, at the age of eighty-one years. George Davis was early forced to assume distinctive responsibilities in life, as at the time of his father's death, being then twenty-two years of age, he assumed the position of head of the family, most loyally cooperating with his mother in her plans and endeavors for the benefit and the rearing of her children in an appropriate and useful manner, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits in Utah, until he deemed it advantageous in many ways to identify himself with the primitive conditions of life in Fremont county, where he made his residence in 1888, taking up a homestead of 160 acres which is now his attractive home. He is the

pioneer leader in the construction of the Fall River Irrigating Canal, and has been identified with every other matter of public interest that has arisen since the days of his first settlement.

Mr. Davis has been a most capable member of the Mormon church since his first residence in Utah, holding for seven most useful and productive years the honored position of bishop of Wilford ward, but being now retired therefrom and devoting his energies to the duties of a teacher. In 1860 occurred his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hannan, a daughter of Levi and Polly (Bybee) Hannan, and this union has been blessed with twelve children, whose names are as follows: Elizabeth J. (deceased), Rhoda A., Lucy E. (deceased), George A., Polly B. (deceased), Joseph L., Samuel H., Lydia M. (deceased), William H., John B., Sarah B. (deceased) and Nancy. Very generous in his nature, Mr. Davis lives more for others than for himself, and the part he has taken in erecting churches, the building of the academy and in the cause of education generally, with many other enterprises in which he has been engaged in the past, speak well for his versatile and active mind and he will often be recalled in the future with honor and reverence.

#### ALBERT HANNY.

It is a far cry from the sage-covered plains and snow-capped mountains of Idaho to the edelweiss and sun-crowned mountains of the independent republic of Switzerland, but this journey we must travel if we would consult the official records of the ancestry of Mr. Hanny, who was born in that country, being a son of Christen and Aman (Forest) Hanny. He received his early education in the excellent schools of that country until he accompanied his father, at the age of twelve years,

on the long and wearisome journey of the family to the Mormon state of Utah, which they reached in 1872, making the family home at Midway in the fertile and productive valley of Provo. The father was there engaged in agriculture until his death, in September, 1886, at the age of eighty-four years, his faithful wife, the mother of the subject of this review, passing her entire life in Switzerland, where her death occurred when her son Albert was but six years of age. The father, however, again marrying, his second wife accompanied him to America.

Mr. Hanny attained mature years in the Provo Valley of Utah, during his minority giving freely and most filially of his services to the assistance of his father in his agricultural operations. Upon attaining manhood, in 1879, he started on a trip to the Salmon River country, his company being surrounded by hostile Indians on the way and detained for two days and three nights on the Big Lost River, suffering much discomfort and injury, but protecting themselves as well as possible by building a corral of their wagons, inside of which they dug a well to furnish water. The Indians were finally repulsed and they proceeded on their way to Salmon River, where Mr. Hanny found employment in a lumber mill. In the ensuing winter he carried the mail from Custer to Bonanza City, a most serious undertaking and encompassed with many difficulties, the snow being deep and treacherous and progress only being possible on foot with snow shoes. While a resident of this place he assisted in drawing the first wagon ever attempted to be taken across the mountains to Bonanza.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Hanny returned to Provo Valley and remained there and at Park City until removing to Fremont county, in the fall of 1887, at which time he located at his present residence, taking up a homestead of

160 acres and at once commenced active operations in the construction of irrigation canals to improve his property and in diversified farming. He was one of the first men to break ground in the making of irrigation canals in this section of the country, and was one of the promoters and stockholders of the Fall River Irrigation Canal Co., in which he held the position of director for a long term of years. In connection with farming he also took charge of a fine ranch in his vicinity and engaged in cattleraising operations, running a fine herd of a superior breed. For eighteen months Mr. Hanny, in the employ of the county, maintained and cared for the unfortunate poor who were the wards of the county, being the first poormaster in Fremont county. Holding a position of decided standing in social, business and society circles, Mr. Hanny is connected with the Mormon church, ever faithfully attending to his long trusted office of elder, being honored and respected by the community and a prominent factor in all of its useful activities.

In 1889 Mr. Hanny was married with Miss Alice J. Hanmon, a native of Bear Lake county, Idaho, and a daughter of Levi and Polly C. (Bybee) Hanmon, her father being a native of Ohio who came to Utah in the second ox-team emigration party. He settled at Bountiful, Utah, where he resided until making his home at Wilford, Idaho, where his death occurred in 1893, at the age of seventy-three years; the mother died on August 6, 1902, at the patriarchal age of eighty-three years.

#### CHARLES BIRD.

Coming from ancestry of deep religious faith and marked religious principles, it follows as a self-evident proposition that Charles Bird himself would be dominated by the same high ideals that gave color and strength to

their fixed principles of belief and that he in his individuality would display the same honorable characteristics that won for them the lasting regard and esteem of every one who met them in the realms of social or religious life. Mr. Bird, now prominently connected with stockraising industries in the territory immediately surrounding Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho, was born in 1843, at Nauvoo, Ill., a son of Charles and Mary Ann (Ken-neal) Bird. The father was a native of New York, who, attracted by his devotion to the Mormon religion, became a resident of Nauvoo, thereafter removing to Council Bluffs, thence, in 1850, going "the plains across" with an ox-team caravan to Salt Lake City. After his arrival in Utah he located on South Cottonwood Creek, where he made his home for a period of eight years, thereafter removing to Cache county and locating at Mendon, where occurred his death in 1884, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, holding the place of one of the Seventies in the Mormon church. His faithful wife, also a native of the state of New York, loyally followed his various migrations and closed her earthly activities at Mendon in 1867, being the mother of thirteen children.

Charles Bird, of this review, was seven years of age when he crossed the plains with his parents and retains a vivid memory of the unaccustomed scenes occurring on the way. His boyhood and youth were passed at Cache Valley, Utah, where he received the rudiments of a solid education in the excellent schools, and by participation in the various labors of husbandry there conducted, became fully competent to wrestle with the problems of existence in the conditions existing in this partially settled region of this portion of the land. Upon attaining the age of twenty-six years, in 1882, he came to Teton, Idaho, being one of the pioneer settlers and, locating upon a

homestead, he devoted himself with great activity and intelligence to its development. By diligent labor and careful attention he solved the problem of the irrigation of his property, becoming one of the representative men that had to do with the formation of irrigation canals and the introduction of water into this territory and he has held the office of director of the Teton Irrigation Co., for fully ten years, and is also a director and officer of the Canyon Creek Irrigation Co. After three years of the development of his property it assumed such improvement that in 1885 he moved his family thither and here he has since maintained his home, during the first years devoting his time to diversified farming, but being engaged at present in the raising of fine cattle of superior breed and quality. A public-spirited man with great force of character, his influence has been largely felt in the building up of the little village of Teton City, and his progressive methods have caused him to keep pace with the progress of the times. He is interested in and identified with the Republican party, aiding it most loyally by vote and influence, and in the Mormon church he is highly esteemed and holds the place of elder.

In 1869 occurred the marriage of Mr. Bird, his wife being formerly a Miss Harriet Clifford, of Melville, Cache county, Utah, and a daughter of Elisha and Deborah Clifford, who started on the perilous road across the plains in 1852, the father dying on the road and the mother continuing on to Utah and becoming a resident of Brigham City. Later she removed to Cache Valley and thereafter became a resident of Menan City, Idaho, where her death occurred in 1900, she having attained the age of sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have nine children: Charles H., Elisha, deceased, Mary, Deborah, Jedediah, Harriet S., Julia, Arba M., Sarah J. and Tillman. Incidentally, in this connection, it is

necessary to note that Mr. Bird assisted in the building of the Utah temple at Salt Lake City, hauling by far the largest load of rock that went into the structure of the edifice, its net weight being 9,330 pounds and it was drawn by an ox team.

Mr. Bird for nearly a quarter of a century has had an interest in a threshing machine outfit, nearly all of the time giving his personal services in connection therewith, and in operating the machine in 1866 he met with an unfortunate accident by which he lost one of his feet. To show his pioneer connection with the operation of threshing machines in this country, we will state that his father owned the second thresher ever brought to Utah, and the subject of this review, then a lad, assisted in the operation of this and also in that of the third one which was brought to the territory.

#### JONATHAN M. HANMON.

Among the pioneers who by persistent industry, perseverance and energy have laid the foundation of a cultured and religious civilization in the county of Fremont, Idaho, none are more worthy of a prominent place in a volume of this character than the intelligent gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is a pioneer settler of the vicinity of Wilford and has been an energetic and prosperous farmer and stockman, his well-improved and fertile homestead being pleasantly located two miles northeast of the thriving town of Wilford, which is his postoffice address.

Mr. Hanmon was born in 1862, at South Weber (now called Uinta), Utah, and he was a son of Lewis and Polly C. (Bybee) Hanmon. Attaining manhood with a robust and healthy constitution, he loyally devoted himself to the assistance of his mother after the death of the father, pursuing various lines of the stock business, and becoming thoroughly versed in

the management and care necessary to the successful and prosperous raising of cattle and sheep. In 1886 he came to Idaho, then in the very primitive stages of its civilized occupancy, and located his present homestead, which presented to his skilled judgment an opportunity for rapid and valuable development. Knowing that the sagebrush growth could be transformed into bounteous crops and cultivated tracts by a liberal use of water, he was early identified with and prominent in the formation of the Wilford Irrigation Co. and the Fall River Irrigation Co., and has lived to witness the marked results of their successful operations. Mr. Hanmon has enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens in a very marked degree, being considered not only a thrifty farmer and a shrewd business man, but also a man of probity and deep religious principles. In political creed he is identified with the Democratic political party, and in the Mormon church he holds the position of elder, and for a period of two years he was the highly prized and useful president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association.

In 1895 Mr. Hanmon was married with Miss Lodema (Williams) Johnston. Mr. Hanmon can be classed emphatically as a self-made man, for, commencing life with only his natural resources for his capital, he has attained a fair degree of success and his career is an example which all young men possessing the same characteristics of sterling character and intelligent manhood can profitably follow.

#### JAMES GARDNER.

Prominent among the representative citizens of Fremont county, where he is now conducting mercantile operations of scope and importance in the thriving town of Teton City, Idaho, James Gardner, who is one of the old-

timers of the West, an intelligent, enterprising and successful man in business affairs, was born in 1828, in Gloucestershire, England, a son of John and Mary Gardner. The father, who was born in 1805, a son of William Gardner, for many years was captain of a canal boat in England, but, becoming connected with the Mormon church in 1853, he emigrated and made his home in Salt Lake City for a period of seven years, thence locating at Mendon in the Cache Valley of Utah, where he was engaged in the culture of the soil until his death, in 1880, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a loyal adherent to the Mormon church and a useful and unostentatious citizen, having many friends. The mother of the subject of this review died in the same year as did her husband, being also seventy-five years of age and the mother of ten children.

James Gardner until he attained the age of twenty-eight years was closely identified with his father's pursuits, accompanying him on the canal and joining him on his emigration to Salt Lake City. In 1856, accompanied by his wife and family, he crossed the plains as a member of one of the handcart brigades, drawing a cart containing four children, aided in this labor by his faithful wife, who pushed the cart. They arrived in Utah on the 9th of November and located in Salt Lake City, where they resided four years, then removing to Cache Valley. Here they engaged in husbandry with prosperous results following their industrious labor, at which they continued until 1885, when he located on his present place at Teton City, Fremont county, and has since been engaged in diversified occupations. He owns a fine city property, consisting of a lot and modern residence of attractive design, and a model building which contains his stock of goods, consisting of general merchandise, boots, shoes, clothing and all other articles demanded by the place and period. Mr. Gard-

ner has manifested rare business qualities, and as a merchant he has won extensive patronage by his fairness, his personal integrity and his courteous manners. A devoted member of the Mormon church, he spares no time or energy in the interest of his faith, and as a high priest he faithfully fulfills his duties. In England, in 1858, occurred his marriage and the children are, Mary A., Agnes, Frederick, John, Henry, deceased, Elizabeth, deceased, Lester, Malvina, Brigham and Emma. In all the relations of life connected with the development of Fremont county Mr. Gardner holds a prominent place, devoting time and attention to the furtherance of every public matter of a local interest that he deems worthy of his approval, and occupies a position of prominence in the circles of his political associates. All in all, he is a sterling citizen of upright character who stands deservedly high in the esteem of the whole community.

#### JAMES W. SIDDOWAY.

The subject of this sketch is prominently identified with the industrial activities of scope and importance in connection with the manufacturing of lumber in the Teton Basin, Fremont county, Idaho, where he has given the best of his energies and capable supervision to his mills, which are located in the immediate vicinity of Teton City, he being the senior partner of the prominent firm of Siddoway, Briggs & Co. The extent of his operations and the impress he is making upon the progress of the county in public and private matters of interest render him a most suitable subject for recognition in this volume, which is especially devoted to the progressive men of the southern part of Idaho. Mr. Siddoway is a true son of the Great West, since his birth occurred at Salt Lake City in 1861, being a son of Robert and Emma (Jackson) Siddoway.

The father was a native of England, emigrating from Sutherlandshire and making his first American location in Pennsylvania in 1857 and thereafter coming to Salt Lake City in 1860, crossing the plains as a member of a handcart battalion, and after arriving in Utah, pursuing the trades of carpenter and bridge builder. He was a man of more than ordinary mechanical skill and mental powers who did effective service as a superintendent of bridge construction along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from Ogden to the Pacific coast, remaining in the employment of that company for the long period of twenty years. During this time his home was maintained at Salt Lake City, where occurred his death in 1893, at the age of sixty-five years. He married, at Salt Lake City, with Miss Emma Jackson, also a native of England and a daughter of James Jackson, and she is still residing at Salt Lake City, at the age of sixty-five years, being the mother of nine children, of whom James is the eldest.

Inheriting much of the mechanical skill and constructive ability possessed by his father, the subject of this review acquired an intimate acquaintance with the trade of his father during his minority, and in 1885, at the age of twenty-four years, came to Fremont county before its segregation from Bingham county, there taking up land, and in 1886 he engaged in lumbering in a comparatively small way upon Canyon Creek. Selling this in 1887, he located on the site of his present mill at Teton City, there erecting in 1892 both saw and flouring mills and forming an association with his partners, forming the present milling company of Siddoway, Briggs & Co. in 1892, and under that firm name they are now conducting milling operations and are also engaged in merchandising at Teton City. His business endeavors are not confined to these industries, but he is conducting diversified farming in a

highly scientific manner and with rapidly increasing proportions. Energetic and public-spirited, he has taken a very prominent part in the subject of irrigation, being a director in three different companies and holding the office of president. Sagacious and wise, as a political leader he has exercised a potent influence in the local politics of this section, and as a Silver Republican was elected by a very flattering vote to the office of county commissioner, and under his capable administration of the duties of that office the interests of the people were cared for in an eminently satisfactory degree. A man of pronounced religious ideas and dominated by true piety, he holds the place of priest in the Mormon church, and by his strength of character, wise conservatism, as well as his progressive spirit, being a most prominent factor in the business, social, political and religious departments of the community, and having a large concourse of strong, personal friends, to whom the latch-string of his house is ever hanging out.

In 1886, in Salt Lake City, were solemnized the rites of matrimony of Mr. Siddoway and Miss Ruth Briggs, a native of Salt Lake City and a daughter of James and Caroline (Clark) Briggs, who came to Utah in 1858, and have since been prominent residents of Salt Lake City, where they still reside. To the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Siddoway have come these children, namely: Emma, Clarence, deceased, Frank, Kenneth, Edith, May and Ruth. Mr. Siddoway has attained a solid financial footing by his indefatigable personal attention and activity, and is thoroughly American in his thought and feeling, doing all in his power to promote the interests of the community, county and state, and possessing keen discrimination and sound judgment, while his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the various industries with which he is connected a high degree of success. Im-

bued with a genial nature, he has been foremost in many worthy enterprises of a benevolent and charitable character and stands high in the community as a prominent and representative citizen of the best class of the people of the state in which he resides.

#### ROBERT BIRCH.

Another one of the native sons of Utah who has proven himself justly entitled to the distinction of being called a representative man of the county in more ways than one, and who has given eminent service to the community by his connection with and development of irrigation canals, and also by the great interest which he has manifested in the cause of education, and by the public spirit he has displayed in all general matters of interest of a local nature, being ever found a loyal citizen and an able business man, a strong friend and a prominent factor in every enterprise in which he has been engaged, Robert Birch, whose attractive ranch is located two miles south of St. Anthony, well deserves mention in this volume devoted to the perpetuation of the lives and activities of the early settlers and progressive men of this section of the state.

Mr. Birch was born in 1858, at Salt Lake City, a son of Richard and Ellen (Harris) Birch. His father, who was born in England, there attained manhood, entered into the matrimonial state and emigrated with his family to America, crossing the far-stretching plains with an ox team in one of the earliest Mormon caravans that made the journey to Salt Lake City. A few years thereafter he located in Summit county, and he is still living at Coalville, at the age of seventy-eight years, and holding the position of patriarch in the Mormon church. The grandfather, William Birch, also emigrated from England to make his home in Utah, starting across the plains

with one of the handcart companies, but not possessing sufficient vitality to endure the exposures and hardships of the journey, he did not survive his arrival, dying soon after the caravan reached Salt Lake City. The mother of Mr. Birch accompanied her husband from England with her two children, one of these dying on board the ship and being buried at sea, and after a life of useful industry and active benevolence she is still living, having attained the venerable age of eighty years and being the mother of eight children. With a faithful solicitude and loyalty, Robert Birch remained at the parental homestead at Coalville, Summit county, Utah, until attaining the age of twenty-two years, when he engaged in farming operations in Summit county and continued prosperously in this occupation until 1888, when, being desirous of securing some of the advantages that were then lying latent in that portion of Idaho now comprised within the limits of Fremont county, he came to his present location where he filed on a desert claim of 160 acres, and with all the force of his energetic nature began its development, at the same time engaging in the raising of stock, in which industry he has continued until the present time, having now under his brand large numbers of horses, cattle and hogs. At the time of his arrival in this section the lack of water on the land precluded agriculture, and Mr. Birch, in company with two of his brothers, gave inception to and developed the Twin Grove Canal Co., which has done most effective service in the supplying of water, and of this company he held the office of president for a period of about twelve years.

In 1883 were celebrated the marriage rites of Mr. Birch and Miss Sarah E. McMichael, a native of Utah and a daughter of William and Ursula (Brown) McMichael, who were emigrants from Ireland in the early days of the Mormon colonies of Utah, where they

made their home at Coalville and the father still resides at a venerable age. Mr. and Mrs. Birch have a family of seven children, namely: William R., Ellen D., Robert B., Earl, Charles F., Reuben and Olive. The energy and excellent business ability of Mr. Birch have not only gained for him an assured competence and an enviable reputation in the community, but he is a man of strong and positive political principles, and his services in connection with education and in forwarding the interests of the schools of his section have been justly recognized by his continuance in the office of trustee for many terms. All in all, we may say that he is a man of strength, influence and warm sympathies, whose active and conspicuous cooperation can ever be secured for all secular and religious objects that show by their character that they are for the good of the community, while in the Mormon church he is holding the place of one of the Seventies.

#### GEORGE A. PINCOCK.

The history of civilization discloses but few such magnificent movements in the cause of religious freedom as that which has been conducted under the deep religious enthusiasm that has given strength and powers to the leaders of the Mormon church in their wonderful crusade against the barbaric regions of the Salt Lake country. There has been a power infinitely superior to all human powers which has been the guiding principle in the settlement of Utah and the surrounding territory that renders religious allegiance to the Church of Latter Day Saints, and it is not too much to say that in the interests of no other people has there ever been displayed greater faith, more self-abnegation, more heroic courage or uncomplaining endurance than has been manifested in the development of civilization in this region by the consistent,

faithful and industrious followers of the inspired leaders of the Mormon church. We are led to these reflections in considering the life and activities of Bishop George A. Pincock, now residing two and one-half miles west of Wilford postoffice, Fremont county, Idaho, as he is one of the representative sons of the church, who in temporal as in spiritual matters has ever been actuated by a deep religious principle, an unswerving integrity and a high sense of duty which has consecrated his endeavors to the welfare of his fellow men; and in deference to the church in treating of the representative men of southeastern Idaho it becomes imperative to give Bishop Pincock proper recognition.

Bishop George A. Pincock was born at Ogden, Utah, a son of John and Isabel (Douglas) Pincock. His father was a native of England who, when a lad, accompanied a sister to Utah in the early fifties, crossing the plains with a Mormon ox-team caravan and making his home, first in Davis county and later in Weber county, where the city of Ogden has been developed and where he still maintains his home, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife, whom he married in Utah, has attained the age of sixty-nine years, being the daughter of John and Ellen (Briggs) Douglass, natives of England, where they were married. Casting in their lot with the Mormon church, they started on their way to the promised land of Utah, the father dying on the journey, but the mother surviving and settling with the church at Salt Lake City, thereafter moving to St. George, where she passed the remainder of her days, being the mother of fourteen children.

Bishop Pincock passed his youth at Ogden, diligently availing himself of the advantages offered in the public schools, industriously laboring at various occupations and remaining with his parents until attaining the age of

twenty-two years, when, in the spring of 1886, he commenced his independent business career by coming to the Teton Basin, where he filed on a homestead claim which he has since developed to the present fertile and productive ranch of 160 acres, thereon engaging in farming and the raising of cattle, which latter branch of industry he has since exchanged for sheep. As water is the life of agriculture in this section, irrigation must be the first step in the improvement of the land, and Bishop Pincock was an early agitator and prominent factor in securing the proper irrigation of this section of the country, by the introduction of water, benefiting not only his own estate but the whole community. He assisted in the organization of two independent companies, the Pincock & Byington and the Pincock & Garner Irrigation Canal Co., holding in each one the offices of director and president. Politically he is identified with the Democratic political party, but has made no effort for political advancement. From the formation of the Wilford ward he has held the honored place of its bishop, and in religious work he has also done faithful and successful service on a mission of twenty-nine months in the state of Kentucky.

In 1885 Bishop Pincock married with Lucinda E. Bingham, a native of Utah and a daughter of Sanford and Martha A. (Lewis) Bingham, who came to Utah in 1847 among the earliest of the early pioneers and passed their lives in a quiet, unostentatious manner at Riverdale, Weber county, Utah, where the father is still living. By this union Bishop Pincock has the following children: Martha J., Lottie M., Lucinda E., George S., William, Albert, Jane and Douglass. Spiritual life is not a visit from a force, but a resident tenant in the soul, and thus it comes that Bishop Pincock, while giving great attention to the temporal affairs of life and doing well his duties in

political and social relations, is also in possession of that higher force that makes the perpetual well-being of humanity the principal work of its possessor.

#### REUBEN ROW.

In making up the grand composite of individuals that compose the civilized population of the Rocky Mountain section of the Great West of America, many are the nations that have contributed to the diverse materials which constitute the mosaic, and not the least of the givers in the way of brave, industrious and courteous individuals has been the Dominion of Canada, which has sent countless numbers of her sons to aid in the development of this section of the country, and in the person of Reuben Row, whose finely situated ranch is located in the Teton Basin, two and one-quarter miles southwest of Teton post-office, we find one of this number, being a representative ranchman and a man of energy and thrift, bright mechanical powers and unceasing industry.

Mr. Row was born on November 4, 1856, in Canada, a son of Charles and Margaret (Henderson) Row, and his father is now residing in the province of Ontario, living retired at the hale old age of eighty-eight years, having industriously followed the carpenter's trade during his active life. The paternal grandfather, Reuben Row, was also born in Canada, passing his entire life in the province of Ontario as a farmer; while the mother of Mr. Row, who is a daughter of Ezekiel and Leah Henderson, is still living at the age of eighty-seven years, having been the mother of fourteen children.

Reuben Row, the subject of this review, in the excellent schools of Ontario received the solid foundation of an education which he has since repleted by those two great teachers, ob-

servation and experience, and while attaining his early scholastic knowledge he was employed at various occupations, being brought up to believe that idleness was a sin. At the age of twenty-two years he became connected with railroad operations, which led him to Nebraska, where he remained for a period of seven years, thence to Wyoming where his endeavors were given to constructing bridges on the Union Pacific Railroad. From thence he went to Montana and in that state he found employment at carpentry for the Anaconda Co. for the period of fifteen years. Before going to Montana Mr. Row, in 1880, had located a timber claim which included his present place of 160 acres, and during his residence in Montana he made frequent visits to Idaho to make the necessary improvements on this farm to perfect his title. In 1889 he made his permanent home on this place and engaged in diversified farming and stockraising, being prospered in his undertakings and being considered one of the foremost stockraisers of this portion of the basin. In connection with his stock operations he has devoted much of his time to the interest of public improvements in the county by erecting a large number of bridges on the public roads. It is not too much to say that Mr. Row has attained a gratifying financial position, and that by his earnest endeavors, his industry and his intelligent care and discrimination he is fully entitled to his success.

In 1886, at Anaconda, Mont., the marriage ceremony was performed which made Miss Leonora Webster the subject's wife. She was a native of Ogden, Utah, and a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Blake) Webster, natives respectively of England and Ireland, and she was reared and educated in Wyoming. Her parents came to Utah in 1870 and first settled at Ogden, Utah, afterwards making their permanent home in Wyoming, where the fa-

ther died at Hillyard. The mother removed to Anaconda, Mont., where she still maintains her home, at the age of fifty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Row had four children, Ezra, who died at Anaconda, William, Vivian and Leonora. In political matters Mr. Row is deeply interested, and has an intelligent grasp on all public matters, not only general but local, and is profoundly interested in all interests calculated to improve the community, the county and the state. Being a public-spirited citizen, he is held in high esteem by his large circle of personal friends.

#### JOHN RICHMAN.

Born in Lincolnshire, England, a son of Matthew and Elizabeth (Foog) Richman, John Richman, now a representative farmer in the vicinity of Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho, has experienced many varieties of existence in different climes and countries and is now enjoying the results of a life that has been made conspicuously useful by integrity of character, earnestness of purpose, diligence in labor and honesty in dealing. The father of Mr. Richman in the later years of his life came from Maryland, joining the emigration of his Mormon friends in 1860 from England, but was not spared to see the promised land, as he died at Florence, Neb., while crossing the plains to Utah, being then at the age of sixty-two years. His faithful wife, who had come with him from England, died in the state of Maryland in 1855, and for many generations the branches of the family ancestral tree are connected with English soil.

The subject of this review came to the United States from England in 1860, joining his relatives in Maryland, where he tarried for a period of one year and nine months, his destination originally having been Utah, and being accompanied by his wife and two chil-

dren. From Maryland, in 1862, the party proceeded to Philadelphia and from there to Florence, Neb., by rail, and then over the long intervening distance separating them from Utah they traveled with ox teams, ultimately arriving at Paradise, in Cache Valley, on October 21, 1861. Here they resided, diligently conducting various offices of husbandry, until removing, in 1884, to Teton county, where Mr. Richman took up pre-emption homestead claims on the site of his present home. From that time he has been engaged in diversified farming and kindred pursuits, and attending to the development of his property, which consists of a fine tract of 152 acres of fertile land which responds most liberally to the touch of the husbandman after it is supplied with water. In the securing of this he has aided greatly in the development of this section of the country, being prominently concerned with irrigation matters and holding a leading position in connection with the various irrigation companies. A loyal member of the Mormon church, he has held the position of high priest with great ability and acceptability. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Ann Stephenson, a native of England and a daughter of Simeon Stephenson, who passed his entire life in his native land. Mrs. Stephenson crossed the dark river of death at Teton in 1888, having been the mother of the following children: Hyrum, Elizabeth, Sarah A., deceased, and Mary E., deceased. Standing now near the close of a quiet, unostentatious but very useful life, Mr. Richman has the satisfaction of knowing that the world has been made better by his living and that he is surrounded by a circle of descendants and loyal personal friends who do him reverence, and that his mission in life has been one of productiveness, while in the years that are to come he can look back with pleasant recollections and forward to the hope of immortality.

## G. W. HAWS.

Born in 1841, in Wayne county, Ill., a son of Gilbert and Hannah (Whitcomb) Haws, the subject of this review descends from one of the best families of the South, his father emigrating from his native state of Kentucky to Illinois when a child, accompanying the family party on a pack mule, and there he attained manhood and was industriously engaged in agricultural pursuits, being a most useful citizen and of deeply religious principles. The teaching of the Mormon church appealed to him so strongly that when his son George was but six years of age, in 1847, the family residence was removed to Utah, and in going thither they crossed the plains with an ox-team caravan. They were not disturbed on their journey by hostile Indians or unforeseen difficulties, arriving in sight of Salt Lake City in 1849, with the first wagon train that went to Utah Valley. Thereafter they removed to Provo, where the father's death occurred in 1877, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother, who was a native of New York, came in early childhood to Illinois, where she was married, thereafter accompanying her husband and family across the plains and living a useful, diligent and religious life, winning the love and esteem of her large family of children and an extensive range of acquaintances, and dying in 1888, at the age of seventy-five years. She was the daughter of Oliver and Olive Whitcomb, natives of New York state and latter residents of Ohio and Illinois, she being also the mother of fourteen children.

Mr. Haws, of this review, although very young when crossing the plains with his parents, retains most vivid memories of the incidents and occurrences met with on the way. On arriving at Provo he entered most heartily into the new life of the West, and devoted his time and energies to the family interests on

the homestead farm until his marriage, in 1861, when he made his home in Juab county, Utah. There for thirteen years he gave uninterrupted attention to agricultural pursuits, from there returning to Provo, where he was connected with railroad operations for three years. In 1884 the advantages of this section of Fremont county and the Teton Basin in Idaho so attracted him that he there took up a homestead of 160 acres on which he has since made his home and by his diligent attention and careful labors he has wonderfully transformed it from its original sagebrush condition until now it presents fine fields which yield bounteous crops under his judicious farming and is the center of an extensive stock industry. Mr. Haws took a very prominent part in the early irrigation matters, assisting in forming the Teton Irrigation and Manufacturing Ditch Co., in which he was a director and held the position of president. In politics he is identified with the Republican party, but although interested in its success, principles and policies, he has never presented himself as a candidate for any political place or position in the gift of the party. Aside from secular matters his energies have been given almost entirely to the church, in which he is holding the position of elder and is venerated and beloved.

In 1861 Mr. Haws wedded Miss Elizabeth A. Worsley, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of John and Sarah (Homer) Worsley. After the father's death, at St. Louis, the mother crossed the plains to Utah and after a life of industrious and useful activities passed away from earth at Provo, Utah. Mrs. Haws closed her earthly activities in 1890, and was buried at Teton cemetery, being the mother of twelve children: George J., Elmy, deceased, Charles H., Mary J., Tilda, deceased at the age of nineteen years, Electa, Edwin, deceased, Erwin, Matilda, Courtland,

Effie M. and Elzina V. In 1891 occurred the second marriage of Mr. Haws, when Miss Eliza Scoville, a native of Nauvoo, Ill., and daughter of Lucas Scoville, became his wife. Her parents were early settlers of Utah in 1850, the father long surviving his wife and dying at Springfield, Utah. Incidentally, in connection with the other useful services Mr. Haws has rendered the community, we will mention that he is an honored veteran of the Black Hawk war, in which he held the commission of lieutenant, and he was a member of the minute-men of Provo for a long term of years, and during the early pioneer days was a brave, determined and intelligent soldier.

#### WILLIAM A. WALKER.

The interesting subject of this review is one whose history and associations touch not only vital matters of the pioneer epoch, but also those of great historic importance and character, since his parents were intimately associated with and a part of that greatest emigration movement of modern times, that of the settlement of Utah. His life forms a part of that indissoluble chain which links the early formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity. Not alone is there particular interest attaching to his career as one of the pioneers of the great intermountain region, but along the line of his services and activities in Idaho must our investigations proceed if we would learn of the intelligent, steadfast and uncompromising mental operations that constitute the basis upon which has been reared the magnificent structure of this great commonwealth.

William Adelbert Walker was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on November 5, 1859, as a son of William H. and Mary J. (Shadding) Walker, natives respectively of Vermont and Pennsylvania. The father, born on August

28, 1820, was reared until he was ten years of age on his father's farm in his native state, in 1830 removing westward with his parents along the track of the migrations of the Mormon church, which they joined, and ultimately arriving with them at Nauvoo, Ill., where was his home until 1846, when he was called to enter the military service of the United States as a member of the famous Mormon brigade. He shared the well-known sufferings of that organization until his term of service therein was terminated by his discharge at Pueblo. From the time he was twelve years of age until his marriage with Miss Mary J. Shadding, with the exception of the military experience heretofore spoken of, Mr. Walker was in the direct employment of the Prophet Joseph Smith, his brother-in-law through the marriage of the prophet with his sister, Lucy Walker. And in this connection it is worthy of mention that this venerable lady is at the present writing residing at Salt Lake City, having accomplished seventy-eight years of useful existence. After the death of Joseph Smith she married with the celebrated Heber C. Kimball, whom she also survived. The marriage of William H. Walker occurred at Nauvoo, and his wife drove the ox team carrying the few articles of family possessions allowed to be taken along the emigrant trail to Utah, her husband joining her in the mountains after his muster-out at Pueblo. For further information of these worthy people the reader may consult the memoir of William H. Walker, of Lewisville, appearing elsewhere in this volume.

In the schools of Salt Lake City William A. Walker acquired the rudiments of his education, continuing in his attendance there during the winter terms until he was twenty years of age, supplementing and completing this instruction in the University of Utah under the competent tutelage of the noted Dr.

Park. In 1883 he took an examination in the normal department, received a certificate and thereafter successfully taught one winter term of school. His temperament was too active to allow him to devote himself fully to teaching, and after leaving school he engaged in farming at Big Cottonwood, following this the next year by teaching. This contract fulfilled, he again engaged in farming, purchasing the improvements on eighty acres of land at Leamington, Utah, which he further improved, proved up on and sold in 1884 to William Mc-Intyre, of Salt Lake City. Soon after this sale and in the same year Mr. Walker came to Idaho and made his home at Lewisville, where he established the first general store of the valley north of Idaho Falls, pre-empted 160 acres and "desert-claimed" 240 acres, and with commendable energy in connection with his merchandising set about the work of its improvement. In 1886 he secured the establishment of the Lewisville postoffice and was its postmaster until 1890. In 1892, having sold his store and trade interests to B. F. Hake, he exchanged his land for 160 acres adjoining the village of Rexburg, acquiring also in the exchange one town lot in Rexburg, formerly the property of President Ricks, on which was standing the first house built in the town. This house, which has improved and enlarged by the addition of a frame building of three rooms, is now the residence of Mr. Walker.

In 1891 Mr. Walker was called to serve on mission work for his church in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, but, after fourteen months of acceptable service, he was forced to return home by reason of greatly impaired health. He then once more devoted his attention to agriculture, becoming known as an authority on crops and their culture in this remarkable valley, his sound and practical judgment and discriminating observation being

large factors in establishing his reputation in this line. When the Farmers' Union, which handled and shipped all of the produce of the Upper Valley of the Snake River from 1891 to 1894, was organized he was almost unanimously chosen as its manager and creditably performed the arduous duties of that position. From 1894 he has been an extensive private shipper of grain and potatoes annually during the fall and winter seasons. In March, 1902, he was engaged by the Studebaker Bros. Co., of Utah, to act as their manager for the territory adjacent to Rigby, Rexburg, St. Anthony and Lewisville, his labors being so satisfactory that in November, 1903, he was made their permanent manager, with offices at Rexburg. In the business circles of the state he stands high as an upright, conscientious man of sterling integrity and universal popularity.

Mr. Walker has ever been allied with the Republican political party and an active worker in its campaigns. In 1894 he was nominated by his party as its candidate for member of the lower house of the state Legislature, and after a heated campaign was successful at the polls and enjoys the rare distinction of being the first member of his religious organization to hold a seat in that body. Here, as a Mormon, he attracted much attention, and by his wisdom and practical common-sense he did much excellent work for his party, his church and his constituents. Very largely through his personal efforts was accomplished the repeal of the odious "test oath" law, and after the signing of the repealing bill by the governor, Mr. Walker was presented with the pen that made the bill a law and he now holds it as one of the highest prized of many souvenirs in his possession. In 1895, as a delegate to the Irrigation Congress, he also accomplished work of value to the state.

At Salt Lake City, on April 14, 1881, un-

der the consecration of President Joseph F. Smith, occurred the marriage rites of Mr. Walker and Miss Lavina Harper, a daughter of Charles A. and Lavina (Dilworth) Harper, natives of Pennsylvania. The father, born in 1817, died in 1901, was one of the famous band of 145 pioneers that broke ground at Salt Lake for the settlement of Utah, an account of which is displayed upon the granite sides of the Brigham Young monument. The mother's birth took place on November 5, 1819, and her death on July 10, 1903, at Salt Lake City, where she lies buried. Their ten daughters and one son have ever been prominent in church work and occupy a high rank in the citizenship of Utah. Mr. Walker has the following children: William A., Jr., born at Big Cottonwood, Utah, on January 4, 1882; Chester B., now on a mission to Kansas, born at Big Cottonwood on May 17, 1884; Charles E., born at Lewisville, Idaho (as were all the younger children except Rudgar), on February 8, 1886; Walter, born on August 28, 1888; Lavina, born July 5, 1890; Dilworth, born June 5, 1892; Viola, now deceased, born June 25, 1896; Mabel M., born May 25, 1897, and Rudgar, who was born at Rexburg on August 20, 1892.

In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Mr. Walker has a well-earned prominence. He was ordained as a Seventy in 1877, as an elder in 1881, as a high priest in 1882, by Wilfred Woodruff, the president of the church; in 1882, also, he became first counsellor to Bishop August Neilson, of Leamington, Utah, and in 1884 he was chosen second counsellor to Bishop R. F. Jardine, of Lewisville; in 1900 he was advanced to be the first counsellor of the same bishop, holding this office until 1902. Beside these positions he was the senior teacher of the theological class at Lewisville from 1885 to 1902.

#### EBBE PETERSON.

The first owner of the site of the town of Shelley, and well and favorably known to the best citizens of a large section of country as one of the best specimens of the old-time prospectors and pioneers, Ebbe Peterson is a man of strong traits of character and great physical endurance and ability. He has had an eventful and active life in many and widely varying spheres of activity, being now one of the oldest residents of this section of the state, and stands high in popular esteem for his sound judgment and possession of many elements of good citizenship.

Mr. Peterson was born on December 21, 1847, at Olan, Sweden, a son of Peter and Katrina (Svenson) Peterson, both parents being representative of old families of their native land, their family trees rooting in that soil for many hundreds of years. Ebbe had the excellent advantages of the government schools of Sweden until he was fifteen years old, thereafter working on the paternal farm and later going to sea as a sailor before the mast. He thus engaged until he was twenty-two years old, when, in 1869, he emigrated, coming to America, landing at Quebec, Canada, thence by sail coming to Chicago, and, after two months passed in that city, going to the copper mines of Lake Superior, where he was employed for three years. Thence removing to California, for two productive and very industrious years he conducted quartz-mining operations at Modoc, Darwin, Independence and Monmouth, in the spring of 1879 returning eastward and stopping at Custer, Idaho, from which place as headquarters he prospected and mined in the surrounding mountains and gulches for ten years, in the meantime, however, taking a prospecting trip into Mexico, Arizona and California.

In 1885 Mr. Peterson gratified a strong desire to visit his native land, after a year of pleasant recreation returning to Idaho and locating a homestead of 160 acres and filing on a timber claim of the same area, at Shelley, the greater part of which he now owns, having largely developed and improved it, bringing it under highly successful cultivation. Always interested in all shrewd business openings and matters of public improvement, he was one of the prime movers in the construction of the Snake River Valley Irrigation Canal, and also of the Cedar Point Irrigation Canal, in both being a large stockholder and giving his services as a director many times in both companies. He sold the townsite of Shelley before this thriving town was platted, and was one of the earliest locators on the reservation, holding also promising mining claims in Custer county. He has an interest in the dredge company, organized to operate on Snake River, by digging up the sand and by chemical and other processes recovering the gold so thickly scattered therein. This process works splendidly in theory, but as yet has not given satisfactory practical results. A Republican in political affiliations, fraternally Mr. Peterson is an Odd Fellow, while his religious connections are with the Lutheran church. He has never assumed matrimonial relations.

#### CHARLES H. WOODMANSEE.

Commanding universal confidence and esteem, there is no man in all the extent of southeastern Idaho who occupies a more enviable position in industrial and social circles than does Charles H. Woodmansee, the president of the Rexburg Banking Co., not alone on account of the exceptional financial success which he has achieved, but for the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever pursued.

He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, so that on this score his marked success in connection with industrial and financial enterprises of wide scope and importance may be taken as a natural result. But far above these is the firmness of purpose, integrity of character and fidelity to trusts which have ever gained for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated in business or met in social or political life. His residence in Idaho, of which he may be justly designated as a pioneer, goes back to the year 1888, the dawn of civilization in the wild land of this section.

Mr. Woodmansee was born in 1867, at Ogden, Utah, a son of Charles and Harriet E. (Porter) Woodmansee, the father being a native of Ohio, attaining manhood, however, in Iowa and joining the Mormon emigration to Utah in the early fifties, crossing the plains with an ox-team caravan, settling first at Salt Lake City. Thereafter, in 1865, he became identified with mercantile and real-estate operations for the period of twelve years, and was prominent in Democratic politics, although not an officeseeker for himself at any time or under any conditions. At the age of sixty-six years, in 1894, this worthy pioneer closed his eyes in death at his home in Ogden.

The paternal grandparents of Mr. Woodmansee were James and Sarah (Tyrrell) Woodmansee, natives of Ohio, who, however, passed nearly all of their lives in the vicinity of Burlington, Iowa. The mother of Mr. Woodmansee was a daughter of Abraham and Marcia (Bisbee) Porter, natives and long-time residents of New York, whence they emigrated to Utah in the early fifties, locating first at Salt Lake City, and in 1865 removing to Ogden, where the mother is still living, at the age of fifty-four years, and being the mother of ten children.

Charles H. Woodmansee attended the excellent public schools of Ogden, there acquiring his education and attaining his manhood, being engaged in various occupations until 1888, when he became a resident of Fremont county, Idaho, where he purchased a tract of 160 acres of land finely located on Moody Creek and engaged in ranching and stockraising, paying special attention to superior breeds of cattle and sheep, in both of which lines he was in possession of extensive herds. Year by year he has added to his possessions until he is now the owner of a fine landed estate of over 1,000 acres, which is amply irrigated by the splendid water system which he owns. For quite a number of years he gave his attention almost entirely to his extensive stock operations, but later he became a resident of Rexburg, since which time he has contributed in no small degree to the advancement and prosperity of the city, being identified with many of its leading enterprises, owning valuable real-estate within its limits, one of the principal business blocks of the city being erected by him and bearing his name.

Mr. Woodmansee is very progressive and enterprising, and his record proves the flexibility of American manhood and demonstrates that pluck, perseverance and business capacity can in this country command the favors of fortune and win success. His capability for shrewdly conducting financial affairs has brought him into prominent notice among financial circles and his merits have been recognized in his election to the prominent and responsible position of president of the Rexburg Banking Co., of which he is now the incumbent. By his careful discrimination and keen judgment of finances and the conditions inherent thereto, he has given great satisfaction to the directorate and stands high in the esteem of the patrons of the bank. He is also

a director of the Pittsburg Meat and Produce Co., of Rexburg, and is intensely interested in the cause of education, being a member of the town school board of Rexburg and a member of the board of trustees of Ricks Academy, by his deliberate judgment and bright common-sense giving admirable service in both these stations. Mr. Woodmansee is strongly Democratic in politics and greatly interested in the success of its principles and campaigns, but he has modestly and steadily refused to accept any candidacy or appointment to political place or honor. He is known not only as a progressive business man who enjoys both personal and business popularity, but as a leader in the community in all measures and movements which tend to the uplifting of the people in both temporal and spiritual affairs, being the second counsellor to President Bassett of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

In 1887, at Ogden, Utah, Miss Violet Pincock, a daughter of John and Isabella (Doughlass) Pincock, a native of Ogden, Utah, became the wife of Mr. Woodmansee and to this union have come eight children, Grace, Raymond, Clyde, Glenn, Harvey and Henry, twins, Pearl, deceased, and Ethel, deceased. Probably no man in the county is more extensively or better known than the subject of this review. Energetic, prompt and always reliable, he has been prospered largely in his undertakings and attributes his success to his good habits and his strict and careful attention to the proper discharge of the duties, social, civil or religious, that have devolved upon him. His practical and executive abilities are largely developed and his capacity for the facile and accurate handling of financial matters and business detail makes him a specially able official in the present incumbency of president of one of the leading banks of the county. Imbued and animated by high intellectual, moral

and religious ideals, he well merits consideration as one of the representative citizens of this important portion of the vigorous commonwealth of Idaho.

#### MILTON M. HAMMOND.

Standing in the front ranks of the representative men of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is prominently connected with the various activities that are conducted in this section of the West, and holding with conceded ability the office of county assessor of Fremont county, Milton M. Hammond, the subject of this review, is entitled to more than a mere mention in any work purporting to treat of the progressive men of this section of the state. He was born in 1855, at Farmington, Utah, being a son of Judge M. D. and Louisa (Miller) Hammond.

If there be anything in the doctrine of heredity it is plainly evident that Mr. Hammond should possess most sterling traits of character as well as mental ability of a high order, since on the paternal side his ancestry traces back through several generations on American soil to the Continental days of the Massachusetts colony, in each generation of which members of the family have held conspicuous and distinguished stations in social, business and religious life, and the family has been for many generations noted in the history of England and Scotland, oftentimes holding responsible military and civil positions. The father of Mr. Hammond, however, was born in Michigan in the vicinity of Mason, and after attaining manhood his patriotism led him to join the United States forces which accompanied Generals Scott and Taylor in the war with Mexico. Thereafter he acquired the distinguished title of a "forty-niner" of California, being among the earliest of those gold-seekers, while in the fall of the same year he

came to Utah, where his first vocation was teaching. Thereafter he became connected with agricultural pursuits and later became a hardware merchant in Ogden, where he continued in trade for a number of years. Following this he pursued the same business in Logan for a time, then, in recognition of his services as a Republican, he was nominated and elected as the probate judge of the county, holding that office for the term of eight years and showing judicious administrative powers of a high order. In this connection we will mention that he was a successful contractor in railroad construction for quite a long period of time, among other contracts holding one for grading 150 miles on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, with others on the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific, which were promptly, thoroughly and profitably performed. His associates in the Mormon church gave due appreciation of his administrative ability and he has held the office of president of the Cache stake and also has been bishop at Providence, Utah. In the closing years of a very useful life, he is now residing at Logan, Utah.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Hammond was Nathaniel Hammond, a native of New York state, afterwards a pioneer farmer in Michigan, and he also was one of the argonauts who crossed the plains to the gold fields of California in 1849, where he made his home for quite a period of time, returning in his later years to Utah, where his death occurred at an advanced age. The mother of the subject, who was a native of Illinois and a daughter of Daniel and Laura (Pond) Miller, died about 1885, at Providence, Utah, at the age of forty-five years. Of her eleven children the subject of this review was the eldest and all are now living save one.

Mr. Hammond received his preliminary educational training in the excellent schools at

Logan, Utah, and from its high school he was graduated with a high standing. His first individual work for himself was as a contractor on the R. O. R. N., which he secured immediately on attaining his majority; and he was also further connected with railroad operations, being a contractor on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, the Denver & Rio Grande and on the Canadian Pacific from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast and on the Elk Horn & Missouri Valley Railroad through Nebraska, also on the Seattle & Northern from the Montana line to Seattle, his operations being of great scope and importance and occupying his entire attention for the period of fifteen years. He later, in 1892, settled on a farm at Marysville, Fremont county, Idaho, where he has been extensively engaged in farming and stockraising. In 1900 he received a most flattering vote and majority in his candidacy on the Democratic ticket for county assessor, the duties of which office he is now performing to the universal satisfaction of his constituents. His administrative qualities were early recognized by the Mormon church, of which he is a consistent and most useful member, and at the age of twenty-two years he received the appointment of bishop of Providence, Utah, and later that of bishop of Marysville. Immediately upon his election as county assessor, that he might properly attend to the duties of that office, he removed his residence to St. Anthony, where he is now one of the leading citizens and a public-spirited official whose ability and integrity is recognized by the whole community.

In 1876 Mr. Hammond was united in matrimony with Sarah Thornton, a native of San Bernardino, Calif., and a daughter of Jasper and Sarah (Dunn) Thornton, her father being one of the earliest settlers of California, dating his advent there in the earliest days of the gold excitement, and there he was identi-

fied with successful mining operations, later removing to Utah, where he died. In 1887 occurred the death of Mrs. Hammond, who passed away at the age of thirty-one years, being the mother of five children, Milton J., Cora E., Jasper M., Daniel R. and Mary.

In 1886 Mr. Hammond formed a second marriage, being then wedded with Miss Eliza B. Tibbets, a native of Providence, Utah, and a daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Moody) Tibbets, her parents being numbered among the pioneer settlers of the little pioneer city of her birth. To this second marriage have come four children, Lewis T., Robert, Iris and Louisa. In all the relations of social, civil and religious associations Mr. Hammond is a pleasant companion and effective worker, standing high in the regard of a large circle of friends and acquaintances with whom he is extremely popular and his home is a center of assured and appreciated hospitality.

#### JOSIAS R. YOUNG.

It is a long cry to the beautiful island of Guernsey, lying in the English Channel, not far from the coast of France, "a land of life, light and flowers," but to this favored spot we must turn if we would see the land that gave birth to the subject of this review, Josias R. Young, who is now an industrious farmer in the vicinity of Rudy, Fremont county, Idaho. He was the son of Josias R. and Elizabeth (Canova) Young and the date of his birth was June 27, 1852, being one of a family of thirteen children born to his parents, who in 1855 came to the United States and to Utah in pursuance of their desire to obtain fuller benefits of religious privileges. They crossed the plains with ox teams and on their arrival in Utah settled at Provo, and in 1858 or 1859 moved to Cedar Valley and were there during the time Johnston's army was there. Im-

mediately after the evacuation of the place by General Johnston's invading army, they removed to old Camp Floyd, now Fairfield, Utah, where the father died and the mother yet resides, having accomplished eighty most useful years of life.

The son Josias must have possessed much of that essential element of success called in modern phraseology "nerve," for when he was about fourteen years of age he assumed the responsibility of caring for himself and started for Montana as a driver of a freighting outfit, in that capacity going from Salt Lake City to Helena and continuing in that employment for one season, after which his adventurous spirit took him to Nevada, where he was engaged in various employments until 1879, thence returning to Fairfield, Utah, in 1887, coming to the section of Idaho now Fremont county, wintering on Teton Island. Moving then to Lyman, for two years he was engaged in teaming, drawing poles and logs and in hunting, then he resided for three years on Charles Matson's farm on Birch Creek, thereafter locating a homestead of 160 acres on which he resided seven years, doing the hard initial work of its development. Then selling out, he, in 1900, made his home at Rudy, for the first season carrying on the ranch of his sister, then purchasing forty acres, where he has now a comfortable and productive home, well-watered and under a high state of improvement, showing the care, taste and skill of its owner. In political faith Mr. Young is stanchly arrayed in favor of the Republican party, with whose principles and policies he is in hearty accord, and he was ordained an elder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Salt Lake in 1874.

On December 31, 1872, Mr. Young married with Miss Agnes J. Park, born on May 22, 1852, at Mill Creek, Utah, being a daughter of James P. and Agnes (Finley) Park,

both being of Scotch birth, ancestry and lineage, the father coming to the United States from Scotland. He enlisted in 1866 with a Mormon battalion and after his discharge, married at Salt Lake City and made the family home at Mill Creek, where they lived many years as sterling, law-abiding and religious people. Thence they removed to Fairfield, where the father died in 1890, at sixty-five years of age, and the mother is still living, at seventy-eight years. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Young are: Andrew Josias, born April 18, 1877; Agnes E., born on February 22, 1880; James Henry, born August 19, 1885; George William, born on December 20, 1895.

#### WILLIAM C. SIMMONS.

It is an interesting story that we have to tell concerning the connection which Mr. Simmons and his parents have had with the pioneer history of the settlement of Utah and Idaho, the parents being among the earliest to settle in the barren wastes of what is now the garden country of Bountiful, Utah, and enduring many hardships and their married life having a tragic close by the untimely death of the father in military operations.

William C. Simmons was born on December 22, 1856, in Davis county, Utah, the son of William A. and Mary E. (Grover) Simmons. The mother in her girlhood drove four yoke of oxen on the long journey across the plains in 1847, in this new country meeting and marrying with her husband at Salt Lake City, thereafter making their residence at Farmington, where the father, concerning whom further mention in connection with the sketch of William A. Simmons, elsewhere to be found in this volume, set out the first orchard of the country at the mouth of Weber Canyon. He was long an industrious citizen, being killed at the mouth of Echo Canyon,

where a number of the Mormon army assembled to resist the invasion of Utah by General Johnston.

Upon attaining his majority, in 1877, William C. Simmons, of this review, engaged in farming operations at Weber River, locating at Lyman, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres in the yet untouched lands of that now fertile and productive country. He built the first house in the Lyman precinct, and assisted in the digging of the first two wells of the settlement, himself putting the third one on his own land. After the usual pioneer development work upon this land, he, in 1889, removed to the west side of the Teton Basin, where for four years more were continued the labors of early pioneer development, thence removing in 1894 to Rudy, where he purchased a partly improved property and devoting his time largely to the construction of the Enterprise Irrigation Canal, in which he expended over \$1,000. Here he is now residing, a most energetic, forceful factor in all matters of public and private improvement or beneficence, being a stalwart Republican in political views and intelligently and very capably holding the office of school trustee for fourteen consecutive years, with the exception of only one year. Perhaps no one man in all this region better represents the type of character, bold, self-reliant and assertive, that marks the leader of pioneer enterprises in new countries, and surely there is none who by his many estimable traits of character has won more friends or stands in higher esteem in business or social circles.

The marriage union of Mr. Simmons and Miss Emma J. Davis was consummated at Montpelier, Idaho, on October 17, 1880. She was born at Nephi, Utah, on October 20, 1860, a daughter of Jonathan and Louisa J. (Cole) Davis, natives of England, who also were pioneers of Nephi, the mother being one of the

heroic number who led the way in 1847 to Utah, in one of the very first ox trains. After years of pleasant but uneventful usefulness in Utah, they, in 1884, made their home at Willow Creek, Idaho, the father at this writing being sixty-seven years of age and the mother sixty-four. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons has been blessed with eight children, namely: William C., born September 19, 1881; Jonathan A., born July 29, 1883; Emma J., born November 10, 1885; a baby boy, born October 21, 1887, died in infancy; George, born July 20, 1889, died in infancy; Elsie May, born June 14, 1890; Mary Myrtle, born April 19, 1893; Claude Leroy, born March 6, 1898, and died July 27, 1898.

#### THOMAS ATKINSON.

Born in the quaint old city of St. John, New Brunswick, on July 23, 1843, in which province both of his parents, William and Phoebe (Campbell) Atkinson, were also born, Thomas Atkinson was but ten years of age when, in 1853, he accompanied his parents on their long overland journey to Utah, where they permanently located at Bountiful, devoting themselves to farming operations and being known as sterling citizens of a deeply religious nature. Here, after a life of quiet usefulness, the father died on August 21, 1880, having attained the Biblical standard of seventy years; the mother long survived him and is now cherished by her loving descendants and held in honor by a large circle of friends, the years of her life so far being ninety-five.

Thomas Atkinson remained at the parental home, diligently employed in the duties and labors of the farm, until 1865, when he commenced life for himself at Silver Creek, Utah. After three years he proceeded to Nevada, where for a time he conducted freighting operations, thereafter returning to Utah and in

various employments he continued to be there resident for sixteen years. In 1899 he came to Idaho, where he located a government home- stead of 160 acres near Lyman, Fremont county, where he is still resident. He has introduced many and valuable improvements upon his land and is now in the possession of a fertile and well-watered estate, splendidly adapted to the branches of agricultural industry. Mr. Atkinson has prosperously carried on from his first settlement the raising of superior bands of horses, cattle and sheep and the usual diversified farming of the Snake River Valley. He has given time and attention to the highly important subject of irrigation, was concerned in the building of the Reed Canal and was a director of the company for two terms of office. In the social, business and religious circles of the community Mr. Atkinson justly holds an exalted place, his mental capabilities, his sound judgment and his successful application of financial principles to the affairs of life evincing his certain title to being one of the truly representative citizens of the county. His ability to hold official place in a successful and dignified manner has been amply recognized by his superiors in the Church of Latter Day Saints, being ordained elder on March 11, 1865, later being ordained as a priest and a member of the Seventies, subsequently being a counsellor to the bishop for eleven years and thereafter, on December 24, 1899, was made bishop, in which, during his three years of service, he manifested qualities that magnified the office and won universal approbation and esteem.

On March 11, 1865, Mr. Atkinson formed a most felicitous matrimonial union, being then united with Miss Elizabeth Simmons, of Bountiful, Davis county, a lady of pronounced strength and sweetness of character, who has been a valuable helpmeet to her husband in his onerous and responsible public duties. She

was born on March 27, 1845, the daughter of William B. and Amanda (Chipman) Simmons, the father being a native of New Hampshire and the mother of Canada. Both were identified with that wonderful migration of a religious people across the plains, making the long journey to Utah with ox teams, and settling at Bountiful, where the father was not long spared to enjoy the religious freedom he had taken so much trouble to secure, dying on August 17, 1866, at sixty-seven years, the mother surviving until August 27, 1875, when she too passed to her reward. Mrs. Atkinson for four years gave most useful service in the primary work of the church, has been the successful president of the relief society for eight years and for six years most capably performed the duties of stake officer of the relief society. Incidentally we will here mention that in 1866 Mr. Atkinson was for six months actively engaged in the Black Hawk war under command of Robert Burton, and was also concerned in the Morrisites' insurrection.

Nine children have come to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, namely: Thomas E., born January 5, 1866; Flora A., born October 6, 1867; Amos A., born December 27, 1869; William E., born February 27, 1872; Hyrum B., born January 14, 1875; Phoebe C., born December 14, 1878; Celia I., born November 5, 1880; Rhoda E., born November 10, 1883, died at eight years of age; Ozula, born April 21, 1886.

#### M. HILLMAN.

One of the best types of the bold, daring and independent sons of the Rocky Mountain section of America, where his birth occurred at Fort Harriman, Utah, in 1861, is Mayhew Hillman, who is distinctively entitled to the honorable title of self-made man, having from very early years been the architect of his own

fortune and showing a marked capability in business operations, attaining, as the result of his judicious and well-applied efforts, not only material competency, but also the high regard of numerous friends, through his geniality, his courtesy and his exemplification of the truly fraternal life of the frontier period.

Mr. Hillman was left an orphan at a very early age, his parents being Ira K. and Mary (Petty) Hillman, early pioneers of Utah. The father not many years after their arrival succumbed to the hardships and privations that were the inevitable lot of that gallant society, which, through the force of its religious zeal, battled courageously with the wildness of frowning nature and wrested a giant state from barbarism to the benefits of an intelligent, cultured and religious civilization.

Ira K. Hillman was born in Stafford, N. Y., in 1827, and, becoming an adherent of the Mormon faith while yet a young man, followed its varying fortunes in the East until the exodus therefrom to the Salt Lake country was planned, when he was one of the earliest to connect himself with a Mormon battalion and wend his way across the yet almost untraveled plains to the land of promise. There he met and married an equally brave and devoted lady, Miss Mary Petty, and together they labored with unintermitting industry in the development of civilization from the wilderness country until the death of the husband, in 1865, when the family circle embraced ten children, the subject of this review being at that time only four years of age. Left thus deprived of the strength and protection of a husband's care, the battle of life became still harder for the devoted mother, who, however, unselfishly and faithfully manifested rare capability and executive powers in the culture of her children whom she carefully reared to habits of industry and the fear of the Lord, her death occurring in Davidson county, Tenn., on

March 26, 1901, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mayhew Hillman was early taught the necessity of industry and was quick to respond to the teachings, willingly performing such duties as came to him in the family life with thoroughness. At the age of fifteen he commenced business life for himself, his initial employment being in connection with freighting operations, which under his capable and unremitting efforts soon became of scope and importance, extending throughout Wyoming, Idaho and Montana to the international boundary. Nothing else than prosperity could come from such industry, intelligence and care as Mr. Hillman gave to his undertakings, and they were successfully continued until 1888, when he changed the sphere of his operations, taking up a homestead claim of 160 acres within two miles of Edmunds postoffice, a portion of his present productive estate, and devoting his energies to the development of prosperous farming land from the unpromising sagebrush territory, until now he has attained a highly satisfactory result, a fertile farm producing bounteous crops repaying his diligent care and discriminating methods. A full and complete system of irrigation extends its beneficent influence wherever it has been applied, while herds and flocks of cattle, horses and sheep are ranging under his brand and feeding on the nutritious grasses of the range. Great attention has been given to irrigation, and he is now the president of the People's Irrigation Canal Co., of Edmunds, and he owns an interest in the Egin Canal. In connection with his homestead property, Mr. Hillman has a prosperous stock interest at St. Anthony.

In 1884 Mr. Hillman married with Miss Elizabeth Atkinson, also a native of Utah, and a daughter of Alfred J. and Ann (Botting) Atkinson, early Mormon pioneers of Utah, whence they came from London, England, set-

tling first at Mill Creek and later removing to the Cache Valley, where they made their permanent home at Clarkston. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman now have a family of six children, Russell, Elizabeth M., Robert, John, Victor and Lillian, a beautiful son, Ira, having died at the age of five years. The family is a pleasant one, and the parents, who are consistent and valued members of their faith of their pioneer parentage, are valued in the community and honored in the church for their many excellent qualities.

#### RICHARD HENSLEY.

If we were to reckon up the number of most valuable citizens that America has received as the gifts of England the result would be a startling one, for in almost every section of the country, and notably in the Great West, natives of that beautiful island are found occupying representative positions of high order in secular and spiritual offices, and are esteemed for their rugged honesty, their sincerity of purpose, their persevering industry and numerous other characteristics that are solid elements in the superstructure of society. And in reviewing the successful careers of the ones who have prominently made their mark and have demonstrated rare qualities of usefulness in building up institutions in this section of the state of Idaho, Richard Hensley, who was born in England, stands conspicuously forth. His birth took place at Sussex, England, in 1836, being the son of Richard and Sarah (Potter) Hensley, both parents scions of ancestral stock rootling deep in the very early days of England. His father, a brickmaker by vocation, was born on October 25, 1801, and joined one of the early Mormon emigrations from England to Deseret with his family, crossing the plains with an ox-team caravan, being thereafter spared but a short time to enjoy the reli-

gious privileges he had taken so much pains to secure, dying within a week after his arrival at his destination. The mother, born at Ditchling Point, England, on February 3, 1807, died on October 12, 1850, being the mother of six children, of whom the subject of this review was the eldest. Mr. Hensley was early battling with life on his own account and at the age of nineteen years he decided to cast in his energies with the activities of the New World west of the Atlantic, there making his first home in Boston, thereafter migrating to Iowa and subsequently going "the plains across" with a handcart in which his few effects were transported. He remained in Salt Lake City for several years, his health being seriously impaired for a long time until he went to Arizona, where the dry air and balmy climate soon restored his health and where he remained, passing his time in various industries, for a period of six or seven years. Thence he returned to Salt Lake City, which was his home until he became one of the heroic band which made the first attempts to introduce civilization to this section of Idaho, locating on a pre-emption claim at his present home and making the first efforts to develop the sage-brush land. As an early pioneer he took prominent and successful part in the introduction of water to reclaim the desert, and as a result of his labors is now in ownership of an estate, finely situated and productive, lying less than two miles southwest of Edmunds postoffice, which is his address. Under his careful administration his stockraising operations, which from the first have been prosperous and cumulative, have so increased as to largely demand his time and attention and to bring him an immense revenue commensurate with his care, skill and methodical industry. In social and society circles Mr. Hensley is known as a valuable citizen, of winning, genial and progressive manners and habits of thought,

while in the councils and assemblages of his church he holds the office of president and is a member of the council of the bishop.

Mr. Hensley was united in marriage with Miss Christina M. ——, who was born on August 18, 1842, and died on June 27, 1867, in Sanpete county, Utah, being the mother of three children: Richard, Sarah A. and James. The second marriage of Mr. Hensley was with Miss Sarah F. Heaton, who, born on February 20, 1846, died on July 5, 1878, and of her six children, only one, the eldest, Mary A., is now living. A third time did Mr. Hensley essay matrimony, in 1879 wedding Miss Mary Roxbrough, who emigrated from Scotland at the age of ten years, coming with her parents, who after a residence in the East, eventually made their permanent home in Salt Lake City. To this home have come six interesting children, John, Helen, Job (deceased), Margaret, Edward and Hamilton.

#### BISHOP H. H. HUNTER.

When in the coming generations of time some great national historian shall bend his endeavors to trace the progress of the religious elements that have been so conspicuously displayed in the formation of what is today distinctively known as the American civilization, it stands beyond question of doubt or the hesitation of a moment that the mighty organization called the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints will stand in the front of the description, on account of its mysterious origin, its marvelous growth and the malignant persecuting spirit manifested against it, and above all this on account of its occult and mysterious power whereby, through the colonization of the immense tracts of unpeopled wilderness, desert plains and mountains have been transformed as by the touch of magic into immense regions of garden tracts, fertile fields,

productive orchards and vineyards, with all the concomitants of an elevated, wealthy, moral and religious nation. The official leaders of the church, the gradation of its holy offices and the operations of its mass of members all are alike dominated by a deep religious fervor, a faith that never wavers, a consecration that never ceases to exist, combined with shrewd practicality, genius in temporal affairs and industry that is ever unremitting and a brotherly love and charity that is far-reaching and wide-spreading in its benevolences. In its Western colonies it has ever kept in advance of "the onward march of years as they have fallen one by one into the abyss of time," and each year has shown a large increase in the population, churches, members and wealth. With the power that made steady the hand at the tiller of the ship of the church has also come the divine light to illuminate the way. The sea has been rough at times, turbulence has not been lacking, but under the guiding and fostering care of Him who doeth all things well the voyage which commenced on wagons has been attaining power with the fall of every sand in the hour glass of time. One of the number who, by his personal deportment, com portment and character is in a local way a striking exemplification of the truth of the statement, Henry H. Hunter, bishop of Egin ward, Fremont county, Idaho, is occupying a pronounced place in his community and accomplishing much good through his connection with both temporal and spiritual affairs.

Bishop Hunter was born at Grantville, Utah, in 1864, a son of Edward and Martha A. (Hyde) Hunter. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, who upon attaining maturity engaged in traveling, visiting in succession five of the Eastern states, then coming west with the Mormon battalion who emigrated to California in 1847. Returning to Utah in 1848, he made the permanent family home at Kays-

ville, thereafter moving to Grantville, where he passed the remainder of his life, having attained somewhat more than the Psalmist's allotment, three score years and ten. His wife, Martha A. Hyde, to whom he was married in Utah, was a daughter of Roswell and Mary A. (Cole) Hyde and this venerable pioneer still maintains her residence at Grantville, having been the mother of eleven children.

Bishop H. H. Hunter for the first fifteen years of his life shared in the labors, pleasures and instruction of the parental home, after that being identified with the raising of sheep for several years. At the age of twenty-one years he migrated to Oakley, Cassia county, Idaho, and in this vicinage he conducted extensive sheepraising operations for a space of twelve years, thereafter removing, in 1898, to his present location in Fremont county, acquiring a property by purchase and rapidly increasing its value and attractive appearance by the erection of a commodious residence of modern style and equipment, together with suitable outbuildings, corrals, etc., for the suitable carrying on of diversified farming and the stockraising business, which under his judicious care and wise discrimination has been decidedly cumulative, his flocks rapidly increasing in size and quality, while prosperity has come to him in a full measure. In 1902 his religious qualities met with such favor from the superior officers of the church that he was called to the bishopric of Egin ward on June 25, 1902, and in this incumbency he is devoting the full extent of his mental and spiritual powers, being reverenced in the community for his many estimable qualities of head and heart. In 1885 Miss Fanny Tawson became the wife of Bishop Hunter. She was a native of Utah, and a daughter of Abraham and Louise (Kilpatrick) Tawson, natives of England, who have been residents of Utah since the earliest years of the Civil war, and where they are

still residing at Grantville, having attained advanced years. Bishop Hunter and his estimable wife have been the parents of eight children, namely: Anne T., Louis, Myrtle, Lloyd, Harold, Marion, Radie, and Ashland, who died at Oakley at the age of four months.

#### JOHN POWELL.

In compiling a work devoted to the perpetuation of the memory of the progressive and representative men of this rapidly advancing portion of the state, the life records of the early pioneers can never be ignored. They are the very founders of its civilization, and their names will ever be associated with its history. It has been well said that the exigencies of life on the frontier of a new country required and developed unusual elements of physical and moral character in the people who settle it, for the conditions with which they have to deal are unlike those of other sections, and are practically unprovided for by the rules of conduct growing out of ordinary experience. And nowhere in the world has appeared a race of men and women more hardy, more successful, more tenacious of purpose, or more prolific of wonderful achievements than the pioneers of America. With undaunted courage they stepped into the heart of the primal wilderness, and, true lords of the heritage as they were, commanded its untamed conditions to "stand ruled."

The first man to acquire title to a government homestead on the North Fork of the Snake River was the one of whom we now write, John Powell, who, in 1879, made his location on his present homestead, situated two and one-half miles southwest of Egin post-office, Fremont county, Idaho, thus becoming the first of the pioneer band who have here "taken seizin'" of the soil, and his wife was the first woman of the Anglo-Saxon race to

be the household spirit of a civilized home in all this region. As one of the few remaining members of the "old-timers" class, we here make record of some facts concerning this pioneer settler.

Mr. Powell was born in 1847, being the son of Edward and Ann (Tongue) Powell, who at the time of his birth were residing at Stableforth, England. His early years until he was nineteen years of age were passed either in diligent labor or in attendance on the schools of the neighborhood, and in 1886 the family, which had become converts to the Mormon church through the labors of its devoted missionaries, determined to make the long pilgrimage to the new settlements that under the vivifying touch of that church were springing up like magic underneath the shadows of the Rocky Mountains, and this pilgrimage they safely accomplished, making the permanent family home at Coalville, where, at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1900, the father passed from earthly life, his faithful wife surviving him, and, having celebrated her eighty-second birthday, she is now living at Upton, Utah. Of her seven children, John is the eldest.

In Utah John Powell remained until he was twenty-three years old and then in the southern part of the territory he engaged in mining operations for two years. Then, returning to Coalville, he soon thereafter assumed the care and supervision of a Wyoming ranch, where the family continued to reside for two years, and then commenced his pioneer life in the wild regions of the valley of the North Fork of Snake River in Fremont county, Idaho. Game and fur-bearing animals were everywhere in profusion and under the summer sun a beautiful but unpeopled country stretched away in the distance. The range was unconfined and Mr. Powell at once took advantage of this condition and engaged in

stock operations, which under his necessary attention and keen discrimination soon attained important proportions and demonstrated the bountiful resources of this part of the state in this department of its industries. From that time until the present Mr. Powell has wrought earnestly and well in the development and culture of his land, struggling with the problems of irrigation when he must dig his own ditches, as there were none with whom he might cooperate, but steadily and surely the water was brought to vitalize the dormant soil and cause it to bring forth a marvel of productiveness. The march of improvement has been steadily onward, and where was once but a barren and treeless desert the eye now perceives long stretches of productive farms, towns and villages, with churches and schoolhouses dotting the surface of the entire country. All these wondrous changes have the family of Mr. Powell witnessed and is yet only in the later prime of life, alert and vigorous, with the prospect of many years of useful activity before him. He was married in 1871, in Coalville, Utah, with Miss Jane Rawson, a native of England, and of this union the now surviving children are James, Sarah A., John E., Jane, William H., Thomas, Joseph, Maria and Lewis. The family stands as one of the representative families of the pioneer type and is recognized and honored for its industry, energy and kindly social qualities, a truly Western hospitality being ever in evidence at their friendly home.

ARNOLD D. MILLER.

There is a virility and inclination in some families which will not let them rest in the calm placidity of humdrum civilization, but which pushes them out into new and undeveloped regions to create homes in the wilderness, and out of unsettled conditions to pre-

pare the way for others to follow in serenity and peace. In other words, nature has made them pioneers. What danger and deprivation, pleasure, labor and romance are represented in that word pioneer. Perils from savage foes and wild beasts, perils from the untamed forces and conditions of nature,—pioneer life is ever a battle and none but the strong mentally and physically can win in this protracted contest. The Miller family has been pre-eminently a family of pioneers, and in this compilation, designed to preserve for future generations something of the people of this section of Idaho, it is also well to state somewhat of the ancestry of the pioneers of whom we write, that the reader may understand the conditions surrounding their birth, their childhood and their youth.

Nearly every American generation of the ancestors of Arnold D. Miller, of Parker, Fremont county, Idaho, have been aggressive pioneers. The Pond, Arnold and Gardener families date their American occupancy to the coming of English ancestors in the early days of New England settlement, while the Miller family emigrated from Holland in the same period of our country's history.

Arnold D. Miller, the immediate subject of this review, was born in 1852, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, during a temporary residence there of his parents, Henry W. and Almira (Pond) Miller, who came thither from Utah in the interests of the Mormon church, of which they were most efficient members. Henry W. Miller was a native of New York and a son of James G. and Ruth (Arnold) Miller, who were natives of Connecticut, and from an old-time record we glean the following: "Henry Miller, born 1744, married Elizabeth Gardener, born October 21, 1750, and resided in Connecticut, where he died in 1801 and his wife in 1826."

James Gardener Miller was born in 1769,

as was his wife, Ruth (Arnold) Miller, whom he married on October 27, 1798, her death occurring in 1816. Henry Miller in his early manhood came to Illinois, and there was connected with building operations in some of the most important cities. Being an extensive contractor and builder, he was connected with the erection of some of the finest structures in the early representative cities of that state, also in constructing large saw and gristmills at Nauvoo, Ill., and being also engaged in merchandising at that place. A forcible leader in the Mormon church, he accompanied one of the earliest battalions to Utah, where he made his home in 1850, soon, however, being detailed by the church authorities to conduct large agricultural operations in raising wheat and other grain at Council Bluffs for the emigrants. During the family residence at that place the subject of this review had his birth. Returning to Utah in 1852, the father engaged in farming operations at Farmington, Utah, being on the long journey across the plains the leader of the train of emigrants that settled at that place. As a colonizer he was kept busy for a number of years, and during the latter part of his life he conducted colonizing operations in the southern part of Utah, and, at the venerable age of eighty-two years, he was still in active strength and vigor and visited his old home at Farmington, where he suddenly died in 1885. His wife, the mother of the subject, who heartily cooperated with her husband in his labors and the peculiar experiences of his pioneer existence, is living at Syracuse, Utah, honored with the esteem and veneration of an unusual range of acquaintance, having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-two years and being the mother of eleven children, of whom Arnold D. is the youngest.

Mr. Miller of this review has been a pioneer from his birth. At the age of fourteen

years he accompanied his parents from Davis county to the wilderness of southern Utah, where he was initiated into the full meaning of pioneer existence. His first individual endeavor was at the age of twenty years, when he engaged in conducting freighting operations, first between Salt Lake City and St. George, Ariz., and continuing to be identified therewith in New Mexico, Wyoming and for hundreds of miles along the Rocky Mountain range, pursuing this vocation for a period of fourteen years, until the coming of the railroad. Thereafter he was connected with railroad construction for a period of two years in Utah, continuing this on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in New Mexico and Arizona, and later on the Denver & Rio Grande, and in this connection he laid out and constructed the station and grounds at Grand Junction. In 1884 he removed to Idaho, where he located on a homestead of 160 acres, the site of his present beautifully improved property, taking also in addition to the homestead, desert and timber claims, and adding to his estate by purchase, and here he engaged with all the energy of his forceful nature in cattleraising, paying, however, some attention to horses and sheep and to diversified farming. The improvements of his property, which includes an elegant brick residence of modern style and construction, commodious and convenient out-buildings and other accessories to a successful carrying on the branches of husbandry to which he has devoted his energies, are entirely the result of his fertile thought, enterprise and labor, as when he made his home on the property the only product of the land was sagebrush. As the first step in its development was the procuring of water, it will easily be seen that Mr. Miller was early identified with irrigation. He has been connected with nearly every canal company that has been formed to bring this section of the country under effect-

ive irrigation, and from 1885 he has given most valuable service in this direction. He has served as both secretary and president of the Egin Irrigation Canal Co. An unswerving and determined Democrat in his political antecedents and views, Mr. Miller has been elected by that party as a member of the Legislature, where he served with great ability and with satisfaction to his constituents. He has also been a candidate of his party for other offices, but shared the expected fate of defeat with his party ticket. Standing high as a citizen, socially, morally and religiously, Mr. Miller is a consistent member of the Mormon church, and in the early days held the position of counselor to the bishop for eight or ten years.

In 1873 Mr. Miller married Miss Mary J. Laub, a native of Utah and a daughter of George and Mary McGinnis, who are natives of Pennsylvania and by successive emigrations to Illinois, Missouri and Utah, became identified with the colonies in south Utah, where the mother died in 1872, at the age of forty-one years, the father surviving her until 1880, when he too passed from earth, at the age of sixty-two years, they being the parents of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of nine children: Arnold D., Burt H., Franklin L., Irwin S., George W., Mary E., John T., Edgar R. and Leah L. Mr. Miller is in the active vigor of muture manhood and apparently the days of profitable labor in store for him are many. He has ever been energetic, liberal and public-spirited, but without outward show or demonstration. His life has been a potent factor for good in many ways and in many places, and it has set in motion numerous productive enterprises whose benefits are far-reaching. He is in the broadest sense of the term a true Western man, having the interests of the people ever at heart. In private and social life he is without blemish and above reproach.

## EDWARD COX.

Born in Somersetshire, England, of a line of ancestry that was connected with that land from before the battle of Hastings, his parents being Richard and Eliza Cox, the subject of this biographical mention now resides on one of the attractive ranches of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is well maintaining himself as one of its intelligent and public-spirited citizens, prominent in business operations and active in promoting all plans of public advancement and improvement. His mother passed her life in England, the father coming to America in 1836 and located in New York. He there remained for some time, expecting his wife to join him on every vessel, but after receiving one letter from her, she was never heard of by him again. Of their eight children, Edward was the youngest.

Edward Cox received good early advantages of education in his native land and in 1854 he crossed the Atlantic, making Pittsburgh his destination but remaining there only for one year, thereafter making his residence in Ohio, where and in Pennsylvania he was connected with mining operations for a period of more than a quarter of a century, evincing by his capacity of labor, his thoughtful recognition of the difficulties connected with this dangerous employment, and his successful conquest of the hindrances in the way of varied advancement, the character of one strong in a knowledge of his duties and capable withal. Subsequent to this employment he was engaged for two years in the same occupation in Illinois, thence returning to Ohio, where his superior skill and extended experience secured him a correspondingly responsible and lucrative situation in the mines of that state, in which he continued to labor until 1887. Then his attention was attracted to the enormous possibilities connected with the virile and pro-

gressive young state of Idaho, with which he returned to cast in his lot. Upon arriving here he located at Eagle Rock for a year, thence removing to Camas, there commencing an association with railroad matters that continued for three years, then, having secured a substantial degree of financial reinforcement, he filed on a homestead of 160 acres on the site of his present handsome estate, thereafter steadily devoting himself to its irrigation and development. By his wise judgment and discriminating care he made a most marvelous change in its appearance, placing thereon fine improvements of a permanent order, among them erecting a handsome residence of modern style and equipment, and suitable outbuildings for the successful carrying on of the diversified farming and stockraising industries which he has here initiated, and his diligent industry has been amply reimbursed by the fructifying soil and the rapidly increasing number of his herds and flocks. In the suggestion, planning and construction of canals and ditches for the purpose of irrigation Mr. Cox has taken an active part from the first, while as a member of the Republican political party he gives intelligent and valuable services in the conduct of its campaigns, and in every department of the life of the community he cordially extends an active participation in every endeavor of public improvement or private benefaction or charity. His wife, who previous to her marriage with Mr. Cox, in 1864, was Miss Mary A. Smith, heartily cooperates with all of his well-defined methods and activities. Their union has been blessed by a family of eleven children, namely: Robert, Samuel, Maria, Charles, William (deceased), James (deceased), Eliza, Edward, Nellie, Gertrude and Rosella (deceased), and the family occupies a representative position in the community, because of their rugged and sterling qualities.

## JAMES H. MASON.

The traveler who twenty years ago might have so far wandered from the highways of commerce as to follow an Indian trail across the Egin bench would have deemed it a matter of impossibility for fifty years of intelligently applied labor to produce the marvelous result that has been attained by skillful culture and scientific application of the principles of horticulture. However, on the present site of Parker, that business little section of Fremont county, by skill, attention and industry the subject of this review, James H. Mason, who is a gardener and proprietor of a nursery, has demonstrated in a greater manner perhaps than any other individual in this section of the county the capabilities of the soil of Idaho when improved and cultivated by a person of intelligent knowledge and fine mental equipment. And it is the purpose of this work to record something more than a mere mention of the life and activities of such men, as they are the true heroes of progress, being the ones who distinctly and effectually mark the boundaries between barbarism and civilization.

Mr. Mason was born in 1841, at South Lincolnshire, England, a son of Thomas and Jane (Bulmar) Mason, the mother being a daughter of James and Jane (Hornby) Bulmar, who passed their lives in England, as did the father, who died at a comparatively early age. In 1848 the widow, who had become connected with the Mormon church, emigrated from her native land, and in 1852 she started from Council Bluffs on the long and perilous journey across the plains to Utah, being accompanied by her only child, the subject of this review. She thereafter made her home in Salt Lake City, where her life was passed until her death, in March, 1888, at the venerable age of eighty-one years, being highly hon-

ored and respected in the community where she had resided for so many years.

James H. Mason passed his early years in Salt Lake City, there receiving not only the education of the schools but also a practical education in the science of horticulture, remaining there until his marriage with his first wife, Parmelia Bullock, when the family home was established on the Croyden River, Morgan county, Utah. There for the long period of twenty years he maintained an industrious and eminently useful life, giving his entire time and attention to the cultivation of the soil and making gardening and horticulture his specialties, establishing one of the first and finest nurseries of Morgan county. In 1884 he came to Egin bench, then a portion of Oneida county, Idaho, and located on a homestead immediately below Parker, but soon relinquished his claim and made another location in 1886 at the townsite of Parker, where he has since maintained his home, devoting himself entirely to gardening, and to the development of his present extensive nursery business. He is a citizen of most valuable character and sterling integrity, possessing all of the solid elements of moral and religious character. His capabilities for competently holding religious offices have been recognized by his superiors in the Mormon church, and he held for eighteen years a position on the high council of the stake and is maintaining at present the dignified office of high priest, also being the church clerk of Morgan stake for a number of years, where he was also a member of the choir and band.

Probably no man in this entire section of country has done more toward the ornamentation of homes and in increasing the beautiful surroundings of the various residences of this section than has the honored subject of this review, who through the instrumentality of his nursery and the cultivation and propagation

of beautiful plants and shrubs has educated the people to an admiration of and a desire to possess the beautiful as well as the barely practical things of life. He has been highly prospered in his business since coming to this county as one of its pioneers, and we may safely call his nursery one of the leading industries of this section of the state. In secular life Mr. Mason has been frequently called to important office, and he was an assessor and collector in Morgan county, also an efficient superintendent of the schools and a member of the dramatic association for twelve years, being its president for five years. By his first wife, Parmelia Bullock, Mr. Mason was the father of eleven children: James T. B., Parmelia J. H., Henrietta, Frank H., Mary H., Edith C., Fred H., Orby W., Gertrude E., Norman H. and Ernest P. B.; and by his second wife, Clara E. (Eardley) Mason, he was the father of seven children: John E., Clarence G., Louis C. (deceased), Henry R. (deceased), Cecil E., Clara L. and Joseph L.

#### D. A. PULLEY.

Probably no other of the representative ranchmen of this section of the country has conducted stockraising in more different localities than has the energetic subject of this review, D. A. Pulley, who, after many changes of location, is now comfortably and pleasantly located on his productive ranch lying in close proximity to Elgin postoffice, Fremont county, which is his present address. He was born in Andrew county, Mo., a son of James and Alice (More) Pulley, James Pulley being a native of England, where the Pulley family has been identified with the soil and its cultivation for many generations and where he attained maturity. Thereafter he emigrated and made his Western home in Andrew county, Mo., where he was connected with agricultural operations

until 1857, when, in company with a battalion of his Mormon brethren, he crossed the plains to Utah with an ox team, and after residing at Salt Lake City for two years removing to Box Elder county, then to Payson and thereafter to Farmington in Davis county. He made his permanent home at American Fork, where he now resides, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years, being a son of Franc and Hannah Pulley, whose entire lives were passed in England. The mother of D. A. Pulley accompanied her husband from England and in his subsequent migrations until her death, in 1857, at American Fork, Utah, she having attained the age of fifty-three years, being the mother of five children.

The subject of this review, after diligently attending to the educational advantages of the schools in the vicinity of his father's residence in Utah, engaged in the activities of life for himself at the early age of nineteen years, then marrying and becoming a farmer and stock-raiser in Utah until 1873, which year marks his advent to Idaho; his residence, however, at that time was a brief one, as in 1875 he returned to Ogden, where he remained until 1885, thence removing to Oneida county and making his home at Malad City, and after a residence of three years at that place removing to Custer county for a three-years residence. On January 28, 1889, he located on his present place, which he acquired by purchase and where he has since been engaged in farming and other activities customary to agriculture in this section of the state. A man of decided principles, keen judgment, resolute will and strong character, he is ardent in the pursuit of any object in which he may be interested, and in all public matters of a local character is a willing and energetic worker in the Democratic party, in this connection being often solicited to take commissions or nominations for public office, but steadfastly de-

clining, as he prefers at present to give all of his attention to his individual affairs. He was one of the prominent members of a company which constructed the Egin irrigation canal, holding most of the offices of the company.

In 1874 Mr. Pulley was married, his bride being Miss Lida Moon, a native of Salt Lake City and a daughter of Hugh and Janette (Nichols) Moon. To this highly felicitous union have come thirteen children: David M., Mahala, Bertha, Lydia, Ezra (deceased), Henry, Melissa, Idaho, Olive, Emery (deceased) and Jedediah. As a citizen and public-spirited member of the community Mr. Pulley stands high in the regard of the people, while in social, family and society relations he is universally esteemed and extremely popular, being considered a representative man of more than ordinary ability, actuated by distinct feelings of justice, honor and integrity.

#### HENRY SIMPSON.

To Nottinghamshire, England, we must travel if we wish to visit the birthplace of Henry Simpson, now a prominent farmer and stockraiser in Fremont county, Idaho, maintaining his home and center of activities in the immediate vicinity of Parker postoffice, where his operations as a farmer and stockraiser are of scope and importance, being held as a sterling citizen of the county, whose influence is far-reaching in business circles and the social life of the community and of value in the Mormon church.

The parents of Mr. Simpson were James and Martha (Beresford) Simpson, and the lineage of both his parents are recorded for many generations of the past in the county records so carefully preserved in the county towns of England. His father followed the occupation of a tailor, which he carried to such a degree of perfection that he had the reputation of be-

ing the finest in England, and was the tailor to the royal family. He was located most of his life in Sheffield, where he died in 1889, having nearly attained the Psalmist's allotted term of three score years and ten. The mother did not long survive him, dying at the age of nearly seventy years, about two years after the demise of her husband, being the mother of eight children. Early taught to care for himself, to pay close attention to the business matters of life, Mr. Simpson became an apprentice to the trade of carpentry and after fully mastering the rudiments and principles of this vocation he, in 1871, came to Utah, locating at Pleasant Grove, and resided there as a carpenter and builder for four years, thereafter living at Salt Lake City and at Farmington, where he for about eight years was engaged at his trade. He then located at Rhods Valley for two years and becoming acquainted with agricultural life in his practical workings for one year, thereafter removing to Egin bench, Fremont county, Idaho, where in 1884 he filed on a timber-culture claim which he, however, soon relinquished. Thence moving to the site of the present town of Parker, he remained two years, then secured a pre-emption claim of 160 acres on which he is now residing and which is finely situated, being only one mile north of Parker postoffice, which is his address. He is engaged in farming and the raising of cattle of superior grade, which occupations he at present conducts, but he has disposed of his estate until his acreage now embraces only forty-five acres, which, however, is well improved, finely situated, well-watered and productive. Politically Mr. Simpson is a loyal member of the Republican party, while in the Mormon church he has held the office of elder.

The domestic relations of Mr. Simpson are very felicitous. He was married in the centennial year of 1876 to Miss Rosella Grover,

a native of Utah and a daughter of James and Emma (Walker) Grover, who at a very early day emigrated from England and located in Utah, where they lived honored and useful lives until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had ten children: Effie M., Pearl A., James H., Martha M., William G., Lucy, Rita, Lafayette and Myrtle A. A good and influential citizen, ready to enlist his services in any good cause which will benefit or develop the interest of the section of his residence, and holding a decided position with regard to public matters of a local character, being actuated by sympathy not only to accomplish the development of the country, but also so far as in him lies to relieve the distress and suffering which everywhere appeals to humanity, Mr. Simpson is a citizen of whom his fellow citizens may well be proud.

#### A. R. RICE.

In the rapid development and onward sweep of events in the transformation of the Rocky Mountain section of the Great West many men from many lands have contributed and are contributing of their energies and vital powers to promote the progress of civilization, and it is a noticeable fact that of this number many of the virile, energetic and capable workers are native sons of the soil, having their birth immediately under the shadow of the Rocky Mountains and coming up in touch with every form of life and industrious activity connected with this section of the country. Conspicuous among this number, and holding a high rank as a business man of intelligence, capability and marked efficiency and foresight, must be mentioned A. R. Rice, of the popular mercantile firm of L. B. Rice & Sons, of Parker, Fremont county, Idaho, who was born in 1874, in Beaver county, Utah, a son of Leonard B. and Martha J. (Stoddard) Rice. For

further account of his parents and ancestral history the reader is referred to the sketch of Leonard B. Rice, which appears on other pages of this volume. At the age of ten years Mr. Rice accompanied his parents to Idaho, receiving under the parental roof and from competent instructors his rudimentary education, thereafter attending the noted Brigham Young Academy. In connection with his literary studies he devoted his attention to a thorough course at the agricultural college, also becoming proficient in the department of commercial business, from which he was graduated. Immediately succeeding his school life his theoretical knowledge of business was supplemented by practical labors in connection with the firm of Rice & Findley, of St. Anthony, by whom he continued to be employed for the term of five years, giving most faithful service and acquiring a valuable practical knowledge of business. The mercantile firm of L. D. Rice & Sons was formed to transact merchandising at the town of Parker, Fremont county, and here with his brother, O. S., the subject was in association with his father in the erection and establishment of their store, which contains a large stock of general merchandise, suitably selected to respond to the desires and wishes of the surrounding inhabitants. In connection with the increasing operations of the store, Mr. Rice has since been actively engaged and employed. As a member of the Mormon church, in his business dealings he is scrupulously exacting and fair, proving by his sagacity, capable management, enterprise and sound judgment that he has not mistaken his vocation; and he is highly esteemed in all the departments of social or commercial life of this section of the state.

The marriage relations of Mr. Rice have been unusually pleasant, as in 1847 he became the husband of Miss Edna M. Craft, a lady of intelligence and culture, who was born in

Paradise Valley, Utah. She was graduated from Brigham Young College in 1894, thereafter receiving instruction in the normal school, thoroughly fitting herself for the responsible position of teacher, after which she engaged in pedagogic work for three years in Fremont county, later becoming an instructor in the Stake Academy at Rexburg, in all of which relations she gave marked satisfaction and was of the highest value to the respective communities where she taught. In social circles she stands in high esteem and has held several offices in the young people's societies. Her parents were Albert W. and Margaret (Alden) Craft, and her American ancestry traces back to the early days of the Pilgrim and Puritan colonies of New England, John Alden, the first American representative of that name, being one of the distinguished passengers of the Mayflower in her first voyage to America in 1620. Her parents are now residing at Paradise, Utah. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Rice is completed by the presence of two children, Katie Maud and Leila M. Such lives as these are lessons of real value to the observant and the thoughtful; they bring out prominently the characteristics that win, the qualities that elevate life above the sordid pursuit of gain, and offer encouragement to young people who are willing to work with their minds and their hands and furnish other proofs of the familiar adage that there is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. The achievement depends upon the individual man.

#### WYMAN PARKER.

We live in a time when people in America wish to know everything; to follow to its source every stream of knowledge; above all, where civilization has advanced with such gigantic strides as in the Rocky Mountain region

of the Great West, especially where a few years have seen brought forth that which in European countries would have been the product of ages, and we study with an increasing interest the lives and the careers of those who stood in the front of the advancing column of progress and by their brave, heroic pioneer efforts rendered possible its subsequent development and culture. In preserving the life records of this now rapidly disappearing class of bold and hardy pioneers the mission of such compilations as the present finds a full and ample justification in narrating something of the men who have planted the first steps of civilization in southeastern Idaho, and who by their labors and achievements have been the leading factors in the development of the country from its original desert condition to a land of attractive and productive homes. In this connection must be prominently mentioned Wyman Parker, the venerated pioneer of the county with which his name is prominently connected and perpetuated in the brisk young city where appears his patronymic.

Mr. Parker was born in 1838, a son of Wyman and Maria (Miner) Parker, in Delaware county, N. Y., his parents being residents of Connecticut, where the family has maintained residence and prominent standing for two generations. His paternal grandfather, also Wyman Parker, came from England to that state and married Nancy Gillett, later in life locating in the wild region of Delaware county, N. Y., and there conducting farming. The father of Mr. Parker left his rural pursuits in Delaware county and entered the military service of the United States in its war with Mexico and in that country he was killed in 1848. His mother was a daughter of Josiah and Sophia (Bowle) Miner, who were connected with the Plymouth colony from the earliest days of its colonization and also participated in bloody battles of the Revolutionary

war. Of two children born to his parents Wyman Parker is the sole survivor. His early life, following the common pursuits of boyhood, was passed in the Delaware county home of his paternal grandfather until the age of eighteen years, when he became fascinated with maritime life and embarked as a sailor on board a whaler bound for the northwest coast of America, our present Alaska, and in the prosecution of this voyage he passed through Bering Strait and into the Arctic Ocean, this voyage continuing for two years, three months and seven days. In 1850 Mr. Parker came to Salt Lake City, like all of the early pioneers, coning "the plains across," and on his journey he was busily engaged in driving an ox team. After his arrival in Utah he stopped a year in Salt Lake City, then proceeding to Centerville, where he married and engaged in farming. He later moved to Weber county and there remained employed in husbandry until 1866, thence removing to Farmington, where he conducted agricultural operations for two more years and then in Morgan county he was busily occupied for twenty years.

Twenty-two years ago, in 1881, Mr. Parker came to this portion of Fremont county, then a part of Oneida county, Idaho, being one of the first pioneers to take up land in this section of the state and filing a claim on a homestead of 160 acres. Afterwards selling this, the first private sale of land made in all of this section of the county, he located on his present place on which has since been platted and developed the town of Parker and he has the distinction of being its founder, giving it his name and doing much to develop the property and assisting other residents in making it a permanent center of business activities. Here he has erected an elegant brick residence of modern design and architecture and made many other improvements toward

building up the place. He has also from the first been extensively engaged in a stock business, running large herds of superior cattle and a fine band of horses, together with extensive flocks of sheep, having well rounded out a life of most useful activity, which has tended not only to his personal emolument and the advancement of his own interests, but also to the decided benefit of the community, in the esteem of which he holds a most enviable place. Possessing qualities of a valuable character in the administration of positions of trust and responsibility, it may readily be concluded that his services have been claimed by the public in many official positions, in the administration of all of which he has comported himself with dignity and conducted their affairs to the benefit and satisfaction of the people. While a resident of Morgan county, at various times he held nearly every county office and during his residence in Fremont county he has capably and efficiently held the two responsible offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner. In political principles he is identified with the Republican party, and as an estimable member of the Mormon church he was honored with the appointment of bishop in Morgan county, holding this office for many years and he has also the historic distinction of being the first bishop of Parker ward.

In 1852, at Centerville, Utah, Mr. Parker married Miss Martha M. Simmons, a native of Canada and a daughter of William B. and Amanda (Chipan) Simmons, who emigrated to Utah from Canada in 1849, settling first in Centerville and later at Bountiful, Utah, where they passed their remaining days. By this marriage Mr. Parker became the father of four children, Wyman, Amasa, Martha M., and William B., who died in infancy. In 1860 Mr. Parker married with Miss Eliza M. Grover, a native of Palmyra, Mo., who accompanied her parents when an infant to Nau-

voo, Ill., where she attained the age of seven years, and on the expulsion of the Mormons from that city in 1846 she accompanied her father and able mother to Council Bluffs, Iowa, whence after passing the winter they proceeded to Utah, arriving at Salt Lake City in September, 1847. Her parents were Thomas and Caroline (Whitney) Grover and her mother died in Nauvoo, where her father later married Miss Caroline Nickerson. After remaining with her father's family at Salt Lake City and in Farmington until 1860, she, as before stated, became the wife of Mr. Parker, her father dying at the Farmington home. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have seen a family of twelve children come to bless their home and of these eight are now living: Eliza, now Mrs. Stoddard; Emeline, now Mrs. Bowser; Melrose; David; Mary A., now Mrs. Moon; Lucy C.; Albert, the deceased children being Julia M., Thomas G., Jael and Henry M.

#### HENRY E. JENKINS.

Born in 1855, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, a son of Evan and Ann (Davis) Jenkins, the subject of this review, Henry E. Jenkins, who is now conducting ranching and cattleraising operations two and one-half miles west of the brisk little city of St. Anthony, Fremont county, Idaho, descends from a family long connected with the history of Wales. There his father was born and was married, and when about the age of seventy years he emigrated and established his first family home in the new world at Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was diligently engaged in various occupations, continuing there to reside for the period of twelve years. Thence, in 1863, he crossed the plains and drove one of the ox teams of a large emigrating party to Salt Lake City, Utah, thereafter settling in Farmington and continuing to be occupied in the development

and cultivation of his home place until the later years of his life, when he practically retired from active participation in the duties of his farm, attending only to the official duties connected with his position as one of the Seventies of the Mormon church, of which he was a most estimable member. His death occurred in 1900, at the very venerable age of eighty-five years. His devoted wife still survives him, making her home at Farmington, being the mother of ten children; her parents were John and Ann (Davis) Davis.

Henry E. Jenkins early gave manifestations of more than usual administrative abilities, from the age of sixteen years not only engaging in business for himself, but contributing to the support of his father's family. His first activity was in connection with freighting operations, which he conducted with very satisfactory results between Salt Lake City and various Utah points and Helena, Butte, Virginia City and other Montana places. In this line of enterprise he remained for a period of about eight years, when he transferred his attention to railroad operations, being connected with these in Idaho for a year and two and one-half years in the dominion of Canada. In 1885 he came to this portion of Fremont county, there taking up a homestead of 160 acres, and with his characteristic energy and discriminating ability he entered upon the work of its development, improvement and cultivation, from the first conducting a stock business of importance, running a large band of horses and cattle. One of the first fields to which he devoted his energy was that of irrigation, and he has been prominently connected with and a stockholder in all of the leading irrigation canals of this section. To his original homestead he has added a desert claim and he is now the undisputed owner of a fine estate.

Mr. Jenkins is a splendid specimen of the

men who are rapidly forging to the front as pioneers in the two great elements of the prosperity of the state, farming and stockraising, and is alert and vigorous in all matters appertaining to the improvement and welfare of the public. He is a representative citizen of the best order, occupying a position in community circles commensurate with his popularity and sterling moral character, and in church relations he is highly esteemed. In 1878 Miss Caroline E. Rice, a daughter of Leonard G. and Elizabeth (Beaufort) Rice, became the wife of Mr. Jenkins, and their marriage union has resulted in the following children: Henry L., Leroy, Edna, Eva, Leonard, Charley and Lester.

#### JOSEPH W. HARMISON.

Among the number of industrious and sagacious men who have made their permanent home in the rich and rapidly developing Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho we find Joseph W. Harmison, who has placed himself, by his foresight, care and shrewd forecasting of events, in a highly gratifying financial position and in the possession of one of the pleasant homes of the locality where he now resides. He is a native of Farmington, Utah, where his birth occurred on June 29, 1849, as the son of James and Fanny E. (Brownell) Harmison, natives of Illinois and devoted members of the Mormon church from its earliest existence at Nauvoo, their marriage there occurring on May 22, 1843, and from which place they came westward in the great movement to the promised land of Utah, crossing the plains with ox teams in 1849 and making their home as pioneer settlers of Farmington, where they were for long years highly honored and useful citizens, the mother dying on August 20, 1882, and the father not long surviving, departing this life on June 20, 1884.

Brought up in an atmosphere of honest industry and religious devotion, Mr. Harmison of this review was early made familiar with the agriculture of the West, having good school advantages also until he was twelve years old. From that time he has given his time entirely to ranching, becoming fully versed in and conversant with every department of this productive industry.

In the fall succeeding his father's death he came to Idaho and located at Gray's Lake, where for nine busy and fairly profitable years he was engaged in cattleraising, thereafter, in 1893, removing to Menan, where he has since resided, giving his attention for the most part to cattleraising, but combining butchering and the sale of meat with this for the past two years, being prospered in his operations as the legitimate result of his marked business qualities. In connection with his ranch, Mr. Harmison is the owner of a fine village property in Menan, consisting of six and two-thirds acres of land, where he now makes his home, on which he has a fine and promising young orchard. He has from early manhood been a stanch supporter of the Republican political party, while his church relations have from childhood been with the Mormon church, in which religious organization he ably maintains the office of elder.

On February 8, 1869, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Harmison was united in matrimonial relations with Miss Marjorie Butters, born at Blairgowrie, Scotland, on September 16, 1849, the daughter of David and Margaret (Spaulding) Butters, who brought her to Utah in their journey hither in 1854. They located at Lehi, where they were long engaged in agricultural operations. The father, who now resides at Clarkston, Cache county, Utah, at the advanced age of eighty years, was the parent of twelve children, five by the first marriage, among whom is Marjorie.

From Mr. and Mrs. Harmison has come a family of eight children, James J., born on January 9, 1870; Margaret, born December 28, 1871; Rebecca, born January 11, 1874; Hyrum, born August 20, 1876, died in infancy; Daniel D., born August 11, 1882; Beethiah, born September 25, 1885; Mabel, born November 29, 1888; Ida, born January 15, 1893.

In community and church circles the family stand in extremely cordial relations, Mrs. Harmison being a highly esteemed and useful member of the Ladies' Relief Society of Menan, and it is a matter of record that when he was but thirteen years of age Mr. Harmison loyally served as a minute-man in the Indian raids of the early Utah life.

#### W. D. WILLIAMS.

In turning our attention to a review of the distinguished part which Judge William D. Williams has taken in the development and upbuilding of the section of Idaho immediately contiguous to the brisk little city of St. Anthony, of which he is a prominent commercial factor and leading citizen, we find that his birth occurred on August 25, 1848, in the tin-producing town of Swansea, in the southern part of Wales. Of this rugged little portion of Great Britain we will mention incidentally that no other country or section of the civilized countries of Europe has given so large a proportionate number of its sons to the labor of redeeming the Rocky Mountain section of the Great West of the United States from its original state of barbarism and unproductiveness. Her sons are to be found in nearly every town of importance and in every mining camp, the name always being synonymous with brotherly feeling and kindness, untiring industry and unceasing activity. A son of David E. and Mathilda (Williams) Williams, the origin

of his ancestry is lost in the remote ages of antiquity, all being residents of Wales and England, so far back as can be traced. His father was born in Bath, in Somersetshire, England, where he received a most excellent technical education in mechanical science and applied mechanics. He removed to Swansea to become a superintendent of mechanics in the great iron and tinplate works at that place, and there he resided for many years, having the confidence of his employers and the reputation of being a God-fearing and most estimable man. In 1878, when he was nearing the close of his life, he emigrated from Wales to Utah, making his home at Benson, Cache county, Utah, from there in 1889 removing to St. Anthony, where, on November 2, 1900, at the age of eighty-one years, he closed his eyes to the scenes of earth, being a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, in which he held the office of high priest. His parents were Edward and Margaret (Edwards) Williams, lifetime residents and farmers of Wales, where the mother lies buried at Rhyd-y-fro and the father at Swansea. The mother of Mr. Williams accompanied her husband from her native land of Wales to Utah, where she died, at the age of sixty-four years, on December 18, 1886, at Hyde Park. She was a daughter of Noah and Hannah (Howells) Williams, who passed their entire lives in their native land, and of the three children of his parents, Judge Williams is the eldest.

During his youth the immediate subject of this review applied himself with earnest assiduity to the pursuit of knowledge in the excellent schools of Swansea, and also there attained a knowledge of carpentry, thereafter going to England to assume the position of a bookkeeper in the Lydbrook Iron and Tin Plate Co.'s works at Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, England, performing his duties with such satisfaction and ability that he was pro-

moted to general bookkeeper of the concern, which respectable position he occupied with discriminating care and conceded ability for the period of five years. He then refused an offer which was made to him of becoming a manager of works near there that he might emigrate to Utah to enjoy the full privileges of the Mormon church, with which he had become affiliated, and in 1876, in the accomplishment of this purpose, he arrived at Logan, Utah. After one year's residence there he purchased real-estate in Benson and conducted agricultural operations. In 1882 he was sent on a mission to England in the interest of his church and there passed over two years of successful labor in this connection. Returning to Benson, he there resided until 1889, when he took up a homestead of 160 acres at Teton City, Fremont county, Idaho. In 1890 he erected the first sawmill on the Henry's Fork, in Twin Groves, and for four years was engaged in sawmilling and lumbering operations. He turned his attention to the development of the region around St. Anthony, becoming connected with stockraising operations and also building a fine block, which is known as the Williams store building, and he here engaged in merchandising for four years, thereafter giving his attention entirely to ranching and real-estate operations at St. Anthony, building a number of houses in the Williams addition to the city and consummating many sales of property. As a leading factor in the development of ranching interests, he was largely interested in irrigation and has been connected with several companies. In political identity he is classed as a Socialist and at the present time is holding the office of justice of the peace at St. Anthony, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints he has held the office of bishop of Twin Grove ward, of East St. Anthony, for a number of years and also the office of high priest at St. Anthony.

On June 22, 1878, in Smithfield, Utah, were married Mr. Williams and Miss Alice M. Clark, a native of Logan, Utah, and a daughter of Israel J. and Emily (Pierson) Clark, natives respectively of New York and Michigan, their union being consummated in Utah, whither the father came in one of the handcart caravans, settling first at Farmington in Davis county and later having the distinction of being the first settler of Logan. Thence he removed to Clarkston, which place was named in his honor, while later than this he was given the appointment of missionary teacher to the Indians, in which capacity he visited many places and tribes of the West, and after long years of successful labors he is now living retired at Vernal, Uintah county, Utah, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His faithful wife, who has been the mother of seventeen children, is still living at the age of sixty-four years. To the marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams have come ten children, namely: Matilda (deceased), David E., William H., Emily (deceased), Grace, Justus, Gwendolyn, Lillian (deceased), Emrys and Myfamy.

HARRY YAGER.

A pioneer of pioneers of this section of Fremont county, Idaho, coming hither in 1878 when he was but twenty-two years of age as one of the first white men to here pitch his tent, and now being actively engaged as a popular liveryman at St. Anthony, Harry Yager of this review has seen all of the great development of the country, himself being an integral portion of the forcing factors that have wrought so grand a result, and we take pleasure in noting for the benefit of coming generations a synoptical sketch of his life and activities.

The first American Yager of this family was Henry Yager, a native of Germany, who,

about the time of the war of 1812, took up his residence in the little village of Buffalo, N. Y., where he long followed the trade of a wheelwright, later in life removing as a pioneer to Arizona, where his death occurred. His son Henry, the father of the one of whom we now particularly write, came with his parents to Buffalo, there attained his majority and thereafter established a profitable hotel and livery business at Fenton, Mich., dying there in 1892 at the age of sixty-two years. A man of independent thought and public spirit, as a member of the Democratic party he was chosen to various town offices, which he filled with credit. He married Harriet Main, a native of Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of William N. and Harriet (Babcock) Main, her father coming from Ireland to Ontario, where he was long engaged in the hotel business. His daughter Harriet did not attain long life, as her death occurred in 1865, at the age of sixty-three years, being the mother of six children. Harry Yager, son of Henry and Harriet (Main) Yager, was born at West Coburg, Ontario, Canada, in 1856, but his early life was passed at Fenton, Mich. At the age of twelve years he took upon himself the responsibilities and care of his own individuality, going to Ontario and being busily occupied there for two years, thence going to Detroit, and here he enlisted in the regular army, as a member of Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, with which he faithfully served a term of five years, becoming a non-commissioned officer and receiving an honorable discharge while on service in Dakota. Returning to Buffalo, it was not long before Mr. Yager reenlisted for five years, this time being assigned to Company A, Fourteenth United States Infantry. This organization in time was ordered to Fort Hall, Idaho, where it was stationed when the second enlistment of our subject expired, and he then became one of

the early leaders in ranching and the raising of cattle in this portion of the county and was greatly prospered in his endeavors, having a practically unlimited range on which to run his fine herds. He continued his stock operations for nearly twelve years, then established the livery business at the thriving town of St. Anthony, Idaho, which he continues to conduct, having a full share of the appreciative patronage of the people and being one of the best representatives of the pioneer settlement. In connection with this business Mr. Yager owns two fine ranches, each lying in Wilford precinct, closely adjacent to St. Anthony.

Mr. Yager has been and is prominent in political circles and has held the distinctively honorary office of chairman of the Republican central committee for a term of two years, being also assessing clerk for four years of the district comprising Bannock, Bingham and Fremont counties, while he holds fraternal relations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The marriage relation of Mr. Yager dates back to 1876, when he married Miss Mary Pollock, a native of England and a daughter of David and Cecilia (McCulloch) Pollock, natives of Scotland, who after their marriage resided in England until their migration to Utah. They were members of one of the earliest pioneer Mormon battalions, the residue of their lives after reaching Utah being passed at Beaver City. Mr. and Mrs. Yager have had a family of six children: William, Lewis and Charles are now living, those who have departed this life being Harry, Edward and May.

#### JAMES H. PINCOCK.

Sociologists of the present day are practically unanimous in their acknowledgment of the power of ancestry to mold, affect and

change the life course of its descendants, and when we find an individual of strong and virile physical and mental qualities and know that for generations his forefathers have been men of right living, strong health and keen intellect, we are able to assert that in the representation of the family in the present generation there will be no premature weakening of the vital forces, that a sound mind in a sound body will ever look keenly upon all subjects presented to his observations and that his evenly balanced organization will render him a conspicuous and most valuable member of society in any and all spheres of activity to which he may be called. These reflections come to our mind as we are considering the unostentatious but highly valuable endeavors of James H. Pincock, now one of the best known and highly valued citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is now maintaining his residence in the vicinity of Teton postoffice, which is his address.

He was born on January 20, 1858, at Ogden, Utah, a son of John and Isabel (Douglas) Pincock, and for further details of the life and activities of his parents we refer the reader to the sketch of George A. Pincock, appearing on other pages of this work.

For many generations the Pincock family resided in England, in a quiet manner doing well the duties of their lives in the stations they were called to fill and storing up a vitality that descended in no unstinted measure to their descendants. The subject of this review passed the early life on a primitive Utah farm, where diligent labor, plain fare, and oftentimes privations were the conditions of existence, and in the free air of the plains he attained manhood with health and vigor and possessed of a keen enjoyment of a strenuous life, mental or physical. At the age of twenty-five years he came to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, being among the pioneer band

that brought to the wild sage plains their first perception of civilization. The task to subdue the wild face of nature that was then presented to this heroic band was a highly difficult one, embracing untiring toil, great difficulties and many untried problems; but the changed condition of affairs and the greatly increased number of inhabitants testify that the work of subjugation has been most thoroughly and faithfully accomplished. Mr. Pincock has been one of the foremost in this work, not only in the development of his own estate, but, through his wise counsel and timely aid to others, he has been an effective force for good in this direction.

He located a homestead claim of 160 acres seven miles in a southwesterly direction from St. Anthony, adding to this a desert claim of 160 acres, and he has conducted its improvements and development on comprehensive lines of breadth and practicality, carrying on general farming and the prosperous raising of cattle and sheep of a superior quality. He wrestled with the problem of water supply from the first, until, by a well-conceived and judicious plan, the first irrigation canal, known as the Wolf Canal, was constructed to convey the waters of Teton River out upon the heretofore arid plains.

Republican in political belief, his counsel and active cooperation are given in its aid and are active factors in its success in his precinct. His religious nature meets its full requirements in the faith of the Church of Latter Day Saints and the authorities of his religious organization have honored him with positions of distinctive trust, he holding the offices of high priest, presiding priest of Wilford from 1883 to 1885 and a member of the high council from 1885 to 1900.

On November 24, 1880, the marriage of Mr. Pincock and Miss Annie E. Garner was solemnized. She was the daughter of Fred-

erick and Ann (Horricks) Garner and was born at Ogden, Utah. Her father came from Illinois, his native state, to Utah, becoming a pioneer settler of Ogden, there taking up a homestead and following husbandry and there himself and wife now reside, their lives of useful and religious activity winning them many friends who hold them in esteem and veneration as sterling pioneers.

The family of James H. Pincock and wife now comprises seven children, Josephine, James F., Clarence B., Anna Belle, Alice P., Ida F. and Roland D., and it is one of the attractive centers of cultured life of the entire county, winning manners and a genuine hospitality ever being conspicuous features of the household.

\* \* \* \* \*  
HON. FREDERICK T. DUBOIS.

American liberty and the progress of free institutions in this great republic are much indebted to the Huguenot element in its cosmopolitan population, for this cultured class of the French nation possessed all the chivalry which the best breeding and inherited wealth and splendid educational advantages might create. Combined with this were a proud patriotism, an unflinching valor, statesmanship of the highest character and business ability second to no other class. Its representatives have occupied with honor the leading places in American official relations from Colonial days to the present, and they are known and honored in the circles of trade and finance.

So it means much when we say that Hon. Frederick T. Dubois, one of the United States senators from Idaho, comes of this eminent race, for it indicates that by inheritance, education and training he was fully reinforced by qualities giving him a natural adaptation for the senatorial toga. He was born in Crawford county, Ill., on May 29, 1851, as a son of

Hon. Jesse K. and Adelia (Morris) Dubois, the father being a prominent Republican of the state and an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, holding also with fidelity many positions of honor and public trust, among them being that of auditor of the state. His loyalty to his family, his friends and his party was never in the slightest degree questioned and he held the esteem of the whole people.

Fred T. Dubois was the youngest of the three sons of the parents, an older brother, Dr. J. K. Dubois, being now one of the leading citizens of Boise. In a large measure Fred inherited his father's political proclivities and talents, even as a youth manifesting ability in the management of the local politics of his resident city of Springfield. Every care was bestowed upon his education, and, after a thorough training in the public schools and under private tutors, he matriculated at Yale College, from which great institution of learning he was graduated in the class of 1872. Following this he was associated with the clerical force of the leading mercantile house of Chicago, that of John A. Farwell & Co., until his capability of successfully holding public office was recognized by his appointment to a position in the state auditor's office, which position brought him into prominence in political movements and he soon became the secretary of the Illinois state board of railway and warehouse commissioners. This lucrative position he held for two years, when failing health caused his resignation and he retired to the rural quiet of the paternal homestead farm, there to endeavor to recuperate and rebuild his shattered physical powers. This improvement did not proceed as speedily as he desired, and in 1880 he concluded to try the climate of the West, and came to Blackfoot, Idaho, his present residence, reaching that active little center of industry in August. It is said that "No sooner had he got the dust beaten out of his

clothes than he engaged to take a band of cattle to Cheyenne. This was a three-months trip, a tedious and in many ways a disagreeable one, but it was just the thing for him, as he was completely restored to health during this period. He often reverts with pleasure to this first experience with Western life along the trail, and, when in happy mood, relates with zest his experiences while a cowboy." On his return from Cheyenne he was employed at the Fort Hall Indian agency, where his brother, Jesse K., was the efficient surgeon, until he received the appointment of United States marshal of Idaho. This office he held from August 25, 1882, to September 1, 1886, and during this time he gave no just cause of complaint. He was the target of the Mormon leaders, however, because he was the head and front of the anti-Mormon party of Idaho. This party he organized in southeastern Idaho, and he made several arrests, succeeded in having many polygamous Mormons convicted during his term of office, and no doubt did as much as any man of the territory to crush the power of Mormonism. The fearless and aggressive stand he took in this direction made him conspicuous in the politics of the territory, and when the Republicans cast about for a standard bearer they selected him as being the most available man in the party and he was made the candidate of both the Republican and anti-Mormon parties for delegate to the Fiftieth Congress, at the polls receiving 7,842 votes against 7,416 cast for Hon. John Hailey, that old warhorse of the Democracy.

Mr. Dubois was reelected to the next Congress by a complimentary majority over Hon. James H. Hawley and served with great acceptability until he vigorously supported the admission of Idaho as a state in 1890, thus terminating his term of office. At the assembling of the First state Legislature, Hon George L. Shoup and W. J. McConnell were

elected as United States senators. Mr. McConnell drew the short term, which only lasted until March 4, 1891, and at the same first session of the Legislature, Mr. Dubois was elected as United States senator for six years to succeed Mr. McConnell, but later, on a question of eligibility, Judge W. H. Claggett was elected to the same office. Mr. Dubois was, however, by Congress declared elected, when Judge Claggett contested for the seat. At the session of the Legislature of 1896-7 Mr. Dubois was defeated by Hon. Henry Heitfeld.

In December, 1896, Mr. Dubois, who was a delegate from Idaho to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, was displeased at the action of the convention in declaring in favor of the gold standard and walked indignantly out of that body and aligned himself with the Silver Republican party during its existence. During the time elapsing between the termination of his first senatorial term of office and his election to the same office in 1900, Mr. Dubois took an ocean voyage to China and was thereafter influential in various matters of importance both to the state and the nation, still continuing active in political affairs. He was elected again to the United States senate in 1900 as a Democrat, in opposition to Hon. George L. Shoup, Republican, and his affiliations are now altogether with that political organization, his senatorial term expiring on March 4, 1907.

Senator Dubois stands as one who, in all the important public services which the people of Idaho have entrusted to his call, has kept his ermine as a public man unsullied, for over his record falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. His unbending integrity of character, his fearlessness in the discharge of all official duties, his earnest labors in and out of office for the welfare of Idaho and the purification of its civilization, as well as his appre-

ciation of all responsibilities which have rested upon him, constitute him as one whom the citizens of his adopted state worthily delight to honor. Two things are worthy of especial note in his public career. At a time in the territorial life of Idaho when there was a strong movement for the disintegration of the territory by annexing the five northern counties to Washington, Mr. Dubois stood like a rock in opposition to this scheme, and his wise counsels and determined opposition were potent factors in the relinquishment of the plan. Again, in the question of acquiring statehood, although this would deprive him of one of the highest positions in the republic, Mr. Dubois, with a true patriotism, worked like a tiger unceasingly, day and night, until the coveted statehood was gained, and largely through his personal ability, persistency and zeal.

Senator Dubois has been a Freemason since 1876, having been made a Mason at Springfield, Ill., in that year. He now maintains memberships in the lodge, chapter and commandery of Pocatello, Idaho, and in the Mystic Shrine.

On January 11, 1899, Mr. Dubois wedded Miss Edna Whited, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of William and Mary (Maxfield) Whited, her ancestry having been Americans for several generations. Two winsome children have come to the pleasant Blackfoot home of the Senator and wife, Elizabeth, born on March 17, 1900, and Margaret, born on December 23, 1902.

#### JOHN E. PINCOCK.

There is a magnificent truth expressed in the old-time aphorism, "Blood will tell," and the old ancestral traits of strength, character and potential ability are often displayed in a remarkable degree in descendants who have lost all knowledge of the remote ancestor

whose virility is the source of their own energy and success. In the veins of Bishop John E. Pincock flows the blood of two ancient families of the British Isles, the origin of the paternal name and antiquity in England being lost in the mists of far-gone ages, but it is probable, from the large numbers of families of that name known to have existed in various sections of England early in the Sixteenth Century, and the high standing of many of them, that the name was prevalent soon after surnames came to be used. The maternal ancestry, as indicated by the name, goes back, through generation after generation, to the Douglasses of early Scottish history, the mightiest of the many mighty clans of the early days. So it is not far that we have to search for the primal source of the ability, straightforward purpose and success, transparent integrity, single-minded loyalty to duty and courageous conviction which have ever been exemplified in the life and deeds of the subject of this review.

Bishop Pincock was born at Kaysville, Utah, on December 16, 1853, the son of John and Isabella (Douglas) Pincock, both of whom were born in Lancaster, England, and in their youth came to the United States and to Missouri, where the father was for some years engaged in boating on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. Here they met and were married, coming to Utah in 1851, like many of the early immigrants, with little financial reinforcement save strong bodies and willing hands, and, first locating at Kaysville, a short time after the birth of our subject they removed to the advancing town of Ogden, with whose subsequent prosperity they have since been identified, the father taking up land and devoting himself to its development and improvement and to the raising of stock and, greatly to the benefit of the community of farmers, owning and conducting a threshing

outfit for many years, and here the parents now reside, the evening of their days passing in the consciousness of lives well lived, in the loyal friendship of a large circle of friends and having the love and veneration of children and children's children.

Commencing life for himself at eighteen years of age after acquiring a solid and practical education in the excellent schools of Ogden, Mr. Pincock became connected with the construction operations of the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing to be employed therein and in the construction of the Central Pacific until the roads were fully completed, thereafter engaging in agricultural operations until 1871, when he was made baggagemaster on the Central Pacific, his route being between Ogden, Utah, and Winnemucca, Nev. The care and attention displayed in this vocation was such that he was continued in this position for six years, his connection with the road being only terminated by his resignation. Through his steady industry he had acquired some capital which he thought he could invest in the Upper Valley of the Snake River to his permanent advantage and also acquire a home and established position and be his own master, and, accordingly, in 1883, he visited the new settlements, in what is now Fremont county, Idaho, and found the prospects so favorable, that in May, 1884, he located in the valley, taking up a homestead of 160 acres two miles west of Teton City, where his industry, energy and wise and discriminating endeavors have transformed the original wide-stretching tract of sagebrush lands into one of the valuable, productive and attractive homes of the entire valley and the center of large farming and stockgrowing operations. Essentially progressive, courageous and a moving force among his associates, life in this new land was full of opportunities which he has had the nerve to seize and the capacity to improve, and

his force of character, guided by high moral instincts, sterling honesty and religious integrity, have constituted him a power in all social, business, civil and ecclesiastical circles of the county of his adoption. Prosperous in business and financial affairs, it has been no covetous hand which gathered up his rich increase, for the acquisition has been freely used to aid the needy, to encourage enterprise, to promote all good works and to make the community better and happier. In the Democratic political ranks he has given earnest and effective service, being the present chairman of the Democratic county central committee, his ability for capably holding official positions being often recognized by his party associates in his nomination to responsible places in the gift of the people. He was made the nominee of his party in 1894 to jointly represent Birmingham, Bannock, Blaine and Fremont counties in the Idaho Legislature, his name giving strength to the ticket, but sharing in the general defeat. Also in the same campaign, the first election of Fremont county, he was nominated and defeated as a candidate for the probate judgeship, in 1896 being nominated and elected as the third sheriff holding office in Fremont county. In 1898 he was nominated and elected assessor and collector of the county, in 1900 nominated and elected county commissioner, and later receiving the chairmanship of the board, serving his term of three years with great acceptability to his constituents, being renominated for commissioner in 1902, but owing to the peculiar exigencies of the campaign suffering defeat at the polls.

It is impossible in a volume of this character to enumerate all of the commercial and business activities in which Mr. Pincock has been a forceful factor, but one important one must not be passed by. He was a corporator of the Rexburg Milling Co., and from the first

was its president and manager, retaining still the presidency. Originally built to run by steam, under Mr. Pincock's administration a canal of nine miles in length was constructed to furnish water power and a constant and less expensive motive force than steam was provided and is in effective operation.

From early childhood an earnest and a conscientious believer in the doctrines enunciated by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he has given faithful service to its interests, and has efficiently served in important offices of trust, being chosen counsellor to Bishop George Davis of the Wilford ward in 1888, and after effectively discharging the functions of that office for five consecutive years, he was, in June, 1893, set apart as the bishop of the Teton ward, being still the satisfactory incumbent of the dignified position.

On February 27, 1878, Miss Alice P. Richards became the wife of the subject of this review, being the daughter of Samuel W. and Mary A. (Parker) Richards, natives of Vermont, who came to Utah prior to 1850 and located at Salt Lake City, where the father diligently wrought as a carpenter. He was a member of the first city council, became prominent in other ways and has since then maintained the family home. "On the 1st of May, 1852, Samuel W. Richards was placed in charge of the British mission, and on September 30th was appointed agent of the emigration company."—Bancroft's History of Utah, page 416. He was also appointed a regent of the University of Deseret on its incorporation in 1850. The following named children have come to grace and bless the home of Bishop Pincock: John F., Mary A., Henry D., Richard P., Samuel W., William A., Howard, Edith, Carrie, Parley P. (died aged thirteen months).

### CHARLES ROMRIELLE.

One of the strong characters of the pioneer period of the West, in which he gave most valiant and effective service in resisting and guarding against the attacks of the numerous hostile Indians, Charles Romrielle, who was also one of the pioneer settlers of Bear Lake county, Idaho, where he now holds his residence, has for many years been active in aiding the onward movement of the forces of civilization and been a most useful member of the Mormon church. He was born in the beautiful island of Jersey, in the English Channel, not far from the coast of France, on May 17, 1843, being the son of Francis and Mary (Billow) Romrielle, the family being an ancient one in Jersey. In 1855, when he was but twelve years of age, he came with his parents to the United States, they being zealous Mormons who desired the full advantages of church privileges, and from that early period he has been connected with the marvelous growth of the West, doing ably his part in the general improvements. His mother died in May, 1866, and the father in October, 1872, both having impressed themselves upon the hearts of the people by their numerous good qualities and the consistency of their religious belief.

At the age of nineteen Mr. Romrielle went to the new country of Cache Valley, Utah, and for the greater part of two and one-half years he was there located he was on guard against Indians. For five years thereafter he was at work in the canyons near Ogden, thence going to the newly-laid-out town of Laketown, where he remained for twelve years aiding in building up the town and also carrying on farming. Following this he migrated to Ashley Fork, Wyo., in search of a satisfactory location for a home for his family, but finding

nothing there to meet his wishes, he traveled into the southeastern part of Idaho and made the family home at Garden Creek, now Robin. From that time to the present writing his residence has been in Oneida and Bear Lake counties, occupying his present ranch about twenty-five years. He has seen great changes since he struck the trail into this section and he has so improved and developed his property by his steady and persistent endeavors that it has largely increased in value, being one of the best improved farms of the valley. From the first farming has been his chief industry, although he has devoted attention for many years to stockraising. A quiet, unostentatious individual, he has not cared to meddle in the excitement of politics, although holding decided views on all public matters of a local character, but in the higher realms of the activities of his church he has rendered faithful and appreciated service in numerous official capacities, holding the position of second counsellor to the bishop of his ward for thirteen years.

On December 1, 1865, Mr. Romrielle was united in marriage with Miss Mary Marley, a daughter of John C. and Gwendolyn G. (Matthews) Marley, the father being a native of Devonshire, England, and the mother of the south of Wales. Her parents came to Utah in 1861 and after eighteen months' residence removed to Idaho, her father being a miner by occupation and receiving severe injuries from a coal slide in Pennsylvania. He died in Bear Lake county on July 4, 1898; the mother, a hale and hearty lady, is now living near Robin, Idaho, at the dignified age of eighty-five years. We append as a suitable close of this memoir a brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Romrielle: Mary Ann, born at Ogden, Utah, on December 1, 1866; Charles A., Jr., born at Ogden, June 29, 1868; George H., born in Laketown, Utah, on

March 17, 1870; Lorenzo, at Laketown, on March 24, 1872, died February 10, 1899, in Montana; Sarah J., Laketown, November 7, 1875; Walter, Laketown, January 3, 1879; Elizabeth G., born at Robin, Idaho (as were all the younger ones), on February 15, 1881; Laura P., born March 20, 1883; Hyrum, born January 3, 1885, died in infancy; Frances E., born March 28, 1889.

#### ROBERT S. WATSON.

Robert S. Watson was born March 6, 1861, at Smithfield, Cache Valley, Utah, the son of William and Hannah (Storey) Watson, natives of England, who came in 1859 and settled at Smithfield. They crossed the plains with ox teams and the father worked on the Utah Southern Railroad as foreman of construction. He lived at Smithfield eight years and then moved to Farmington, where he remained until his death, which occurred July 26, 1901, aged sixty-four years. The subject's mother now lives at Smithfield, aged sixty-two years.

R. S. Watson started out for himself at the age of nineteen years and worked at farm work in Utah until 1884, when he came to Menan, Fremont county, Idaho, and settled two and one-half miles west of the townsite on a homestead of 160 acres. His principal business is farming and stockraising. He has bought forty acres and has since sold and traded all but forty acres, which is located one miles east of Menan. He helped to build the first irrigating canal in this section of country, and has always been a stockholder in what is now called the Long Island Irrigating Co. He also helped to build the first meeting house here for the Latter Day Saints. He is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, and in the Mormon church he was ordained an elder in 1881. He was married December 4, 1881, at

Salt Lake City, to Laura Gibson, the daughter of Robert and Lacinda (Littlefield) Gibson, and they have become the parents of the following children: Robert, Abby, Edna (deceased), Alta, Evington, Wanetta (deceased), Thain and Glen.

### JOSEPH P. SIMMONS.

Among the honored pioneers of southeastern Idaho there is none held in higher esteem and honor than the estimable subject of this sketch, Joseph P. Simmons, who has played an important part in furthering the progress of this state as one of the early and representative stockmen of his section, being also an historic character from the fact of his being the first white male child born in Utah to the family of a settler, his birth occurring on February 11, 1847. His parents were William B. and Mary A. (Taylor) Simmons, the mother being of English lineage, and the father a French Canadian and a sailor. They came to Utah but a short time previous to the birth of their son, the father soon going on to California, returning, however, to Utah in 1850, and after residing there for eight years coming to the region of Bannock county, Idaho, being a pioneer of Idaho as well as Utah and California. He was extremely active as a public man, and assisted greatly in the building up of many of the early new settlements. He died in Farmington, Utah, in 1889, his widow dying near Idaho Falls on March 27, 1900.

The only attendance at school that the subject of this memoir secured was three months at Ogden, but by self-instruction, observation and experience he has obtained a well-rounded-out knowledge and is learned in many things beyond those taught in school books. At the age of seventeen years he went out into the world on his own responsibility, his first occupation being herding, which he steadily fol-

lowed for a period of nearly eight years, then he became a rancher, settling on land in Marsh Valley, where he resided twelve years, thence proceeding to his present location, where his earnest industry and steady application have been generously rewarded. He is now the proprietor of a valuable ranch of 200 acres and devotes himself to the raising of large crops of hay, also to the raising of sheep, of which he is now running a band of 400 head.

Mr. Simmons first married Miss Emma J. Douglas, a daughter of Ralph and Jane (Jones) Douglas, of the very early pioneers of Utah. She died after thirteen months of married life, and subsequently he formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary E. Bennett, a daughter of Alfred A. and Lucy (Saxe) Bennett, natives of Iowa, who were also numbered among the early immigrants into Utah, and after a residence of some years in that territory came to Soda Springs, Idaho, where the mother died in December, 1895, and the father now resides. Three children constitute the family of Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Jody, born October 15, 1886, Emma B., born February 15, 1887, and LeRoy, born March 19, 1897.

Energetic, genial and a lover of society, Mr. Simmons has a large circle of friends and in the Modern Woodmen of America, to which he belongs, he stands in prominent relationship, being one of the three managers of his lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons are extensively and pleasantly known to a large number and their friends are as numerous as their list of acquaintances.

### OLE TRANSTRUM, JR.

Among the prominent, successful and progressive citizens of Bear Lake county, Idaho, the gentleman whose name stands at the head of this article holds a conspicuous place, being

a man of forceful ability and a representative stockman of the state. Ole Transtrum, Jr., was born in Hyrum, Cache county, Utah, on March 17, 1864, being the son of Ole and Hannah (Nelson) Transtrum, natives of Sweden, where their ancestry goes back in an unbroken line for many generations. Becoming converts of the Mormon faith in their native country, the parents of the subject crossed the Atlantic and made their home in Utah in its early pioneer period, and after a residence there of two years came to St. Charles, Idaho, and with persistent courage and untiring industry began the labor of creating a profitable home from the naturally unpromising conditions of the wild country. In this they have been highly prospered, father and son working together in harmony and steadily adding to their financial reinforcement. This has been done in such a manner that they stand among the best people of the community, who have honored the parents for their intrinsic virtues and are pleased at the success which has come to the son as a fitting sequel to years of honest application to the departments of husbandry to which he has devoted his well-directed efforts. The success he has attained is evidenced by his ownership of two finely improved ranches, one of 200 acres near Bloomington, and one of 290 acres at St. Charles, on which he annually produces valuable crops of hay, etc., and which are the headquarters of stockraising operations of great scope and importance, his valuable herds consisting largely of graded Hereford cattle. Deeply interested in all matters tending to advance and conserve the welfare of the community, Mr. Transtrum is a director of the St. Charles Water Co., and has been called to highly responsible positions in both church and state, serving with conceded ability as a county commissioner from 1898 to 1900, while he has held with acceptability

many minor church offices and is now the first counsellor to the bishop of his ward.

Mr. Transtrum was united in marriage with Miss Emily Sorenson, a daughter of John and Bendecta (Austerline) Sorenson, the father being a native of Denmark and the mother of Sweden, both emigrating from their native lands, coming to Utah and later to St. Charles, where the father now resides, the mother having passed from earth. The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Transtrum is rounded out by five winsome children, whose names and births we here record: Chester Ole, born November 11, 1890; Olive B., born September 21, 1892; Whitney J., born December 6, 1894; James Nelson, born January 24, 1899; Lillian L., born October 8, 1902.

Mr. Transtrum is one of the best types of a successful man who has carved out his own prosperity. As a citizen he is very public-spirited and charitable, in his life and manners he is plain and unostentatious, and in the many stirring events of business and social life in which he has participated he has never for a moment forgotten to be a high-minded, modest and altogether honorable man, and in consequence thereof he has many friends and is one of the accepted leaders of the people.

#### JOHN WINDELEY.

Born in Lestershire, England, on August 4, 1838, a son of William and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Windley, the father, descending from an ancient family of Great Britain and being one of the largest merchants of Lestershire, it must have required unusual fortitude, courage and self-reliance for Mr. Windley to leave the home and friends of his youth in his twenty-third year, when his apprenticeship as a brassdresser in Birmingham had just expired, to make a home and a successful career in new lands and among a strange peo-

ple. This, however, he did, being encouraged in his undertaking by the efforts and representation of the faithful emissaries of the Mormon church, to whose teachings he gave good heed, and in 1861 he made the long journey from home to the then wild west of Utah, locating in Salt Lake City. Thereafter he followed lumbering and farming in Utah until 1864, thence coming to St. Charles, Idaho, to take advantage of the undeveloped resources of that then virgin territory, and securing a valuable property in real estate, which he has rescued from its original sagebrush desolation until, to speak figuratively, it now "blossoms as the rose." By steady and persevering industry and thrift he has so transformed his estate of fifty acres that few of his countrymen, who have never seen the rapid progress of the West, and especially the intermountain region, would ever dream that for ages the land lay wild and unprofitable, a desert in every sense of the word. The secret of his success has been the judicious and plentiful application of water, and from the first he has given careful attention to irrigation, being interested in every company that has had for its object the procuring of water for the land, and he is now a large stockholder in the St. Charles Irrigation Canal Co., of which he has served as efficient secretary for a long term of years. In connection with this primal necessity, Mr. Windley has given care and attention to stock-raising and has done much in the direction of improving the character and quality of the stock raised in this vicinity, being considered a leader in this important field. Energetic, industrious, social and enterprising, it is little wonder that his endeavors have been prospered, nor that he should occupy a high position among the people who have known him long and well.

In 1890, in connection with his other enterprises, among them that of large interests in extensive sawmills, he engaged in a successful

merchandising trade at St. Charles and now displays a fine line of furniture and general house-furnishing goods, his trade having been cumulative in a rapid degree from the first. In public matters Mr. Windley is a highly interested observer from the viewpoint of the Republican party, in which he has been very active, being called to discharge important public functions, holding the office of justice of the peace for years and numerous minor offices creditably and capably, while in church relations he has been one of the counsellors of the bishop for the long period of twenty-eight years. In many other ways he has rendered most capable service to his church, being considered a leader in the local organization and a man of wise prudence whose advice is of inestimable value.

On April 15, 1861, an important element in the subsequent success of Mr. Windley was introduced therein through his marriage with Miss Mary Foster, a daughter of William and Ann (Morris) Foster, who came direct from their native England to St. Charles, where they ever after maintained their residence, the father, who was for a long time in a responsible position in the freight department of one of the leading English railroads, engaging in successful farming at St. Charles, his death occurring on July 23, 1900, at the venerable age of ninety-one years; his wife died on September 26, 1895. A brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Windley will appropriately close this sketch: Anna Maria was born in February, 1862; Charles J. was the first white child born in St. Charles, his birth occurring on June 3, 1864; Frederick W., born May 29, 1866; Mary E., born July 10, 1868; Alma E., born in March, 1870, died in infancy; Arthur E., born in August, 1873, died at the age of four years; Walter T., born January 3, 1875; George A., born in July, 1876, died in infancy; Eliza E., born in February, 1882.

## DR. OSCAR B. STEELY.

Greater than the responsibility of almost any other line of human endeavor is that which rests upon the physician; the issues of life and death are in his hands, and the physician's skill and power must be his own; not by gift, by purchase or influence can he acquire it. If he would retain relative precedence, it must come as the result of superior skill, knowledge and ability, and these qualifications are possessed in a marked degree by Dr. Oscar B. Steely, who is not only numbered among the representative physicians and surgeons of the state, recognition of this fact having been made by Governor McConnell in his appointment as surgeon general of Idaho, but his executive ability, force of character and strong personal magnetism have caused his election and reelection to the responsible office of mayor of the progressive city of Pocatello, where he resides.

Doctor Steely was born in Belleville, Pa., on August 22, 1862, a son of William and Sarah (Baker) Steely, natives of Pennsylvania, to which commonwealth his early paternal German ancestors emigrated in the early Colonial days, as did the progenitors of his mother, who came from England at about the same period of time, and both his maternal and paternal great-grandfathers patriotically served in the long and bloody contest of the Revolutionary war.

Doctor Steely received his preliminary literary education in the public schools of his native place, thereafter continuing his studies in the Bloomsburg State Normal School and Literary Institute, from which he was graduated with a high standing, thereafter matriculating at the famous University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1883, in the meantime engaging in pedagogic work in Philadelphia, where he held the office of su-

pervising principal of the public schools of the city for four years, thereafter entering Jefferson Medical College, where he completed the prescribed course, being graduated therefrom with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1891.

Thus thoroughly prepared and equipped for his profession, he served one year as surgeon in the Jefferson Hospital, and in 1892 located in Pocatello, Idaho, and entered at once upon a successful and far-reaching practice, being the official physician and surgeon of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, of which he is still in incumbency, and he has been very successful both as a physician and a surgeon. His private practice in both medicine and surgery is one of the largest in the state, controlling a large clientele of leading citizens, and manifesting a liberality and generosity in his treatment of the poor and unfortunate which have bound them to him as with hooks of steel. He stands high in medical circles, was a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Association and the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, while his papers and articles on medical and surgical subjects take rank as authoritative, and his incumbency of the office of surgeon general was marked by a careful, conservative, but at the same time progressive administration of the duties connected therewith.

A man of strong character and unbounded energy, he has ever stood true in all the relations of life and has acquired a high and well-deserved popularity. He was a candidate of the Progressive Young Men of Pocatello for mayor of that city in 1902 and after a stirring canvass was elected by a very complimentary vote, and he is now in the incumbency of the office, having been elected on the Republican ticket in 1903 by a handsome majority to the second term, running far ahead of the rest of the ticket, and thus proving himself not only a very efficient but an exceedingly popular

mayor, ever maintaining a high dignity and performing the duties of the position to the decided advantage of the city.

In county, state and national political affairs he has been an active force in the Republican party, discharging with fidelity and advantage to the people every trust his party has reposed in him. In the last Republican state convention he was distinctively honored by being placed in candidacy for governor of the state, lacking only three votes of securing the nomination. In educational lines his influence and labors have been effective and far-reaching, and he is at present the president of the school board of Pocatello, and he has been an earnest and public-spirited member of the board for the last six years. Fraternally he has attained the Knight Templar degree in the Masonic order, being the high priest of the local chapter, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World and the Eagles.

In Denver, Colo., on December 31, 1900, Dr. Steely was united in matrimony with Miss Bernice H. Smith, a native of Massachusetts, and a daughter of Edwin K. and Helen A. Smith, also natives of the old Bay state. They have one son, Hobart H., and their attractive home possesses a most pleasing atmosphere of cultured hospitality.

It is not too much to say of Dr. Steely, as has been said by several who are excellent judges of character, that his qualifications would dignify and elevate any office in the gift of the people of his state. He has held responsible positions with great ability, has adorned every walk in life in which he has been found, and is an inspiration and example to good men of all classes, while his advice is held most valuable in business and financial circles, and his careful and conscientious execution of every duty has gained him high prestige.

#### GEORGE M. SMITH.

One of the best known, most energetic, popular and intelligent citizens of that portion of southern Idaho where he maintains his home and conducts a prosperous ranching business on his valuable and eligibly located estate of 440 acres, George M. Smith, the immediate subject of this writing, is a man well-entitled to the prosperity which surrounds him, coming as it does from his own industry and capability, being almost entirely the result of his own efforts. He was born on April 11, 1865, at Draper, Salt Lake county, Utah, a son of John S. and Jane (Wadleigh) Smith, who emigrated from England to Utah in 1849, the father, who was a wheelwright by trade and occupation in England, becoming a farmer in his American home. He has been a conspicuous personage in the Mormon church, holding the office of counsellor to the bishop of Salt Lake stake for many years and now being one of the patriarchs. He resides in Kaysville, Utah, hale, hearty and vigorous, superintending his temporal affairs as in early years, being now ninety-four years of age. His faithful wife, the mother of George M. Smith, passed on to those activities that have no weariness, in May, 1888. Her birthplace was in England and her parents were William and Mary (Seville) Wadleigh.

George M. Smith attended the schools of Kaysville until he was sixteen years of age, thien, having a strong physique and a love for out-of-door labor, for ten years he was actively employed in farming and herding stock on his father's ranch, becoming well versed in the art and mystery of those departments of husbandry which are conducted by the agriculturists of the intermountain country. His attention had been called to the opportunity afforded in southeastern Idaho for a man of his tastes and experience and he determined to personally test the matter and, making his des-

tination the Gentile Valley, he reached the locality of his present home on June 2, 1881. He at once took possession of a portion of his present estate and commenced the arduous work of its development. He has given diligent and unintermitting labor in this direction and his pleasant and attractive home shows that he has not labored in vain. His attention is now chiefly given to the raising of stock, of which he is running some fine specimens, his land being largely grazing land and his principal crop large yields of hay. He has ever taken much interest in public affairs of a local character; is a director of the Gentile Valley Creamery Co., of which he was one of the originators and is now a stockholder. In church relations he holds a high standing, being consecrated as first president of the Seventies on December 8, 1892, and ordained a high counsellor in August, 1897, still being the faithful incumbent of that office. In earlier years he filled a mission in North Carolina for two years with satisfactory results.

On January 13, 1881, Mr. Smith formed a matrimonial alliance with Miss Mary E. Woolley, a daughter of Edwin D. and Ellen (Holding) Woolley, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and England. Coming to Utah in 1848, Mr. Woolley became prominent in both civil and religious affairs, serving for several years as county recorder, holding the office of bishop for a long term of years and dying in October, 1881. The mother survived him and is now living in Paris, Idaho, at the venerable age of eighty-three years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been born nine children, whose names and dates of birth and death follow: Edna M., born November 3, 1881; G. Seville, born March 3, 1883; Ernest H., born April 29, 1885; Elmer W., born October 25, 1887; R. Wendell, born August 7, 1890; Michael P., born February 1, 1893, died

in infancy; Edwin P., born May 26, 1896; Luella J., born September 1, 1898; Harold, born September 21, 1900, died in infancy.

### CHRIST JENSEN.

Not many of the various countries of Europe who have given of their ablest sons to aid in the building of America, particularly that region universally known as the Great West, have been so liberal in proportion to their population as has the little independent kingdom of Denmark, whose robust and energetic and thrifty sons are found in every state and territory, doing most valuable service in the work of advancing civilization by their unstinted and effective labors. Among this number is Christ Jensen, now a prosperous rancher near Cleveland, Idaho, which is his postoffice address. Mr. Jensen was born on July 11, 1858, at Hjadstrup, Denmark, the son of Jens and Mary (Hansen) Christensen, the birth of the father being on April 4, 1828, and that of the mother on February 9, 1825. The parental great-grandparents of the subject were John and Elsie Marie Christensen, of German ancestry, and his grandparents were Christ and Mary Jorgensen. The grandfather served as a soldier for fourteen years in the great continental wars in which France, Germany and England were the principal contesting powers and he won a well-deserved reputation for his bravery and soldierly qualities. The parents came to Utah in 1871, being converts to the Mormon faith, and there resided until 1887, the father following his trade of mason, as he did in Denmark, and also engaged in ranching. In the last mentioned year he came to the wild region now Bannock county, Idaho, from that time devoting his energies to successful stock-raising, and the father held the office of counsellor to the bishop for many years.

Christ Jensen had the advantage of the Utah schools until he was seventeen years of age, thereafter engaging in railroad construction work for two years, then working at lumbering and in the sawmills of Logan Canyon, following this employment by accompanying his people to Bear River City, being for a time connected with freighting operations. In 1886 he came to his present location, secured a suitable tract of land and engaged in ranching on his own account, having substantial and commodious buildings suitable to his purpose, and here he now resides, devoting his time and attention to the raising of cattle and large annual crops of hay, being prospered in his endeavors and having the reputation among his fellow citizens of being a good neighbor, an enterprising and useful member of society and an industrious man.

Mr. Jensen married, on December 15, 1881, his bride being Miss Dorthea Hansen, a native of Eretslad, Fyen, Denmark, where she was born on December 21, 1859. She came to Utah direct from Denmark in 1878 with her parents, in company with other converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, they making their home in Bear River City, her father dying at the age of sixty-four years, while her grandmother is now in her ninety-eighth year. Mrs. Jensen is very active in church work, ably assisting her husband, who has held the office of ward teacher for a long term of years, also that of superintendent of the Sunday school of the ward and serving as a home missionary of this stake for two years. To Mr. and Mrs. Jensen have been born the following children: Luella, born January 5, 1883, at Bear River City, Utah; Elcana, born May 29, 1885; Mary Rosanna, born January 4, 1887; Penina, born October 8, 1889; Letty, born April 12, 1891, deceased; Orlando R., born July 22, 1892, deceased; Effie, born November 13, 1893; Leo, born July

10, 1895; Lucy E., born May 22, 1897; Hans, born October 7, 1899, deceased; and Carl, who was born on July 11, 1898.

#### ANDREW GRAY.

One of the sterling citizens of that portion of Bannock county, Idaho, where he now maintains his home and where he has developed a valuable and productive farm of 160 acres from its original sagebrush desert condition, Andrew Gray was born on November 25, 1854, at Kirkentulloch, Scotland, descending from ancient Scottish families who have resided in the "land of the heather and the hill" for unnumbered generations. He is a son of Samuel W. and Sarah Gray, and a grandson of Samuel and Martha (Ingalls) Gray, the grandmother coming to Utah in 1878 and dying at Ogden at the advanced age of eighty-six years. Converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints by faithful missionaries laboring in their native land, the family of the father of the subject came to Utah in 1861, the parents now making their home in Inverary, Utah, where the mother is the president of the ward Relief Society. Of their eleven children nine are living, a daughter having died at Mesa, Ariz., and a son at Inverary, Utah.

Andrew Gray attended school in Beaver, Utah, began work for himself at the age of twenty-three years and made his home in Idaho in 1885, selecting the location of his present residence on his first coming to the country. He has given diligent labor and earnest endeavor in the improvement of the land and has lived to witness a marked change in the condition of his own estate as well as in all the surrounding country. He has secured a good amount of water for irrigating purposes and the fertile soil never fails to respond to his cultivation with bounteous crops of hay

and grain, running also a fine band of cattle. He was married on October 13, 1879, to Miss Frances C. Ames, a daughter of Clark and Frances J. (Darrin) Ames, the father having his birth in Maryland and the mother in England. They were residents of Utah for many years, the father being closely connected in an important way with the history of the state, holding many offices with acknowledged ability, and being the captain of a church infantry company at the time of General Johnston's invasion of Utah, and commanding the guard at Ako Canyon, while in still earlier days his services were in great demand as an Indian interpreter. He now resides in Wyoming, the mother of Mrs. Gray having been called to her eternal rest on December 3, 1899. All of her eleven children are living, and residents of Idaho and Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have ten children, Clark P., born July 6, 1881, who became a successful teacher at the age of seventeen years; Sarah E., born January 13, 1882; Andrew A., born November 18, 1883; Harriet A., born January 22, 1885; Frances C., born January 25, 1887; Letitia M., born November 12, 1889; Leo, born October 27, 1891; Ivy I., born March 18, 1894; Delia, born November 5, 1897; Gladys, born May 30, 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Gray are heartily interested in all things that tend to the betterment of the community, do their full quota in advancing the causes of education and religion, and are highly esteemed members of the community, having a large circle of intimate friends among the best people of the county.

#### JOHN J. BYBEE.

Born in Clay county, Ind., on March 30, 1840, a son of Absalom and Nancy (Walker) Bybee, the gentleman whose name heads this review is now one of the favored agriculturists of Bingham county, Idaho, where his fertile

and well-improved ranch of 160 acres is located in the immediate neighborhood of Downey postoffice, which is his address. His parents who were natives of Barren county, Ky., emigrated from Indiana, where they were prosperous farmers, in 1852, having cast in their allegiance with the Mormon church, of which they were most devoted members during their subsequent lives. In Utah the family home was first made in the vicinity of Ogden, but later was transferred to Box Elder county, where in the peaceful pursuits of agriculture were passed their remaining years, the father there dying in June, 1896, and the mother in November, 1898.

Industry, honesty and good citizenship have ever been marked characteristics of John J. Bybee, whose education was acquired in the schools of Indiana and Utah, and in the healthful and invigorating rural surroundings of his father's farm he attained manhood with a sound and vigorous body and a clear and active mind, becoming well versed in the practical knowledge and understanding of the branches of agriculture there conducted. At the age of twenty-one years he began life for himself by engaging in lumbering operations, thereafter conducting these and farm labors in various localities until he came to his present location in 1880, where he filed on 160 acres of government land, which under his earnest and indefatigable efforts has been most wonderfully changed from its original condition, being now a productive estate under a high degree of cultivation with a competent irrigation system to furnish that all-essential water, without which this entire intermountain region would be a desert.

Mr. Bybee as a good citizen is loyally interested in all movements whose objects are for the advancement of the community, the county and the state of his residence, while in political relations he is in full accord with the Republican party, giving loyal service to its cause and

candidates in the respective campaigns, at the same time, however, steadily holding aloof from public office or political candidacy, preferring to devote his energies to the further improvement of his already attractive home.

On December 7, 1867, Mr. Bybee was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Lloyd, a daughter of William and Mary (Powley) Lloyd, natives of England, but of ancient Welsh ancestry, who came to the United States and to St. Louis, Mo., in 1850, where Mr. Lloyd conducted merchandising for two years, then removing to Utah with his family, where his estimable wife died, at Ogden, in February, 1852. He thereafter conducted farming operations in the vicinity until his death, on July 22, 1894, making, however, a temporary residence in Idaho in 1878, being a man of many friends and a highly respected member of the Mormon church.

Mr. and Mrs. Bybee have the following children: Harriet, born March 22, 1871; Alice B., March 22, 1874; Martha, November 17, 1875; Absalom, April 17, 1876; Deseret and Julia (twins), February 22, 1877; William, September 26, 1879, and Zella, born August 5, 1882.

#### HENRY WAKLEY.

Conspicuously and prosperously identified for a long term of years with the settlement and development of the southeastern section of Idaho, where he has maintained his residence since 1864, Henry Wakley is well entitled to that distinction that comes from being a successful pioneer and representative "old-timer." He was born in Hancock county, Mo., on March 25, 1843, a son of John and Polly (Woodland) Wakley, natives respectively of the dominion of Canada and of the state of Virginia. They were early arrivals in Utah, making the wearisome and dangerous journey across the plains in 1848 and making their

permanent home in Salt Lake City. There their son Henry received a valuable education, attained manhood and was engaged in various occupations until 1864, when the great possibilities of Idaho, then almost entirely a virgin wilderness, attracted him and he has from that early date been an active factor in the opening up of that country to the forces of civilization and a valued member of society, serving his day and generation well in many departments of usefulness. From small and unpropitious beginnings in his Idaho home, which he located in an eligible location in Bingham county, six miles west of Downey postoffice, which is his address, the thrift, enterprise, courage and endurance of Mr. Wakley have wrought most marvelous charges, his highly improved and well-watered estate now consisting of 370 acres of fertile land, on which are annually raised bounteous crops of grain and hay, the large stacks of the latter delighting the eye of a true farmer, and the little band of cattle which he first brought to this property has been succeeded by numerous herds of superior graded Durhams, while large flocks of sheep contribute their wealth to his coffers. This has not been done without incessant labor and great privations; the almost unbroken wilderness was then the home of wild beasts and wilder savages, but these were patiently endured, and his unceasing industry has met a deserved and an abundant reward.

In every field of improvement Mr. Wakley has been an active and an efficient worker; he has aided in every public enterprise, has assisted in the erection of all the public buildings of his ward and county, and has from the first been most prominent in the bringing of water to the parched sagebrush plains, being one of the pioneer and prominent stockholders in the Birch Creek Irrigation and Canal Co. In church relations, as well as civil affairs, his personality has been of marked value. His devout and

deeply religious nature brought him early into official relations, he filled with credit several of the minor offices, was for the long term of twelve years counsellor to the presiding elder of his ward and in 1891 he was ordained and consecrated as the bishop of the ward. In every relation of church and state he has ever held to a high ideal and rendered most beneficial and appreciated service. He now stands as an honored leader in the community he has aided so largely to become strong, important and successful, and after a life of nearly two score years in the midst of its activities, detraction nor calumny dare not raise their heads against him, as his life has been an open book of good deeds, and his friends number the whole community.

Miss Adelia Barnes, a daughter of William and Frances (Chapman) Barnes, became the wife of Mr. Wakley, and from that time they have harmoniously aided each other along the journey of life. She was born on December 9, 1859, at Kaysville, Utah, where her parents were long most valued citizens, her father being prominent in religious and public affairs and an efficient constable for years. They died at Kaysville, the mother in September, 1876, and the father in November, 1893, both leaving the record of unblemished character and the sincere friendship of the entire community.

Mr. and Mrs. Wakley have a family of children of whom they may worthily be proud. Their names and a brief record follow: John William, born September 8, 18—; Charles Henry, born October 11, 18—, now on missionary duty for his church in New Zealand; Willard, born February 25, 1880; James Thomas, born May 8, 1881, died in infancy; Polly Frances, born April 15, 1882; Frederick H., born February 8, 1884; George Nathan, born April 25, 1886, and Adelia A., born November 12, 1890. The charm of the home

atmosphere is so strong that all of the children are yet members of the parental family circle and an old-fashioned and cordial Western hospitality is here dispensed to their numerous friends and also to the "stranger within its gates."

#### HORACE P. NELSON.

It has been well said that that country does not deserve freedom which does not honor its great men and it is equally true that no country deserves freedom which does not honor its good men. Hence, all honor should be given to such men as Mr. Nelson, of Fish Haven, Idaho, who have ever lived truthful, honorable and upright lives, by their labors and persevering enterprise and industry adding to the universal wealth and happiness of the people. Mr. Nelson was born on November 4, 1840, in the little kingdom of Denmark, Europe, which has sent so large a number of her capable and intelligent sons to aid in building up the civilized institutions of the Great West. He is the son of Edward Nels and Hannah (Blackfeldt) Holdbeck, his surname coming to him according to the Scandinavian custom. His father passed his entire life in Denmark, the widowed mother joining her son at Fish Haven in 1870 and here passing over the river of death in April, 1880.

Horace P. Nelson was but twelve years of age when he had the courage to cross the Atlantic and embrace the opportunities for development denied him in the overcrowded land of his birth. Coming direct to Utah in 1852, he engaged as a laborer on a ranch as the most suitable place to acquire the language of his adopted country, fit himself for usefulness and at the same time add somewhat to his financial reinforcement. In 1860 he had so far progressed that he became closer identified with the wild life of the frontier by engag-

ing in freighting and lumbering operations in a broad extent of country extending from California to Utah and from Utah to St. Louis, Mo. His industry, thrift and energy met with well-warranted success, and when he came to the Bear Lake country, it was with a solid and substantial foundation for a prospective fortune. He has ever been diligent, far-seeing, quick to comprehend and grasp an opportunity, with a well-developed and vigorous physique which enabled him to throw the whole strength of his strong individuality with telling force into any proposition he adopted. As a fitting sequel to his endeavors he has now a highly improved ranch of 150 acres, eligibly located and irrigated, which produces large crops of hay, etc., and also a valuable merchandising business at Fish Haven, where he has a large and well-selected stock of goods adapted to the wants of the people.

Mr. Nelson has ever been a producer, never an idler, always an active and energetic citizen, a leader in all enterprises and a wise and keenly practical adviser in both temporal and spiritual concerns. He has served most creditably for eighteen years as a township trustee and is a vital power in local Republican politics, serving with acceptability on the county central committee of the party. To Mr. Nelson must be awarded the distinction of being the discoverer of the first gold mine developed in Utah, this being a most valuable accomplishment as it became the noted Jordan mine in Bingham Canyon, which is the richest mine in Utah, changing its ownership recently at a price of over \$1,000,000. For many years Mr. Nelson gave valiant service against the hostiles and participated in all of the principal battles and engagements. He is prominent in church work, served as bishop of his ward for a term of years and is now president of the second quorum of Seventies. In him is seen an example of a life well spent,

and his more than fifty years' residence in the West has been replete with all of the varied experiences of the anxious pioneer and the well-to-do citizen, and the happiness of a serene old age is settling upon him as a rich bounty for his services in the past.

On September 20, 1874, occurred the marriage of Mr. Nelson and Miss Jessie L. Stock, a daughter of John and Jane (Adams) Stock, who are more fully mentioned in connection with the sketch of Hyrum S. Rich, elsewhere in this volume. She was born in Cape Colony, Africa, and emigrated thence, coming to Utah with her parents at an early day. Five winsome daughters form the family circle, a son, Horace E., having died in infancy. Their names are Clara J., Jessie B., Edna L., Ella C. and Nora, and all have received fine educational advantages, several of them graduating from the superior schools of Salt Lake City. It is scarcely necessary to state that in this home a cultured and expansive hospitality is ever in evidence.

#### JAMES R. YOUNG.

A native of "Bonnie Scotland," where his birth occurred at Thankerton, Lanarkshire, on October 29, 1859, a son of James and Margaret (Russell) Young, the subject of this biographical record, James R. Young, has ever exhibited the sterling qualities which by general consent are conceded to the Scottish race, intelligence, honest and persevering industry, and a frank independence which considers every man as equal to every other man. His father, a coalminer, died at the age of fifty-one years and his body lies in the ancient cemetery at Airdrie. In 1877 the widow and her two sons became identified with the Mormon church and came direct to Utah, locating at Logan, where the mother married William Troup, and resided in Cache county until 1882, when they

removed to Rexburg, Idaho, in the earliest migrations to that land of that section, and here the husband was employed in the tithing office and the mother died in 1897, at the age of seventy-eight years.

James R. Young was the seventh in a family of eight children and at the age of ten years assumed the responsibility of life for himself, going to Glasgow and entering the service of the Western Club of that city as a page, in due time through his prompt attention to his duties rising to be a footman in the same establishment, which position he occupied thereafter until the emigration to America previously mentioned. His first occupation in Utah was that of a laborer, but he soon relinquished that to become a brakeman on the Utah Northern Railroad between Ogden and Lima, and after serving faithfully in that capacity for four years he was appointed yard master, holding this position for three years, when he came to Rexburg, in 1891, and was for two years in the meat business on his own account, disposing of it to H. Flamm & Co., but remaining with the firm as their collector, also having charge of their meat department for six years. Thereafter he went on a mission for the church to Wisconsin and remained two years, returning to Rexburg in April, 1901. For one year after his return Mr. Young was the Rexburg representative of the Idaho Falls Implement Co. and on February 22, 1902, he purchased a stock of furniture, glass, paints, oils, school books, stationery, etc., and with his son conducting a prosperous and rapidly increasing mercantile business in this line at Rexburg, securing a truly representative patronage.

Mr. Young aided in building the pioneer irrigating canal of Fremont county, holds stock in the Rexburg Canal Company and has been a cordial supporter of all things projected for the public good or private benevo-

lences, while in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints he has filled every position in the gradation up to a member of the Seventies, and he is now holding this office. He has been an active and progressive member of the Rexburg school board since 1891, was a trustee of the city in 1898 and 1899 and as a Republican was elected justice of the peace on November 4, 1902, prior to that time holding the office by appointment for one year.

On September 3, 1878, was solemnized the marriage rites of Mr. Young and Miss Anna E. Taylor, a daughter of John and Ann Taylor, who emigrated from England to America. In 1877 Anna came to Utah and in due time married. To this very agreeable marriage union have been born seven children, Joseph T., Annie E., Margaret, James R., Lillian Z., Ethel and William L. The family stand in good repute in a large range of acquaintances and Mr. Young, in all relations of life, domestic, social, official, or ecclesiastic, is considered a representative citizen, worthy the friendship and esteem which the people so generously bestow upon him.

#### OLAF S. ANDERSON.

This enterprising and public-spirited resident of Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, is truly a son of the West, for his birth occurred at Spanish Fork, Utah, on January 16, 1858, being the son of sturdy Swedish parents who emigrated from Sweden in early life to Utah, where at Spanish Fork they were married and commenced their housekeeping, Olaf S. Anderson being the eldest of their nine children. After three years' life at Spanish Fork the family removed to the vicinity of Camp Floyd, where agricultural and brickmaking operations were conducted until 1883, when they came to Rexburg, settling in the vicinity of the town and being numbered henceforth among the

diligent, hardworking and productive citizens of the country. The father died when sixty-five years old, on December 2, 1888, and the mother is still continuing her residence on the homestead they took up in the pioneer days of 1883.

Olaf S. Anderson was early taught that industry was the cardinal virtue of successful existence and from early boyhood he has "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow," being employed on his father's farm and in his brickyard and in various other vocations, continuing to be thus occupied until he was twenty-nine years old. He then devoted himself to farming for five years, then coming to Fremont county, he engaged in freighting between Rexburg and Market Lake and this he prosperously conducted until the completion of the railroad to Rexburg terminated the freighting business. From that time to the present writing he has been engaged in the transfer and draying business in Rexburg, being the pioneer of the town in this line. He owns seven and one-half acres of land and has an attractive house, and as a Democrat he has held office as councilman of Rexburg for two terms of one year each, while in the Mormon church, of which he has been a constant member from early life, he has held the office of elder.

Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Mary A. Bell, a daughter of William and Martha (Benson) Bell, on November 18, 1885. Her father emigrated from Denmark at a very early day in the Mormon occupation of Utah, crossing the plains with ox teams and being one of the very first settlers of Lehi, where he married Miss Martha Benson, a native of one of the Eastern states, and worked at the carpenter's trade for eighteen years, thereafter in 1884 becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Rexburg, where he continued carpentry until the time of his death, at sixty-nine years of

age, the mother having long preceded him to the spirit land, dying at Newton, Utah, when only forty-one years old. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have had six children, as follows: Irene, born December 17, 1886; Olaf S., born May 3, 1889; Wilford F., born April 23, 1891; W. Raymond, born February 1, 1894; Clyde B., born January 21, 1896; Juanita, born October 6, 1902.

#### JOHN J. JOHNSON.

The lamented death of this hardworking and estimable citizen of Fremont county, at his home near Burton, Idaho, on August 14, 1902, was deeply deplored, not only by those connected with him by ties of relationship, but a host of sincere friends whom he had endeared to him by his manly virtues and his personal traits of excellence. His widow and children, it is needless to add, are the greatest sharers in the grief attendant on so severe a bereavement. John J. Johnson, a son of James and Christina Johnson, was born in Denmark, on May 24, 1841, and in early life accompanied his parents on their long migration across the great Atlantic Ocean and the vast stretches of the American continent to Utah, crossing the almost unending plains at the slow pace of the oxen drawing the wagons of the immigrants. The family home was made at Logan, Utah, where a city lot was purchased and a tract of land, on which the father carried on agricultural operations until his death, at the age of seventy-two years, in 1887, the mother having died at Logan in 1848, when the subject of this review was only seven years old.

A faithful and dutiful son, Mr. Johnson gave diligent service to the demands of the paternal homestead until he was twenty-four years old, remaining at Logan for two years thereafter, thence coming to the Upper Valley

of the Snake River for a permanent home. Near Rexburg he used his homestead right in acquiring 160 acres of land, which under his effective endeavors was soon brought into a state of improvement and to this tract he added by purchase. He gave strict attention to his farm and its improvement, gave little time or attention to political contests, but ever did his full share in public matters of a local character, and his home and his generous nature were ever at the service of the afflicted and the suffering. It was, however, in the institutions and ordinances of the church that he expended his time and energies most freely, and his wise councils and fervent piety will stand for long years in the organizations with which he was connected, and in which he was a positive power and vitalizing force, as intangible but ever present monuments to his sainted memory. He was the venerated bishop of Burton ward for eleven consecutive and highly prosperous years, and in 1902 he was ordained as a patriarch. In these ecclesiastical offices he combined the softness and winning tenderness of a woman with the strength, confidence, dignity and authority of one possessed of a full consciousness of the high prestige of the station he held and of its functions.

Mr. Johnson was united in marriage with a most estimable lady, Miss Eva C. Lawson, whose parents, Aasmus and Wilhelmina (Williamson) Lawson, came from their native Denmark to Logan, Utah, in 1864, in one of the ox trains crossing the plains and becoming farmers in their new home. The mother died at the age of sixty-two years and the father, who survived her, died when he was sixty-nine years old. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are as follows: Nephi; Eliza died November 26, 1868; Willard; Erastus W.; James A.; Anson P. The family stand high in the regard of their many friends and they have the sympathy of all in the loss of the kind husband and father.

## JAMES M. COOK.

Among the earliest pioneers of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, in which he made his home in 1883, James M. Cook is one of the representative men of his section of Fremont county, Idaho, where his residence is now located in the beautiful inchoate city of Rexburg. He was born in Manchester, England, on June 5, 1850, a son of Thomas and Mary (Brundrett) Cook, both of whose ancestors for many generations were born, passed their lives and were buried in that portion of England, and where the parents died also, the mother in 1885, at the age of seventy-one years, and the father in 1898, aged seventy-three years. The sole surviving sister of Mr. Cook is now residing in Manchester.

Diligently occupied with school attendance and labor at home until he had more than passed the full years of his minority, in 1874 Mr. Cook engaged in market gardening, which he pursued until his emigration, which was brought about by his obtaining a knowledge of the doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, of which he became a member, and he sought the full enjoyment of the privileges of his faith by coming to Utah, where he arrived on November 8, 1881, his first settlement being at Logan in Cache Valley. In 1883 he came to the new settlement of Rexburg as a pioneer settler and located on a homestead of 160 acres, and from that time to the present he has been one of the best known citizens of the town, prominent in local enterprises and especially so in his church, and, being prospered in his undertakings, he has fine town property in Rexburg and he made his home at his present location in 1889. A Republican in his political affiliations, he has cheerfully aided the party in its various campaigns and movements and has been its candidate for various official places, among them that of justice of the peace, holding the posi-

tion with an administrative ability that won public esteem. He has been a worker in irrigation projects from his first residence in the county down to the present writing, being a director in a canal company, and also being its capable secretary. He has rendered meritorious and appreciated service in several responsible ecclesiastical positions, having been the clerk and treasurer of his ward since 1883, now serving under his fourth appointment, also being the present superintendent of the Sunday school of the second ward, and the president of a quorum of the Seventies. The positions he has held in the civil, business and religious departments evidence the patent fact that in all the region of the Upper Snake River Valley there is no man who stands in higher regard or enjoys to a greater degree the confidence of the people.

In 1872 Mr. Cook married with Miss Emily J. Radcliffe, the daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Atkinson) Radcliffe, a native of England, whence her parents emigrated to Utah, locating at Logan, where the father's death occurred in 1854 and that of the mother in 1889. The children of this marriage union are Helen B.; John died October 10, 1902; Ada and Martha, twins; Thomas; Emily; Lillian died on November 4, 1902; James and Joseph, who died in England; Charles R.; Mary; Daniel; Sarah; Christina died in 1896. The family occupies a representative place in Rexburg, being honored from its connection with its history from the early days and also held in high esteem for the estimable qualities of its members.

#### ARTHUR E. CORDON.

Numbered among the representative citizens of Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho, where he is at the present writing holding with capability and to the decided approbation of the

public the position of postmaster, Mr. Cordon was born on December 21, 1864, his parents, Alfred and Emily (Predmore) Cordon, coming as devout members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to Salt Lake City among the early immigrants. There they were married, and settled first at Brigham City, where the father established a pottery, probably the first in Utah, and was in 1862 ordained as bishop of Willard City, to which place he removed and was in office until his death, at the age of fifty-two years, the mother surviving him and later marrying James Cowell and dying in 1894, at the age of sixty years, leaving four children.

Arthur E. Cordon acquired his early educational discipline at the home fireside, continuing it until he was sixteen years old at the excellent schools of Willard City, then being employed as a section hand on the Union Pacific Railroad, thereafter for three years being connected with the construction of bridges on the Oregon Short Line Railroad, and in 1889 locating in Rigby. Here he at once became interested and identified with the public matters of the community in a helpful way, and was director of the Burgess Irrigating Canal for one year. A stalwart Republican in political faith, he had not long been a resident of Rigby before he was commissioned postmaster of the town, and the incumbency of this office he has retained for seven years, his capability for the position being universally recognized and his courtesy, affable manners and the painstaking accuracy winning him many friends. The Cordon family has from the first been noticed for its unselfish devotion to the Church of Latter Day Saints and the subject of this review has ever been loyal to its teachings and an unassuming and consistent member, being one of those who assisted in the erection of the church edifice at Rigby and holding important offices with a comprehen-

sive sense of the duties therewith connected. He was first ordained as a priest and in 1886 became an elder, which office he is holding with great credit to himself and to the benefit of the church and the members at the present writing.

Mr. Cordon was united in marriage at Logan, Utah, January 14, 1887, with Miss Mary J. Whittaker, a daughter of James and Mary (McMinn) Whittaker, a native of Utah, her parents early removing to Utah, where the father died at the age of fifty-two years, and the mother now resides. To this marriage have come eight children, as follows: Alfred J., Arthur L., Emily J., Cora E., Myrtle H., Willard C. (died at two years of age in 1899), Horace A. and Meta M.

Mr. Cordon is a fine specimen of manhood and citizenship, a careful and deep thinker, a man who will long be remembered by those who know him by reason of his strong integrity, his brotherly kindness and his unostentatious worth. He has ever been a kind and charitable neighbor, sympathizing with and aiding those in need of aid, always doing his good works in the spirit of the Master, thus proving himself worthy of the respect and esteem he is receiving from the whole community, who honor him for his upright and honorable life, and in all his kind deeds and manifold kindnesses he is cordially supported by his most excellent wife.

#### WILLIAM J. YOUNG.

It is a far cry to the beautiful island of Jersey in the English Channel, not far from the coast of France, but thither we must travel if we would reach the birthplace of the one of whom we now write, William J. Young, now one of the leading citizens of his section of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, where he is now residing near Archer, Fre-

mont county, being a man of practical business ability, commanding success and holding with efficiency and capability distinguished offices in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Mr. Young was born in the Island of Jersey on March 15, 1844, a son of Josias R. and Elizabeth (Cannabett) Young, English natives of Jersey, being the eldest of a family of twelve children. Thoroughly learning the cabinet trade in his youth, the father became a skilled workman, and espousing the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he emigrated with his family in 1855 and, crossing the Atlantic and the many weary miles across the continent to Provo, Utah, he there wrought at his trade for the period of six years, thereafter moving to Camp Floyd, where he pursued the trade of carpentry until the time of his death, which occurred in 1896. The mother is still surviving in the fullness of eighty years of a most eminently diligent and useful existence.

After passing the years of his youth and early manhood in various employments, accompanying his people to Utah, William J. Young, of this review, was twenty-six years of age when he engaged in freighting operations, which he prosperously conducted until 1883, when he became a pioneer of the Upper Snake River Valley, coming to Archer and locating on a homestead of eighty acres of eligibly located land, which his well-directed industry has completely transformed, bringing into being a finely improved and productive property where formerly sagebrush and an occasional cactus or prickly pear were the only products of the soil. To accomplish this water had to be obtained, and so we find that Mr. Young was conspicuous in every movement tending toward the bringing of water to the primal desert wastes, helping to construct all of the irrigation canals of the region, becoming a stockholder of the Square-Top Irri-

gation Canal Co., of the Jeannette, and of the Sunny Dell Water Companies, holding a place on the directorate of each of the organizations. Everywhere and at all times he has been ready to perform his full share of the community duties and for twelve years was the faithful carrier of the United States mails between Archer and Rexburg and between La Belle and Idaho Falls.

Of vastly more importance than his energetic efforts in behalf of the material improvement and advancement of this country has been his devotion to the religious interests of the people. In this he has most faithfully labored and his church has called him to positions of high trust and importance, ordaining and consecrating him at various times to the offices of deacon, elder, priest and high priest, at his first settlement in Idaho receiving an ordination as high priest and presiding over his stake in the absence of the bishop. Further than this he has rendered effective service as the president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association and held with marked ability and distinction for twelve years the position of stake superintendent of Sunday schools. Truly when the roll of those who have done most for the people of Fremont county is called, few will be found in higher location than the worthy subject of this review.

On February 7, 1870, Mr. Young and Miss Zilpha R. Archer were united in marriage. Her birth occurred on June 5, 1852, at Benson, England, being the daughter of John B. and Elizabeth (Edwards) Archer, her parents and family emigrating to New York in 1854 and settling at Williamsburg, where was their home until 1862, when, crossing the plains to Salt Lake City, they permanently located at Pleasant Grove, Utah, where they still reside, the father being eighty years of age and the mother seventy-eight.

The biographical memoir can be brought to no more appropriate close than to give the names and dates of birth and death of the interesting family of children who have brought a blessing and cheer to their parents, in whose hospitable home a truly Western hospitality is ever in evidence: Zilpha E., born December 8, 1870; William J., born September 5, 1872; Ernest H., born August 30, 1874, died on August 11, 1879; Clarence P., born December 25, 1876, died August 16, 1879; Alpha P., born December 9, 1878; George B., born October 2, 1880; E. A., born August 26, 1882; Robert A., born in January, 1885; Myrtle G., born December 31, 1886; Lillian C., born April 20, 1889; Clement A., born November 29, 1890; Rosa L., born May 30, 1893; Mark H., born September 20, 1896.

#### JOHN H. SAYER.

This enterprising citizen of Rigby, where he is conducting livery stable operations of scope and importance, is one of the representative men of the town and he is a prominent factor in the interests of the locality, being a courteous, honorable and obliging gentleman in his business as well as social relations, taking great pains to supply his patrons with all they may desire in his line, while in the general work of the development of the surrounding country he has ever done his full share. John H. Sayer was born at Weber River, Utah, on April 26, 1866, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Jolly) Sayer. Thomas Sayer was born on March 9, 1830, at four P. M. at Porriington, England, being the son of William and Ann (Perkins) Sayer, both of whom were descendants of long-established English families, whose lineage is lost in the remote past. Thomas learned the shoemaker's trade, but his services for quite a period were much in demand as a brewer for the neighboring farmers.

Through faithful emissaries of the Mormon church he was led to a belief in their doctrines about 1860 and in 1864 carried his faith into action by emigrating from England and taking the long Atlantic voyage to America and the equally long journey across the continent to Utah, crossing the plains with one of the slow-moving ox trains then so frequent on the trail. After his arrival in Salt Lake he went to Weber River, there taking up land on which was the family home for nine years, after after moving to Hooper, where he lived two years, thence making his way to Clarkston, which was the family home for nine years, after which he came to Rigby, was actively concerned in the work of early improvement and in all the development of the section, and has been busily occupied in farming and in shoemaking until the present writing. He was married in England, in 1850, with Miss Elizabeth Jolly, a daughter of William and Comfort (Halibone) Jolly, also of ancient English extraction, and to this union have been born six children, of whom four are now living, three sons being numbered among the progressive citizens of Rigby, while the daughter is now the wife of Joseph Millenberry, a farmer of Cache Valley, Utah.

John H. Sayer upon attaining a suitable age was employed in the construction departments of the Oregon Short Line Railroad to 1885, when he came to the Snake River Valley, took up land and commenced both farming and stockraising, aiding in the introduction of all of the irrigating canals in this part of the country, becoming a stockholder also in all of them, later establishing the pioneer livery business of the town of Rigby, which he is now conducting. His parents being loyal and earnest members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, he has been connected with the church from early life. He is a popular member of the county, a genial, so-

cial companion and a strong man, who numbers the best people of the section as his personal friends.

Mr. Sayer was married with Miss Marion Atkinson on November 3, 1887, at Clarkston, Utah, she being the daughter of Alfred and Ann (Botting) Atkinson, natives of London, England, where her father followed the trade of a baker. After he came to Utah he engaged in farming until the time of his death, which was hastened by a cancer. Mr. and Mrs. Sayer have a bright family of six children: John Thomas, born October 14, 1889; Clarence Ezra, born July 3, 1891; William Henry, born November 20, 1894; Leith L., born January 20, 1896; Norva, born May 29, 1897, and one other, born November 11, 1902.

#### JOHN G. MORGAN.

Born of English parentage at Mill Creek, Utah, on February 10, 1857, the son of John and Ann (Gillett) Morgan, the subject of this review is now numbered among the representative farmers and stockgrowers of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, where he is now maintaining his residence at La Belle, Fremont county, Idaho, of which district he was one of the earliest pioneer settlers, his well-watered and well-improved farm showing in an excellent way the result of his well-directed energy, industry and capable administration of affairs during the long term of years he has here been resident. His parents emigrated from England in their early married life, joining the Mormon colony in Illinois, latter removing to Missouri, and thereafter, in 1853, accompanying one of the ox-team brigades that for a series of years transported so many of the disciples of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints to the promised land. Making their home for four years in Salt Lake City, the father there wrought

at his trade as a mason. Continuing his residence in that pleasant locality, the permanent family home was established at Mill Creek, where the father carries on farming, being hale and hearty at the age of seventy-four years, the mother having attained the age of sixty-nine years. In the community this venerable couple are highly esteemed for their uniform life of industry, probity and excellent religious character.

For seven years after becoming of legal age John G. Morgan was engaged in farming operations, then he was employed in the surveys and preliminary work of the construction of the Oregon Short Line Railroad, in this connection holding the marker at Granger, Wyo., for the surveyor to lay out the first switch constructed on that road. After one season's work was completed he returned to Mill Creek, where he was industriously employed until 1883, when he became a pioneer, wending his way to the well-watered but undeveloped sagebrush plains of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, taking up a homestead of 160 acres in the Cedar Butte country, now La Belle, where he has given practical evidence of his energetic capability of grasping the problem of the rapid reclamation, improvement and development of the original arid and unproductive land, bringing the fructifying water to call into wholesome activity all of the locked-up fertility of the soil which had lain dormant and unresponsive since the foundation of the world. That he has been eminently successful is evident by the bounteous crops of hay, grain and other products that year after year are rewarding his industry and thrift. He was identified with the construction of irrigating canals from the first and has been a director in them and has also served with acceptability as watermaster. He has for many years been a consistent member of the Latter Day Saints,

his qualifications for prominent offices therein causing his ordination to various posts of importance, being an active teacher in 1883 and 1884, then ordained the second counsellor to the bishop of the Menan ward, in 1887 consecrated as first counsellor to the bishop of the Cleveland ward, holding this office until 1897, when he was set apart as bishop of La Belle ward. In all of these relations he has manifested a religious character of courtesy, kindness and self-abnegation, fully recognizing and fulfilling every requirement and duty appertaining to them.

On December 23, 1880, were married Miss Hannah M. Scott and Mr. Morgan, her birth occurring on March 2, 1859, the daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Willis) Scott, who, early Mormons, were married under the auspices of the church at Nauvoo, the father there working at his trade of carpentry and in the second year of the flight to Utah (1848) crossing the plains with a Mormon battalion and making the home at Mill Creek, becoming prosperous and valuable citizens in the land until their death, the father dying in 1877, at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother on October 30, 1891, her funeral services and burial transpiring at Salt Lake City. In the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan have been born and educated numerous children, who have brought life and cheer to their parents and whose names and births we here record: Edith Ann, born December 23, 1881; Lucetta, born August 24, 1884; John Roland, born February 2, 1887; Grace, born November 5, 1889; Myra F., born July 7, 1892; Eldon Clyde, born November 24, 1894; Ava Lisle, born June 21, died December 17, 1897; Ora Laverne, born February 26, 1899; Leo Milton, born March 5, 1902.

In all the affairs of business, social and church relations with which Mr. Morgan has been so closely associated, he has been ably

assisted, aided and encouraged by the active sympathy and cooperation of Mrs. Morgan, whose strong mental equipments, genial and winning personality and deep religious devotion have been of great influence and usefulness in the circle where both number all of their acquaintances as loyal friends, and she has been the popular president of the Young Ladies' Association for two years, and for thirteen years the efficient and valued president of the Relief Society.

#### SPENCER V. RAYMOND.

An event occurred at Lake Fork, Wyo., on July 13, 1852, as William W. and Almira (Cutler) Raymond were crossing the plains with a Mormon ox-team caravan to enjoy religious liberty in the new land of Zion, which was of immense consequence to the subject of this writing, Spencer V. Raymond, of near Menan postoffice, Fremont county, Idaho, for it was nothing less than his birth. His parents were farmers from western New York and after their arrival in Utah, shortly after the birth of their son Spencer, they located for one year on the Jordan River, thence removing to Plain City, where they were engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years, being most estimable citizens and standing high in community circles. The father died, at fifty-seven years of age, on August 9, 1882, and the mother, who long survived her husband, on March 15, 1902.

Spencer V. Raymond, at the age of twenty-one years, after having given diligent and productive labors in the interests of his parents, became an individual farmer and stock-raiser near Plain City, Utah, for three years, then, hearing much about the opportunities for the industrious lying unclaimed in the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, he determined to avail himself of some of them, and

removed thither, reaching Menan, Fremont county, on March 29, 1879, immediately thereafter taking up a homestead of 160 acres of government land one mile west of Menan, to which he gave time and attention in bringing to it the necessary irrigating facilities, in developing its resources and in its improvements, conducting general farming and stockraising at the same time and making this place his home for twelve years. Then selling it, he purchased eighty acres above Menan and 160 acres four and one-half miles northwest of the town. In May, 1902, Mr. Raymond, in association with his son Van Ness, purchased a quarter-section of adjacent land and in December, 1902, Mr. Raymond exchanged the eighty acres east of Menan and the property he owned in the town of Menan for 200 acres lying two miles west of Menan, and here he is now conducting a prosperous and cumulative business in stockraising and in the diversified farming of this section, being prospered in his energetic and systematic endeavors and having the good will and esteem of the community as an estimable citizen of cordial manners and truly western hospitality. A Republican in politics, he has labored earnestly for the success of the principles espoused by that organization and also in the advancement of community and educational interests, holding with acknowledged ability the office of school trustee for twelve most useful years. He was a factor in building the first irrigation canal that took its water from Snake River, the Long Island Irrigation Canal, constructed in 1880, and is still a stockholder of the company.

Born as one might say a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Raymond has ever been a devoted and influential believer in its doctrines and a man of usefulness in various fields of its activities, being ordained a teacher in 1881 and becoming

the president of the teachers and counsellor to the presiding elder of this section of the state. From 1883 he had charge of the teachers' quorum for a period of nearly five years, then holding the office of second counsellor to the bishop for fifteen years, while in 1883 he was ordained to his present office of high priest, in which exalted station his usefulness has been of determinate value.

The marriage of Mr. Raymond with Miss Mary A. Ellsworth was solemnized at Salt Lake City on December 21, 1873, and of their thirteen children all have died in infancy except a son, Van Ness, born December 13, 1876, who is also a resident of Menan and associated in some of his business operations with his father.

#### CHARLES A. SMITH.

Born in the "land of steady habits" and in early youth coming to the Great West, Mr. Charles A. Smith, now a prosperous citizen and merchant of Menan, Fremont county, Idaho, has witnessed the various phases of eastern and western life and by his well-directed endeavors has aided in a high degree to the building up of the business interests of each of the sections of country where he has maintained his residence, being ever a producer and never a drone in the body politic. He was born on December 2, 1846, at New Canaan, Fairfield county, Conn., the son of Noah and Mary (De Forest) Smith, natives of the state of New York, his father being a skilled boot and shoemaker. From Connecticut in 1862 the family emigration occurred to Utah, as they were ardent believers in the doctrines and spiritual philosophy of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, crossing the plains with the inevitable ox train of that period, and making their home at Salt Lake City, where the father industriously worked at his trade until his death, at sixty years of age,

on June 16, 1863; the mother attained the age of seventy-two years, dying at Camas, Utah, in 1887.

It speaks well for the bravery and undaunted resolution of the subject of this writing, that at the early age of twelve years he took upon himself the responsibility of his own support, for three years thereafter being employed on a Connecticut farm. Later, coming to Utah with his parents, he there continued to be connected with agricultural life and employments, not only in general farming but also for one year in a nursery. Thereafter he saw that there was profit in well-conducted freighting operations, and preparing himself therefor, he followed this occupation for sixteen years, having his headquarters at Salt Lake City. During his residence in Utah he was engaged in ranching and stockraising operations in Morgan county for six years. It was in 1890 that he changed his residence and business to Fremont county, Idaho, in the fall of that year coming to Menan and establishing the pioneer store of the town, where he is still conducting a prosperous and rapidly increasing trade, by his courteous manner of doing business and his winning personality acquiring many friends. A Republican in political faith, he has been an active worker in the party and his eligibility to capably hold important trusts was recognized by his party associates in 1898, when he was placed in candidacy for the office of county commissioner, but at the election he was defeated owing to the peculiar exigencies of the political situation.

Mr. Smith married with Miss Sarah J. Shurtliff on December 25, 1874, at Salt Lake City, where she was born on November 23, 1851, a daughter of Vincent and Elizabeth (Topham) Shurtliff, natives respectively of Massachusetts and England, who, coming to Utah, there met and married, both now having passed on to the better land. Five inter-

esting children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, of whom three survive. The names, etc., of all are as follows: Mary died in her fourth year, in 1872; Charles A., born December 15, 1877; Harry, born September 11, 1883, died in infancy; Nellie, born August 7, 1884; Frank, born November 11, 1886. In all the relations of life Mr. Smith and family stand in a high position, having the friendship and esteem of the best citizenship and being valued for their many estimable qualities.

#### ALFRED A. BRAMWELL.

When in future years our records of today will be the history of a past era, the descendants of the early pioneers will hold in deep reverence the memory of those who so bravely, patiently and heroically endured the manifold dangers of the strenuous life of the early days and read the simple annals of their lives with an interest that nothing else in literature can equal. Among those names which are here recorded the parents of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bramwell, who are now prominent residents of Grant, Fremont county, Idaho, will stand in equal honor with any of the pioneer band of heroes. Mr. Bramwell was born on November 5, 1855, at Salt Lake City, Utah, a son of George W. and Mary A. (Stevenson) Bramwell, natives of England, who, in the same year with the birth of their son Alfred, crossed the Atlantic and the long hazardous journey across the plains sustained by the fervor of their religious belief, experienced the hardships and privations incident to the slow movement of the ox trains. In Utah they located for two years in Box Elder county, where the father engaged in pedagogic work at Brigham City, receiving high encomiums on the method of his teaching, thereafter returning east to Iowa, the father hence returning to his native land in the endeavor to re-

cuperate his greatly impaired health.' He remained there from eight to ten years, then returning to Ogden, Utah, and purchasing a farm at Far West, engaged in its cultivation for four years, after which he made his permanent home at Plain City, where the mother still resides at the venerable age of seventy-five years, the father's death transpiring while he was on a visit to Rexburg, Idaho, in February, 1899, and his mortal remains await the resurrection in the Rexburg cemetery.

After a useful minority passed in the assistance of his parents, at the age of twenty-one years Mr. Bramwell became a farmer at Plain City, Utah, continuing to be prosperously thus engaged until his removal to Fremont county, Idaho, in 1889, where he availed himself of his right of homestead, locating on 160 acres at Grant and also taking a timber claim of 160 acres more, and from the wild conditions of its original state his industry and judgment in improvement have developed a fine property, returning to its fortunate owner a satisfactory return annually for the labors expended thereon, the branches of husbandry here conducted being the diversified farming usual to the valley and the raising of superior breeds of cattle and swine. In 1901 he purchased the mercantile business of F. C. Hansen at Grant and is now successfully conducting trade, having a fine stock of general merchandise adapted to the wants of the surrounding people.

Mr. Bramwell has been an interested person in all things appertaining to good citizenship and the public welfare, as a Democrat serving as a delegate in county and other conventions and he has only varied from his rule of abstinence from political or public office-seeking and holding to accept the office of school trustee in the Columbian district, where it was made vacant by the death of James McIntyre. His connection with the work of

irrigation has been long and useful. He assisted in the construction of the Harrison Irrigating Canal, served one term as director of the company, was the watermaster of the West Branch Canal for two years, was also a director in that company and for one year its president. In the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Mr. Bramwell has an assured and an honorable standing. In 1879 he was ordained an elder, in 1881 a member of the Seventies and he is now one of the presidents of the one hundred and thirtieth quorum of Seventies. Incidentally we will state in this connection that Mr. Bramwell has six brothers, and all, except one who is invalidated by being a cripple, have rendered acceptable service to the church in foreign mission fields.

The marriage of Mr. Bramwell with Miss Margery Shomaker, which was solemnized at Salt Lake City on November 15, 1879, was one of those felicitous unions which bring a lasting pleasure. She is a lady of mental endowments of a high order, dominated by a religious trust and zeal which not only adds to her worth in family and social relations, but is of unusual value in the work of the church, in which she is especially active, being a popular teacher in Sunday school, the very acceptable president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association, the efficient president for five years of the Primary Association and holding at this writing the presidency of the Relief Society. Mrs. Bramwell was born on April 4, 1861, at South Cottonwood, now Union, Utah, a daughter of Alexander M. and Marguerite (Taylor) Shomaker, who, born in the eastern part of the United States, were among the earliest to attempt to cross the plains to found a new nation of righteousness and faith in the barren Salt Lake country, coming in the very first year of the Mormon hegira, 1847. On the way they suffered untold hardships through scarcity of food and the

continual fear of attacks from the hostile Indians who hovered around the train the greater part of the journey, seeking an unguarded moment in which to attack, the mother adopting in the kindness of her heart a little girl whose father was killed by the Indians. This family, however, reached their destination in safety, at Salt Lake City, where Mr. Bramwell's oldest sister was the fourth white child born in that city, removing to South Cottonwood to become pioneer farmers, and after lives of religious devotion and beneficent activity there and at Plain City, whither they went in 1863, the father died in 1873, at the age of sixty-six years, the mother still living at Plain City at the venerable age of eighty-five years, loved, honored and revered as one of the best types of that pioneer existence so nearly passed away.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Bramwell has been brightened and rounded out by a bright bevy of children, whose names and births we here record: Alfred Augustus, born August 7, 1879; Mark, born December 10, 1881; Myrtle, born May 26, 1883; Margaret, born May 14, 1886; Leonard, born June 5, 1888; Franklin, born April 22, 1893; Daisy M., also born April 10, 1893, died when six weeks old; Goldie W., born July 25, 1899.

#### BEN E. RICH.

The potential forces of birth and environment in their most helpful form as character builders are markedly shown in the mental superiority of the subject of this review, his father, the distinguished Charles C. Rich, being richly endowed with mental capabilities that would have secured eminence in any of the highest walks of life in the American continent and with a large practical ability which constituted him a leader in affairs as potent as any ever recorded on the pages of either an-

cient or modern history; but for the details of his life and most eventful career the reader can consult the separate review of his life appearing elsewhere in this volume.

Ben E. Rich was born on November 7, 1855, a son of Charles C. and Sarah Rich, and after receiving the best attainable advantages for an education that could be provided under the migratory life of his parents, at the age of twenty-one years he engaged in the drygoods and grocery business at Ogden, Utah, and there resided from 1876 until 1892, during which time, however, he was called unto various missionary labors in the interest of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. At the present writing he is in charge of the mission in the southern states of the Union, holding office also as one of the Seventies. In many and various ways he has been instrumental in the building up of the church and the material interests of the various localities where he has maintained his residence. As a Republican he exercises a profound and far-reaching influence in local, state and national councils, receiving honorary trusts and positions as an evidence thereof. In 1892 he made his home in Rexburg, Idaho, and purchased the Rexburg Press, a weekly Republican newspaper, which he conducted with acknowledged ability at Rexburg for several years, thereafter moving the plant to St. Anthony, the county-seat of Fremont county, where he is still accomplishing editorial labors of great usefulness to the party and the national administration, being also for a term of years a member of the Republican state executive committee and a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1896.

In 1877 Mr. Rich married with Miss Diana Farr, a daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Chase) Farr, natives of Vermont who early enlisted in the ranks of the Latter Day Saints, exemplifying their faith by forsaking their

old home ties and taking up the long journey of hardship, privations and sustained endurance across the plains to the land of Zion in an early day. They located in 1851 in the new town of Ogden, where the father attained prominence in civil and ecclesiastical affairs, becoming mayor of the city and a large contractor in railroad construction, and also president of the Ogden stake of Zion. To this eminently felicitous marriage union have come eight children, Ben L., now a student of the law department of Columbia University of New York City; Loren F., Fred, Homer, Ida, Don, Andrew and Frank C. Among the cultured people of Idaho and Utah the family holds distinctive importance and an air of gracious hospitality ever pervades the attractive home, which is a charming place of resort for their hosts of friends.

#### ANDREW J. BIRD.

A native of Springville, Utah, where he was born on February 15, 1856, the son of William and Ann (Roylance) Bird, and a resident of Idaho since 1863. Mr. Bird can well consider himself as an early pioneer of the state and in his life since that time have been intertwined both the hardships and privations and the peculiar pleasures incident to early life in a new, as yet unpeopled county. His father was a native of the old Colonial town of Southport on Long Island, N. Y., while the mother's natal place was in England, both coming to Utah in the early days of the Saints' immigration, where they met and, on September 28, 1851, were wedded at Springville, Utah. There they purchased land and continued their home for some years, in 1860 removing to Cache Valley, where they conducted agricultural operations for four years, thereafter going to Bear Lake Valley of Idaho, where they were numbered among the earliest settlers of Mont-

pelier, later making their home at the county-seat town of Paris, where the mother died on August 18, 1888, and the father on April 16, 1892, both well advanced in years and honored as early pioneers of Utah and for their consistent religious lives.

Andrew J. Bird was a lad of seven years of age when his parents moved from the new settlement in the Cache Valley to the still newer and wilder lands of the Bear Lake Valley, and he early knew how to meet and surmount the various difficulties connected with pioneer existence. At the excellent schools of Paris he obtained all the educational discipline it was his lot to acquire, there laying a substantial foundation for that valuable practical learning that has come to him from keen observation and cherished experiences in the various forms of business and social relations through which he has passed. In 1879 he went to St. Charles, Idaho, where for a period of four years he was engaged in farming. Hence, in August, 1885, going to Montpelier and taking up a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, he diligently applied himself to the primitive agriculture of that day and also to stock-raising operations of cumulative magnitude, being successful to a degree, remaining there in continuous industry until July, 1898, when the manifold advantages of the Upper Valley of the Snake River drew him to Rexburg, where he has since been an active and useful citizen, purchasing a town lot in the city and a forty-acre tract of valuable land. He has, with his usual thrift and industrious endeavors, accomplished highly satisfactory results in diversified farming operations, giving especial attention to the raising of hogs, and for a long time he has held the office of a director in the Teton Island Irrigating Canal Co., while he has recently taken up bee culture with a marked degree of success, commencing in the spring of 1902 with fifteen hives, which within

one year had increased to fifty-five strong hives.

Mr. Bird has "from birth" been a member of the Mormon church, faithfully and conscientiously fulfilling every call of duty in its interests, being made a teacher in 1885 and still holding the office, and, becoming one of the Seventies on July 11, 1886, he is now discharging the important functions of that position. In February, 1889, he was sent as a missionary to North Carolina and Tennessee, his faithful labors for one year resulting in the gain of many converts to the faith, but he was then released from further labors in this field by reason of failing health, returning to Idaho in February, 1890.

On September 29, 1881, Mr. Bird and Miss Cynthia Osborn were united in the bonds of holy matrimony. She was born at Hyrum, Utah, on January 6, 1861, a daughter of David and Nancy (Thorn) Osborn, now prominent residents of Rexburg, and for information concerning them and ancestral history of the family the reader may refer to the sketch of David Osborn appearing on other pages of this compilation. The children of this fortunate union are Leo A., born December 13, 1883; Len O., born October 29, 1885; Belva M., born January 25, 1888; Hortense, born November 17, 1890; David O., born August 27, 1892; Roylance O., born April 10, 1896; Thorn O., born December 24, 1897.

#### JOSEPH HAYWOOD.

The origin of the name Haywood goes away back into the earliest history of England, it being the same as the old Saxon name Hereward and the more modern names of Harvard and Howard, also frequently spelled Heywood. Few names in English history have been more conspicuous and it has numerous representatives in England at the present day, and there,

in Lestershire, on December 16, 1842, Joseph Haywood, of this memoir, was ushered into being, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Copestake) Haywood, also natives of Lestershire. By the death of the father when Joseph was but nine years of age the lad was compelled through the exigent circumstances of the family to engage in labor in the mines, at which he was continuously employed until 1884, when he and his wife emigrated, making their ultimate destination the Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho, where in due time they safely arrived. Mr. Haywood took up a homestead, on which he built a pioneer cabin in which he resided, engaged in the cleaning and reclamation of his land for several years before there was another house in his neighborhood. An energetic worker and a forceful factor in any enterprise with which he is connected, Mr. Haywood was right in the heart of the construction work of the Great Feeder and the Rigby Irrigation Canals, being one of the largest owners of the stock and for one year on the directorate of the company. His ranch, where he is now engaged in combined farming and stockraising industries, is situated one-half mile north and one mile east of Rigby, which is his postoffice address.

In religious sympathies Mr. Haywood is affiliated with the Mormon church and in politics with the Republican party.

At Woodville, Lestershire, England, on November 8, 1869, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Haywood and Miss Martha Laken, a daughter of Arthur and Mary (Laize) Laken, also a native of Lestershire, where her parents were also born, her father conducting the manufacturing of bricks in her native parish until his death in 1893, the mother having passed from earth when her daughter Martha was but eleven years old. As a fitting close to this memoir we give a brief record of the

children of Mr. and Mrs. Haywood: Mary Elizabeth died in England when two months old; Samuel died when ten years of age; Sarah A., born February 4, 1875; two unnamed children who died in early infancy; John W., born October 5, 1880; George C., born December 24, 1883; Clara A., born May 26, 1888, was one of the first children born at Rigby; Arthur, born November 29, 1892, died when four months old.

#### JOHN H. GOUGH.

A life of steady and persistent industry and integrity serves to build not only material prosperity and affluence, but also a character for welldoing that is of vastly greater importance than the temporary wealth of dollars and cents. This good result has been attained by the gentleman of whom we are now writing, John H. Gough, who by his own ability, practical common-sense and financial skill has acquired an attractive estate and is conducting prosperous agricultural endeavors near La Belle, Fremont county, Idaho, of which place he has been a resident since 1885, and a hearty cooperator in all public matters of a local character, being now a well-to-do citizen, known and respected by a large number of personal friends. Mr. Gough was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on September 27, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Walker) Gough, natives of England. The father there acquired a thorough knowledge of the mason's trade, at which he wrought for many years in Salt Lake City after crossing the plains in one of the ox trains of the early day. The mother dying when her son John was but three years old, deprived his early life of much of comfort and joy, and he was early thrown upon his own resources, but the prospective life of labor was bravely met and as soon as he possessed sufficient age he engaged in log-

ging in the white pines, later continuing this employment in the Cache Valley.

In 1885 the advantages of soil, climate and of irrigating possibilities in the Upper Valley of the Snake River had come to his attention, and deciding to there make his future home he came to La Belle, and, after becoming familiar with the locality, in 1886 he used his right of homestead on government land lying one and one-half miles east of the townsite and at once took steps for its early improvement by aiding in the construction of the first irrigating canal built in this vicinity, the La Belle Canal, from the first being a director in the company and the watermaster for some years. In connection with this the work of clearing off the sagebrush, plowing, fencing, etc., was progressed, each year adding to the cultured appearance and to the value of the property. The location was quite isolated, Idaho Falls (Eagle Rock) being the nearest trading point. What a change has occurred in a few short years! Waving fields of grain, alfalfa, etc., now greet the eye in summer where on Mr. Gough's first settlement was but an expanded plain of sagebrush growth; houses, barns, fences, irrigating canals and flocks and herds of stock now dot the landscape, and Mr. Gough has been one of the leaders in producing this great transformation. Not only as a loyal and law-abiding citizen is he known, but also as a faithful elder in the Church of Latter Day Saints, which office he has efficiently held for sixteen years.

Mr. Gough married with Miss Sarah Corbett, on January 11, 1883, her parents, James and Caroline (Lloyd) Corbett, coming from England in 1851, locating at Pittsburg, Pa., until they came to Utah in 1862, settling on Mill Creek, and engaging in the developing agriculture of that period; the father had been a roller in one of the large iron mills of England. After many years of useful activity in

their American home the mother died at La Belle in 1894, while visiting her daughter, and the father crossed the Great Divide at Salt Lake City. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Gough comprises these children: Caroline S., born November 4, 1885; Melinda I., born September 25, 1887; Mabel, born July 30, 1890, died in infancy; John, born April 9, 1892; Nellie F., born March 26, 1893; James E., born January 26, 1896; Joseph, born March 22, 1897, died in infancy; Clarence L., born December 7, 1899.

#### JOHN B. DILTS.

In the life of the representative citizen of Fremont county, Idaho, whose name stands at the head of this article has been mingled adventure and useful activities in fully equal measure, and his career exemplifies the fertile resources, the readiness of purpose and the rapidity of accomplishment which are needed to round out the character of a thorough frontiersman. Mr. Dilts was born on February 25, 1862, at Eldora, Iowa, a son of George W. and Lucinda (Adams) Dilts, natives of New York and Pennsylvania, who married at Cincinnati, Ohio, the father being a captain of vessels on the Great Lakes. In 1858 they removed to Iowa, where for twenty-five years the father was a practical agriculturist, at the end of that time removing to Owando, Deer Lodge county, Mont., where he took up government land and resided until his death in 1891, the mother surviving him until 1897.

John B. Dilts was fifteen years of age when he accompanied his parents to Montana, where for a time he was connected with staging operations and also cared for stock, but, inheriting his father's love for navigation, he soon engaged in rafting and floating timber to Great Falls on the Missouri River, continuing to be thus employed there and on

## PROGRESSIVE MEN OF SOUTHERN IDAHO.

the Big Blackfoot River until he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to the Snake River country and settled at La Belle as a pioneer farmer, his farming life being interspersed with navigation on the Snake River. The family lived for two months on the water and he was engaged in floating timber and logs down to the Rigby and Menan settlements. In 1896, during the Indian scare in the Jackson Hole country, Mr. Dilts constructed a fort for the protection of the settlers of Swan Valley, but as no Indians came, no use was made of it. In the winter of 1897, when the snow was five feet deep, a family was snowbound thirty-five miles above Elk Valley and to relieve their situation Mr. Dilts went there on snow shoes, built a raft and brought the family in safety down Snake River. In 1884 the first raft was run down the Upper Snake River, bringing the logs from which were built the schoolhouse at La Belle.

Mr. Dilts has lived on his present location for twenty years and has developed a fine home with valuable improvements. A member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, Mr. Dilts has ever been a consistent member and an earnest laborer in its cause and interests. He was ordained as elder over twenty years ago, then in succession priest, high priest, counsellor to the bishop and he is now engaged in mission work. He donated to the La Belle ward the logs from which was built the first church of the town, and has been liberal in his assistance during all the years of the existence of the ward.

Mr. Dilts was married at Salt Lake City, on November 8, 1882, with Miss Ann Borrent, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Powell) Borrent, natives of England, who made their home in Ogden, Utah, in 1875. The father has passed from earth, while the mother is still living. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dilts, Mary, born September 5, 1884;

Jessie E. died in 1893, at seven years of age; Rachel, born January 16, 1888; Elsie, born June 24, 1892; George W., born January 26, 1895; Maude, born March 23, 1898; John, born August 12, 1900.

### RICHARD F. JARDINE.

When the distinguished Henry Ward Beecher voiced this sentiment: "You can not succeed in life by spasmodic jerks; you can not win confidence, nor earn friendship, nor gain influence, nor attain skill, nor reach position by violent snatches," he spoke an immortal truth which has been exemplified in thousands of well-defined instances, and not among the least of these has been the career of Bishop R. F. Jardine, for not by a single leap nor by a single stroke of his masterly powers of sagacity and mental ability has he attained the prominent position he at present occupies in both the civil and ecclesiastical relations of life; the standing has been secured by a long life of useful activity, wherein has been manifested sterling qualities of head and heart, guiding him rightly in all positions of trust which have been entrusted to him, and to a far-seeing and progressive nature which has ever been dominated by an unfaltering confidence in the guiding power of an overruling Providence. It is instructive as well as entertaining to chronicle such lives as his for an incentive and stimulus to others in the many generations which will follow this one in the onward march of the coming centuries.

Richard Franklin Jardine was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on December 30, 1848, the son of James and Isabella (White) Jardine, the father being a coalminer, who with his family emigrated from Scotland on April 22, 1855, coming to Pennsylvania, where he was employed for two years in the coal mines of Schuylkill county, thence removing to Perry

county, Ill., where for three years he was engaged in the same occupation as heretofore, in 1859 pursuing his further westward way to Utah, crossing the plains in charge of Edwin Stevenson. Thereafter, in October, 1859, he removed to Wellsville, in the Cache Valley, where until June, 1866, he was a farmer, then removing to Weber, he attained a local prominence in connection with his church, holding with distinct ability all its successive offices up to patriarch, in which he was serving at his death on August 7, 1891. The mother of Bishop Jardine still resides at Weber; born on May 15, 1820, she has attained more than eighty-three years of life.

R. F. Jardine commenced the active duties of life by laboring in the coal mines of Perry county, Ill., continuing thus employed until 1859, when he accompanied his parents to Utah and aided in the cultivation of their land, in 1869 varying these labors by engaging in railroad construction work on the Union Pacific Railroad for the season, afterwards returning to the farm. He was extremely fortunate in forming a highly felicitous marriage union on June 3, 1870, with Miss Luna C. Ellsworth, a daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Young) Ellsworth, her mother being the eldest daughter of Brigham Young, the distinguished president of the Mormon church, and of her ancestry full particulars are given in the sketches of her honored parents appearing on other pages of this volume. The young couple made their home at West Weber until August 16, 1882, when they transferred their residence to Lewisville in the Snake River Valley, becoming the first family of settlers in the Lewisville district and, locating on the first homestead taken up in the immediate vicinity, they have here maintained their home, Bishop Jardine now holding the first deeds executed by the United States government to citizens of the place, and in coming hither and

for several years after their arrival the Snake River had to be forded, for not a bridge had been made. In spite of the efforts of Mr. Jardine and others to bring water to their land by constructing the Lewisville Canal, it was two years before the water could be supplied, that canal proving a failure after all of their earnest work, and they then constructed the Parks and Lewisville Canal, getting the water from the Great Feeder, and on this the subject of this review did much work for which he received no pay, and from that time until the present writing he has been identified with the various movements and enterprises in which the people have been engaged for the betterment of their condition. In 1892 he was appointed a county commissioner and holding numerous positions of public and private trust and confidence. He has given more of his time and attention to the duties involving on him through his connection with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints than temporal office, and his record in this respect is both important and interesting. He was baptized on January 8, 1856, at Schuylkill, Pa., by Angus M. Cameron, confirmed by Joshua Jardine on the same day, was first consecrated elder, then, on September 11, 1859, one of the Seventies of the seventy-fifth quorum, while on August 17, 1884, when the Lewisville ward was erected, he was ordained and set apart as the bishop of the ward by Apostle George Q. Cannon, which office he still holds. We can perhaps no better express the public appreciation of his services in this connection than to use the words of another: "As a bishop of his ward ~~he is~~ loved and respected by the people for the interest he manifests in their welfare. In sickness he is always first to lend a helping hand, and he is always ready to encourage the people to energy and well doing. His cheerful and faithful labors and sympathy in joy and sorrow have rendered his

presence always a welcome one in any society or home of the section and there are few indeed whose absence would be more keenly felt in or out of the church." This summary of an important life will be fittingly closed by a brief record of the children of Bishop and Mrs. Jardine: Luna W., born January 13, 1871; Richard F., born November 3, 1872; James L., born July 17, 1875; Rowena W., born July 10, 1877; Edmund L., born October 16, 1879; Elizabeth Y., born January 19, 1882; John W. (the first child born at Lewisville), born March 8, 1884; Minnie B., born April 21, 1886; Joseph A., born May 21, 1888; Ellen, born January 9, 1891; Hamilton L., born September 15, 1892; Mary M., born March 22, 1897; Ruth, born January 21, 1900.

#### ROMAN LIEPERT.

Having experienced many changes in his eventful life and as a pioneer participating in the manifold hardships and privations which ever fall to the lot of the early settlers, yet meeting them all courageously and successfully, Roman Liepert, now an exemplary and progressive farmer of near Rexburg, is surely entitled to representation in any compilation prepared to commemorate the acts and deeds of the men who have been the active builders of the civilization of this productive section of the state of Idaho. Mr. Liepert was born at Mieringen, Germany, on May 31, 1854, a son of Conrad and Carolina (Hertkorn) Liepert, the father being a skilled workman in locksmithing, in which his son Roman early acquired proficiency. When he was sixteen years old, Roman, with his mother and two sisters, all of whom had espoused the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, crossed the Atlantic to America, thereafter continuing their journey westward and crossing the broad expanse of the western plains

with an ox-team company of Mormon emigrants, being only saved from utter destruction by the band of hostile Indians who sacked the town of Salina, Kans., and murdered the people on the very day of the emigrants' arrival, by being on the opposite side of the river.

In 1876 Mr. Liepert engaged in mining and in freighting operations to Nevada, being prosperously connected with them for some years. In 1884 he came to the Upper Valley of the Snake River of Idaho, where, on September 1, at Lyman, he located on a homestead of 160 acres, the relinquishment of which he sold one year later, thence moving to Rexburg, where he engaged in farming, but after four years he was compelled to leave the land which he was cultivating as it was a part of a school section. His next location was on the place he now occupies, five miles west of Rexburg, where his indefatigable energy and characteristic industry and thrift have brought a highly improved property out of the original parched and dusty desert conditions, and his farming and stockraising operations here conducted have attained great scope and importance, and in the pursuance of his work of development he has been connected with all of the irrigating systems of his vicinity, being the water director of the Rexburg Irrigation Canal Co. and the vice-president of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co., heading on the north bank of the Snake River, and on the location of his present fertile estate, in the primitive days, before the settlers had ever traveled on the trail leading hither, the daring horsethieves and "rustlers," operating in the Snake River Valley and Jackson Hole, had here established one of their stations and stamping grounds.

Mr. Liepert has ever done his duty as a broad and liberal-minded citizen in all things tending to the betterment of the community

and the county, being known as a prosperous and representative citizen of a high standing and character, enjoying the good will and sincere friendship of a large circle of acquaintances. As a Republican he was elected as a justice of the peace in 1896, serving four years with conceded ability, having also served for twelve years as a school trustee to the evident benefit of the schools, and holding the office of road supervisor for six years and being now in this position. He has been conspicuously favored in the conferring of important ecclesiastical honors upon him by his superiors in church relations, being ordained deacon when nineteen years of age, later holding the office of teacher for six years, priest for two years and elder for six years. Then he was one of the Seventies, later a high priest and he is now holding the responsible trust of counsellor to the bishop of Burton ward, all of the duties devolving upon him being conscientiously and efficaciously discharged.

His marriage with Miss Maria E. Young was solemnized at Salt Lake City on June 27, 1878, her parents being Josiah and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Young, natives of the picturesque Island of Jersey in the British Channel, north of France, where the father was a cabinetmaker until emigrating in 1854, that he might be of the number to build up the new Zion in the desert lands of Utah. They settled at Provo, where the parents' lives were passed in useful activities for many years, the father dying in 1894, at seventy-six years of age, and the mother is now residing at Fairfield, Utah, having attained the venerable age of eighty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Liepert have had eleven children born to their union: Caroline E., born March 12, 1879; Maria E., born December 7, 1880; Roman R., born October 9, 1882; Thomas H., born September 9, 1884; Frederick D., born September 9, 1886, died April 5,

1891; Iva M., born September 4, 1888; Lorenzo, born August 15, 1890; Sophia, born April 24, 1892, died May 9, 1892; George W., born June 26, 1893; Irving M., born August 4, 1895; Violet E., born April 29, 1898.

#### WESLEY H. ELLISON.

One of the old heroic band of pioneers who bravely dared all the perils of savage life, the deprivations and hardships incident to the early days in California, Montana, and other portions of the Great West in the time when placer mining for gold was the chief industry to be pursued, W. H. Ellison is now pleasantly located on a productive ranch of 160 acres, one mile west and three miles south of the thriving, inchoate city of Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho. He was born on October 16, 1837, in Monroe county, then Virginia, but now by the segregation of the western half of the state falling under the designation of West Virginia. He is the son of Joseph and Jane (Garvin) Ellison, natives of Virginia, both of them dying within six weeks of each other in 1855, the father aged sixty-six years and the mother sixty-five.

W. H. Ellison was but eighteen years old when the exigencies of life forced him to commence life for himself and he continued the management of the family homestead for two years. Then coming to Iowa, he attended school for eighteen months, then returning to West Virginia to close up the affairs of his father's estate, thereafter going to Kansas and searching for good investment properties, purchasing some fine farming land and during the five years of his residence in that state he disposed of a portion of it at remunerative prices.

In 1862 he went to California as a gold-miner, traversing the plains with ox teams at a time when the Indians were extremely hos-

tile, and to ensure safety four of the trains, 113 wagons, joined in one caravan. One train of thirteen wagons became dissatisfied with some of the arrangements and started on in advance of the others, the result being that they were attacked by Indians and had it not been for the timely aid of the companions they had forsaken they would all have perished. Everything but the stock was rescued, however, and a posse of forty men started to recover that, but they were driven back by the Indians with a loss of five men, only two being recovered, one of whom named Lieper, was scalped, and over his head Mr. Ellison tied a silk handkerchief so as to conceal the fact from Lieper's sister, the only female member of his party.

Mr. Ellison's California trip did not prove profitable and when in 1863 the celebrated John Day mines were discovered in Oregon he and a partner started overland for the new fields with pack broncos, enduring many severe hardships on their six-weeks journey. For three years Mr. Ellison remained at Canyon, Ore., in 1865 going on an unsuccessful trip to West Bannock and three weeks later started for Montana, but hearing discouraging reports from people coming from that territory, he turned back and wintered in Salt Lake City, the next spring, however, going to Montana, where he engaged in freighting operations from Fort Benton to the mining camps and other points of the state for over two years. Returning then to Utah, he was connected with quartz mining in the Big Cottonwood region for several years with gratifying results, so that he purchased two ranches in different places, each containing 160 acres. Later selling his ranches, in 1888 he came to Bannock county, Idaho, in that then undeveloped section, securing a desert claim of 320 acres, a pre-emption claim of 160 acres, adding to his estate 160 acres more by pur-

chase. Here he conducted farming and stock-raising successfully, but he has since sold all but 160 acres of this property.

Mr. Ellison became a citizen of Fremont county in 1901, purchasing the quarter section of productive land on which he now resides, lying two miles west and three miles south of Rigby, which is his postoffice address. On this fertile property Mr. Ellison is developing one of the most attractive homes of the Upper Valley. He is considered a model citizen, whose broad-minded liberality and charity is never checked, all matters of public improvement or private beneficence being alike the recipients of his aid and assistance, his cordiality being noteworthy and his hospitality that of the typical "old-timer," whose latch-string always hangs out.

Mr. Ellison married, first, with Miss Eliza Sparks Newell, at Salt Lake City, on November 23, 1877. She was born on March 29, 1840, at Middlesex, England, the daughter of Samuel G. and Anna E. (Zarn) Newell, her father dying but a few months after her birth, in August, 1840, the mother surviving until she too died in July, 1861. Three children came by this marriage to Mr. Ellison, Priscilla E., Abraham (deceased), and Alice C. By a second marriage Mr. Ellison became father to two children, John W., born on August 13, 1879, and Jane G., born on March 10, 1881.

#### ORRIN M. MYLER.

Numbered among the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, where he came as one of the pioneers of pioneers in 1882 and having since that time been conspicuously identified with many matters of a public character, as well as holding offices of moment in the Church of Latter Day Saints, Orrin M. Myler is recognized today as a citizen of great sagacity, stability of char-

acter and earnestness of purpose, who is prosperously engaged in diversified farming operations upon his well-watered and highly improved homestead of 160 acres, near Lewisville, which bears the stamp of his well-directed and discriminating efforts and industry.

Mr. Myler was born on September 14, 1856, at Farmington, Utah, the son of James and Julia Ann (Brownell) Myler, natives of Michigan, who in 1849, one of the earliest years of the Mormon migration, performed the long and hazardous journey across the plains, suffering the attendant discomforts and hardships, and locating at Farmington, where the father was allotted twenty acres of land, which he improved and cultivated for five years, thereafter removing to Logan, Utah, where he took up land and continued to be employed in agricultural labors for the long period of thirty years, by his thrift, diligence and persevering endeavors, changing the entire aspect of his property, reducing it to a state of highly productive fertility. In 1882 he became a pioneer of the Upper Snake River country, locating on a tract of land in the Lewisville district, which was the scene of his well-directed energies during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in May, 1897, and that of his capable and efficient wife four years later, both having attained seventy-two years of life.

Orrin M. Myler was reared in a home atmosphere decidedly conducive to honest industry and integrity, remaining with his parents diligently employed in the industries of the parental homestead until he engaged in farming on his own account in the Cache Valley, continuing to be so employed until 1882, when he joined his father in his migration to what is now Fremont county, Idaho, there using his right in the location of a homestead near Lewisville. He has steadily since devoted his time and attention to the develop-

ment and cultivation of his land, being prospered in his labors as a proper reward for the careful discrimination he has taken in his methods to win success. He was the first one to assist in taking out canals for irrigating purposes, has been a director and is now a stockholder in the Parks and Lewisville Canal Co. On account of the shifting and changing character of the river in this part of its course Mr. Myler, as well as others, has been put to a great expense. Among the great plagues of the early life of this section were the innumerable and immense swarms of mosquitoes that often made life almost unendurable.

Mr. Myler is a Democrat in political affiliations and in 1902 he was elected a justice of the peace and he is now in the incumbency of that office. He was ordained an elder of the Mormon church in 1865, holding the office consecutively until his removal from Utah in 1882, after his arrival at Lewisville being made a counsellor to the bishop of Lewisville ward, and he is now in the incumbency of the office of high priest.

Mr. Myler married with Miss Elizabeth Stokes on November 8, 1874, her birth occurring at Staffordshire, England, on February 5, 1857, being the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Hale) Stokes, and the fifth in a family of eleven children, the parents coming to New York in 1860 and in 1862 continuing across the continent to Utah, where they established their home in the Cache Valley and were highly cherished and useful citizens for twenty years, and after this they came to Lewisville, Idaho, where is now their home.

Mrs. Myler has been a capable helpmeet to her husband in his various labors, taking an active and a leading part in social and religious circles, and holding with a courteous dignity the offices of counsellor of the Relief Society and president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Association, holding the latter office

at this writing. A large family of children constitute the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Myler, Sarah E., born September 2, 1875; Mary J., born November 22, 1877; Eliza O., born April 25, 1880; Alice A., born March 4, 1882; Orrin M., born November 20, 1886; Calvin, born November 17, 1888, died February 11, 1889; Lorenzo, born August 2, 1890; John and William, twins, born November 23, 1895, William died at birth; Lester, born November 21, 1893, died January 3, 1896; James M., born April 26, 1897; Eulalia, born August 26, 1899.

#### GEORGE BRIGGS.

One of the finest specimens of physical manhood, accompanied with mental characteristics of a high order, to be found in the whole of the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, where his large and finely developed estate of over 800 acres of productive land is located at Archer, Fremont county, where he is also conducting mercantile operations of scope and importance, George Briggs well deserves an appropriate mention in any biographical record or compilation of the careers of the progressive men of southern Idaho. Mr. Briggs descends from families of ancient extraction in England, where he was born on October 15, 1858, at Lupton, Derbyshire, the son of Charles and Mary A. (Worrall) Briggs, who, emigrating in 1879, made their home in Davis county, Utah, where the father conducted agricultural operations on a rented farm for three years, thereafter coming to Idaho, where he located on 120 acres of government land and where he is still residing, actively engaged in farming and in the development and improvement of his place, having attained the age of sixty-six years at this writing.

George Briggs made his first independent business in life that of leaving his native land

and the home of his many generations of ancestors, and crossing the broad Atlantic to America, tarrying not on the way nor lingering until he arrived at Salt Lake City, Utah, soon after that event entering the service of the Union Pacific Railroad, later being connected with coalmining operations in Wyoming, thence after one year's time being employed by the Central Pacific for two years, the latter one being passed in the railroad shops at Evanston, Wyo., whence he returned to Utah to become connected with the burning of lime for one year. Then in 1883 he determined to avail himself of the potent possibilities awaiting the hand of the diligent worker in the Upper Snake River Valley of Idaho, and proceeding thither, on July 4, 1883, he permanently identified himself with this productive country by drawing the first load of logs to be used in building his pioneer cabin on his "squatter's claim," the land not yet having been surveyed. Diligent and untiring labor for weeks, months and years followed and still the work of development and improvement went on. As soon as the government survey was accomplished Mr. Briggs "proved up" on the land and has since added to his acreage until he now has a valuable and well-watered estate of 843 acres, yielding an annual income of handsome proportions. Irrigation from the first was the primal factor of success and in this direction Mr. Briggs has been unceasing in his endeavors, being one of the inceptors and a stockholder in several of the important canal companies, notably the Consolidated and Square-top Grove Companies, in each of these being a director and holding the presidency of the company. In politics Mr. Briggs is aligned with the Democratic party, believing that its principles and policies are those best adapted to preserve the freedom and enlightenment of the people, and in every public matter of general or local character he

is an active participant, while his hand is never withheld from aiding any beneficent object. Success is a usual result of his well-considered and discriminating plans in business and financial affairs and he is considered one of the most prosperous men in all the region of the valley. Further than this, the religious element of his nature is so strongly manifested that he has been called unto highly important offices in the Church of Latter Day Saints, being ordained teacher in 1879, then proceeding through different consecrations into the stations of elder and high priest until in 1902 he was ordained and consecrated as bishop.

At Evanston, Wyo., on December 9, 1878, Mr. Briggs and Miss Sarah S. Blackburn were wedded. This marriage was in the highest measure a congenial one and the happiest of results have followed it. Mrs. Briggs was born at Clayton, Lancashire, England, on April 15, 1859, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah S. (Lamb) Blackburn, natives also of Lancashire and descendants of somewhat distinguished English families, representatives of both names appearing prominently in English historical records, for many generations. The father, born on May 4, 1827, died in England on January 7, 1866, the mother, born April 27, 1827, bringing her family to America and to Salt Lake City in 1879, and some years later she remarried, becoming the wife of John Chatterton, with whom she resided until her death, on March 7, 1895. A large and interesting family of children have come to the fireside of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, a brief notice of whom will appropriately close this review: Charles B., born April 26, 1880; Sarah S., born December 18, 1881, died October 21, 1890; George, born August 13, 1883; Esther, born September 1, 1886; Pearl B., born March 21, 1888; Joseph, born November 15, 1889, died June 5, 1891; Florence, born July 10, 1891; Mary Ann, born June 11, 1893; William J.,

born January 27, 1895, died February 25, 1895; Alice, born April 28, 1896; Clara E., born January 27, 1900; Alma, born May 26, 1901; Rachel, born June 30, 1902.

### JOSIAH CALL.

The pioneers of Fremont county, Idaho, have builded better than they knew, for coming generations will look back with awe and veneration to their heroic occupation of this desert country, with its miles and miles of stunted sagebrush plains, broken only by clumps and patches of prickly pear and other varieties of cacti, wild roses and here and there small copses of willows, the animal life consisting of deer, elks, bears, wolves, coyotes, and the devastating squirrels and rabbits, every aspect of nature being a forbidding one. Even the bringing of the vitalizing water, by the potency of its magical power to unlock the energies of the arid soil whose potentialities had been confined for generations of ages, was a task involving much careful consideration and the united labor of many hands for long periods of time in the construction of canals, ditches and reservoirs. Among these sterling pioneers stands forth conspicuously Josiah Call, who for the past twenty years has been one of the diligent actors in this drama of life in new lands and who is now one of the prosperous and popular citizens of Rigby, where he is engaged in the dual branches of agriculture, farming and stockraising.

Mr. Call was born on April 18, 1862, at Willard, Box Elder county, Utah, a son of Homer and Nancy (Merrill) Call, natives of Ohio and members of a family of whom several became residents of Utah, the parents locating at Willard, where the father was a farmer on a farm of 160 acres. In 1868, in association with his twin brother, he built a flouring mill at Willard, which they continued

to operate until 1887, when Homer returned again to agriculture, engaging in extensive farming and cattleraising operations in which he still continues, being sixty-nine years old, the mother having passed to her reward in 1883, at forty-four years of age.

Josiah Call, at the age of eighteen years, became the master of his own career, initiating his life work by engaging in freighting operations for one year, thereafter becoming connected for one year with construction work on the Denver & South Park and the Denver & North Oregon Railroads. He then engaged in getting out railroad ties for one year and for another year conducted the farming labor on his father's farm, and then, in 1883, came to the Snake River country and, using his homestead right, becoming the owner of 160 acres of land most eligibly located immediately adjacent to the Rigby townsite on the northeast side. From that year he has been conspicuously identified with the welfare and growth of the section, developing by his earnest endeavors and sagacious plans a fertile and well-watered farm, whose bounteous crops of wheat, hay, potatoes, etc., mark Mr. Call as one of the highly favored and successful agriculturists of the section.

In connection with all of the early settlers he aided in building the irrigating canals necessity caused the people to construct, holding stock in the Rigby Canal Co., of which he has been both a director and the president, and he is now serving as the secretary of the company, having been elected, in March, 1902. In political relations he is stanchly arrayed with the Republican party, and in 1893 he was appointed justice of the peace of Rigby, holding the position with unqualified ability. In his church relations he has ever been esteemed a conscientious worker and a consistent member, holding the office of elder for eighteen years, and he has been in the incumbency of his

present office of high priest for seventeen consecutive years.

The marriage of Mr. Call and Miss Dove Facer was solemnized at Logan, Utah, on December 18, 1884. She is the daughter of George and Mary (Prior) Facer, natives of England, whence they came at an early day to Utah, on the plains being members of one of the historic handcart brigades, and establishing their home at Willard, the father there engaging in agricultural pursuits and in sheep-raising, and both father and mother are now residing on the original homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Call have been blessed with an intelligent and dutiful family of children, whose names and births we here record: Oel F., born November 24, 1885; Mary Nancy, born November 28, 1887; Ethel May, born April 21, 1890; Elmo Josiah, born January 25, 1893; Dove Alida, born October 3, 1896; Royal Glenn, born April 30, 1900; Vivian A., born April 19, 1902.

#### CASPER STINER.

A native of that sterling little republic of Switzerland, and at the age of sixteen years coming to the United States, from that time being actively engaged in various laudable occupations in Utah and Idaho, by his earnest efforts to increase his own financial importance becoming an important aid in the development of the different locations in which he has been a resident, Casper Stiner, now a prosperous and representative stockraiser of Fremont county, Idaho, where his home is now maintained in the immediate vicinity of Rexburg, was born in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, the son of John and Mary A. (Christian) Stiner, and his lineage stretches back through many generations in his native land. The father, who was born on December 27, 1802, learned the mason's trade and carried

it on in Switzerland until 1870, when having joined the Mormon church, he joined a company which had for its destination the promised land of Utah. After his arrival he located at Logan, where he resumed mason work, being employed in the erection of the Mormon temple, the courthouse and numerous other important buildings of the city. His death took place on February 15, 1887, at the age of eighty-five years, his wife, the mother of the immediate subject of this memoir, having departed this life in Switzerland in 1862, at the age of fifty-four years.

Coming to America at the age of sixteen years, and making his way to Utah by the tedious travel over the plains as a member of a Mormon ox-team caravan, upon his arrival Casper Stiner engaged in the herding of sheep, industriously and consecutively following this vocation for the long period of eleven years, thereafter conducting farming operations in the vicinity of Logan in the Cache Valley, until 1884, when he came to Fremont county, Idaho, in the neighborhood of Rexburg taking up a government homestead claim of 160 acres situated one-half mile east of Rexburg. He immediately occupied himself with its improvements, putting up a cabin and removing his family thither in 1885, where they still reside. Mr. Stiner has greatly developed and improved the place, having paid great attention to the securing of water, from his first arrival having aided in the construction of irrigating ditches and canals, at once holding the office of director in the Rexburg Irrigation Canal Co. Diversified farming is very profitably conducted on his ranch by Mr. Stiner, and he is the owner of a fine band of cattle, although stockraising is not his main industry. In politics he gives his vote and influence to the Republican party, while as a consistent member of the Church of Latter Day Saints his services have been demanded in numerous offices

of the church. He was made the first high counsellor of the local church at its organization, has since been a counsellor to Bishop Winters of the second ward, at the present time of writing holding the station of high priest.

Mr. Stiner wedded Miss Elizabeth Sprununger, a daughter of John and Mary A. (Wirth) Sprununger, natives of Switzerland, who, emigrating thence in 1875, settled at Logan, Utah, where the father was engaged in various occupations, his death occurring at Rexburg, in 1886, the mother now residing at Rexburg, having attained the venerable age of seventy-four years and being held in veneration by her numerous descendants and a large number of friends. The names, births, etc., of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Stiner we give as follows: Mary A., born at Logan, January 26, 1875, died October 30, 1875; George Casper, born February 13, 1876; John E., born May 29, 1879; Sarah E., born September 8, 1881; Lillie Emily, born September 7, 1883; Moses A., born September 9, 1885; Wilford W., born April 23, 1888, died June 9, 1888; Fred H., born May 4, 1889, died December 29, 1889; Martha R., born January 26, 1891, died February 1, 1891; M. Violet, born August 17, 1895; Joseph L., born September 10, 1896, died November 9, 1901.

#### JOHN D. KILLPACK, JR.

For many generations the ancestors of John C. Killpack, Jr., who is now one of the leading citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, where he is now in the incumbency of the highly complimentary office of member of the lower house of the Idaho Legislature, having been of the plain people, a sturdy stock, fearlessly holding the tenets of their religious faith and ever being citizens of the highest character with intellectual development and understanding to fully grapple with the problems arising in

either social, civil or political affairs. Mr. Killpack was born on July 29, 1878, at Manti, Utah, the son of John D. and Helen (Peacock) Killpack, the father, whose birth occurred at Salt Lake City, being the son of an early and leading Mormon immigrant. After attaining maturity, becoming a farmer and stockraiser and removing to Castle Valley, in Emery county, Utah, he there acquired desert and homestead claims, on which he located for its development and culture, adding at intervals to his realty until he now has a fine landed estate of 900 acres of fertile land in a high degree of improvement, and holding with ability and to the satisfaction of the people the offices of county assessor and collector of the county. For the past four years he has been associated with his son, the subject of this review, in merchandising.

At an early age and while securing the elements of his literary education in the schools of Emery county, Utah, John D. Killpack, Jr., manifested unusual elements of scholarship and at the age of thirteen years he matriculated at the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, where he diligently supplemented his previous study for two years, thereafter engaging in the sheep business in association with his father. His abilities were, however, demanded by the Church of Latter Day Saints, in whose faith and tenets he had been faithfully educated from childhood, and at the age of seventeen years he was sent on mission labor to North Carolina, where success attended his conscientious efforts and he was actively employed for a period of three years.

On November 9, 1898, at Manti, Utah, Mr. Killpack wedded Miss Nettie Shipp, of Castle Dale, Utah, and in the spring of 1901 removed to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, where he has since maintained his home at Rexburg, being the special representative in this section of the Mutual Insurance Co. A

stalwart Republican in political affiliations, his recognition as a suitable person to capably hold official places of trust and responsibility was manifested in the convention of his party in 1902, where he was nominated as its candidate for member of the state Legislature and at the November election his nomination was ratified at the polls by a flattering vote and election and he is now in the incumbency of the office. The parents of Mrs. Killpack were Austin and Samantha (McDonough) Shipp, the father dying at Salt Lake City in 1888 and the mother now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Killpack. A winsome little daughter, Eva, came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Killpack on November 28, 1902, adding a new charm to a home that has ever been noted for its cordial hospitality and cultured refinement.

It will be seen that Mr. Killpack is possessed of the sterling traits of his sturdy ancestors, self-reliance, self-support and independence, and that the progress he has made and the preferments with which he has been honored have come as the results of his own merits and qualifications for the various positions, and it is eminently proper to here state that he is fully worthy of the confidence and esteem reposed in him, and it is the expectation of his numerous friends that, if Providence kindly spares him health and strength, other and higher honors will from the same reason in due time come to him.

#### TIMOTHY J. WINTER.

When one considers for one minute even the marvelous achievements of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in its settlement and development of the vast intermountain section of the Great West of America, the splendor of the success and the wonderful and steady growth of that religious organization stand out silhouetted against the dark back-

ground of the bleak and savage conditions that here confronted its labors, and it is with a feeling of awe that any person of logical reasoning powers beholds them. An influence overpowering all earthly considerations must have operated in bringing the vast multitudes that year after year swarmed from every civilized land to the land of Deseret, a sagacity heretofore unknown to human potentates or peoples must have planned the disposition of these countless throngs in self-sustaining communities in a land of treeless deserts and the great originators of this potent movement must have been well skilled in the science of reading human nature to have so wisely and so well have chosen the spiritual as well as the temporal leaders of the mighty army of the followers of the faith. Such are the reflections which come to mind in considering the unostentatious but eminently productive career of Timothy J. Winters, who in both the civil and religious departments of life has been called to high and responsible positions, all of which have been held with fidelity, ability and in the fear of the Lord. Bishop Winter was born on December 6, 1858, in Salt Lake City, the son of Thomas W. and Mary (Clayton) Winter, the former of whom emigrated from their native land of England in 1851, tarrying on his way to Utah for one year at St. Louis and then continuing the journey to Salt Lake City where he became a prominent citizen, in the church becoming the bishop of the fifth ward, holding this office with conceded ability and power for a series of years, at his death, in 1882, having attained the age of seventy years. The mother came to Salt Lake from England in 1854, where her marriage took place, and after a long and quiet life of continual and sanctified usefulness she was called from earth at Georgetown, Idaho, being the mother of four children, of whom Timothy J. was the eldest and the only son.

The subject commenced business life for himself at the age of fourteen years, entering the bookbinding department of the Deseret News at Salt Lake City, one year later entering the service of S. W. Sears, a prominent grain merchant, and with him and his brother Isaac he was associated for eleven years. Immediately subsequent to this period in 1885 Mr. Winter came to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, where from that time to the present he has been a most potential factor in the prosperity of the whole country and a still greater one in the building up of Rexburg into an important center of trade.

Here, in connection with C. I. Durrans, he established a mercantile house under the firm name of Durrans, Winter & Co., which rapidly gained popularity and prosperity so that in 1889 they occupied a large stone structure erected especially to meet the enormous demands of their trade, which stood easily at the front of all the mercantile houses of the county, and their business was still increasing, when, on December 23, 1896, a devastating fire swept the store and their large stock away in a few hours, involving the firm in an immense loss above their slight insurance. They soon resumed business in a smaller way and a year later sold their establishment to the Rexburg Mercantile Co.

On May 23, 1899, he became the manager of the Rexburg Milling Co., and in this position he still continues, his executive ability being amply demonstrated by the largely increased business of the company and the extent of its operations, the excellent products of its mills being demanded not only throughout Idaho but sold largely in Utah, Wyoming, Montana, Washington and Oregon. A stalwart Republican in political adherence, he has ever stood high in the esteem of the leaders of his party in the state and has given active and highly efficient endeavors in its service.

and, on the organization of Fremont county, in 1893, Mr. Winter was honored by Gov. W. J. McConnell with the appointment of county treasurer, serving in this office with such pronounced integrity and financial skill, that he was nominated by his party to be his own successor, and this nomination was ratified at the subsequent election by a flattering vote. His full incumbency of the treasurer's office was marked by a full recognition of his duties, an application to its details and a kindly and courteous treatment of every one having business to transact with him.

His earnest devotion to the Church of Latter Day Saints has ever been pronounced, and he was ordained and set apart to fill the bishopric of Rexburg ward and when the second and third wards of the town were united, he was chosen as the bishop of this new ward, Rexburg second ward.

On April 14, 1882, occurred the marriage of Mr. Winter and Miss Agnes Cowan, a daughter of Andrew and Ann (Smellie) Cowan, natives of Scotland, who were early arrivals in the territory of Utah, and, locating at Salt Lake City, the father carried on for years his trade of plasterer and dying in 1893, the mother surviving until April, 1901, when she too crossed the river of death. The home circle of Bishop Winter is expanded by the following named children: Purcell C., Ethel (deceased), Jessie A., Timothy O. (deceased), Frank; Agnes (died in infancy), Hazel P., Louis G., Ruth and Rea (twins), Leland C. We can perhaps no better close this sketch than to use the language of another writer who has enjoyed most favorable opportunities of an intimate acquaintance with the Bishop and his family: "Bishop Winter is the proprietor and occupant of the first rock house erected in Rexburg, where, nestled in a beautiful grove of shade trees, surrounded by a delightsome lawn and garden, the Bishop and his estimable fam-

ily are snugly located in one of the coziest little homes that Idaho possesses. As a bishop he is loved and respected by the members of his ward for the interest he manifests in their welfare. In sickness he is always first to lend his members a helping hand and in health he is ever ready to encourage them to energy and well doing. His cheerful and pleasant disposition constitutes him one whose presence is ever welcomed in any society, and few indeed there are whose absence would be more keenly felt in social, domestic, public or ecclesiastical affairs in Fremont county than Bishop T. J. Winter."

SVEN JACOBS.

Tracing his ancestral line to the intelligent kingdom of Norway and after a life of steady and productive labor and a high character of citizenship, Sven Jacobs is now prosperously and pleasantly located on his productive ranch of 200 acres on Teton Island, in Fremont county, Idaho, being a man standing in high regard in the community for his industrious habits, his geniality, his ability and his genuine worth. He spent his youth in Utah, acquiring the blacksmithing trade and a suitable knowledge of farming, and at the age of twenty-one years combined both of these activities, locating at Newton, in the Cache Valley of Utah, there purchasing ten acres of land and was in business there until 1883, when, selling his property, he came to the Snake River Valley and took up 160 acres of land five miles northeast of Rexburg, which property he later sold and made his home at the lower end of Teton Island, where he became the owner of 320 acres of land, of which he has since sold 120 acres, leaving him with a fine estate of 200 acres on which he is prosperously conducting farming and the raising of stock. His persistent labors and his well-planned endeavors have met with a due reward and caused him to be

considered a man of independent financial resources. In politics he has ever been noted for his unwavering devotion to the Republican party, never at any time deviating from its candidates at an election. He was baptized and confirmed as a member of the Church of Latter Day Saints at the early age of nine years and from that time he has given most earnest devotion to the interests of the church, being ordained a priest of the Aaronic order at Newton, Utah, in 1864, ordained as an elder on February 8, 1879, and on May 16, 1886, he was ordained at Rexburg as a member of the Seventies. He has been since 1896 a counsellor to the bishop of Island ward.

On February 18, 1879, occurred the marriage of Sven Jacobs with Miss Emily S. Lutz, a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Merrill) Lutz, the father being born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1837, and the mother in New Jersey on July 28, 1840. They were married in Utah, both having crossed the plains with ox-team caravans, and begun their married life at Smithfield, Utah, where Mr. Lutz conducted harnessmaking until he removed to Rexburg and made preparations to engage in farming, taking up 160 acres of government land. Returning to Smithfield on business in 1882 he was there taken ill and died, being then forty-seven years of age. His widow, the mother of Mrs. Jacobs, is now residing at Rexburg at the age of sixty-two years. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs, and their names and births follow: Ezra E., born May 4, 1880, died October 23, 1881; Mary Ethel, born October 2, 1881; Thomas Leo, born October 2, 1883; Sarah Emily, born April 10, 1885, died April 21, 1885; Swenora, born August 8, 1887; Lucy Lyda, born October 8, 1889; Elva Lenora, born February 7, 1892; Effie Susanna, born April 21, 1894; Orrin Albert, born January 29, 1896; Zola Theresa, born September 30, 1902.

Sven Jacobs is the son of Sven and Sarah (Hopkins) Jacobs, the father being a native of Norway and the mother of Clinton county, Ohio, her parents crossing the plains in the days of the oxcart and handcart migrations and from the time of their marriage their home was at Lehi, Utah, until 1881, when, coming to Rexburg, they located on a homestead five miles northeast of that thriving town and on the Teton River, where the father died on January 3, 1881, at the age of sixty-four years, the mother still surviving and living at Rexburg and Salem, having accomplished sixty-seven years of life. The father was a soldier in active service during the Black Hawk war, participating in gallant fighting, and the subject of this article is the second son of the family of ten sons and three daughters.

#### IRA N. HINCKLEY.

The work of the pioneer settler in the Upper Snake River Valley had but fairly commenced when Ira Nathaniel Hinckley, then a man of less than thirty years of age, joined his lot with the faithful toilers in the work of the reclamation of the sagebrush plains, and from that time he has been an active producer and not a drone in the society of Rexburg and vicinity, where he has maintained his home since 1887, being a representative citizen and ever engaged in honorable and useful employments. Mr. Hinckley was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, on March 15, 1857, the son of A. E. Hinckley, a member of a Mormon battalion which crossed the plains to Salt Lake City in 1848, he immediately joining a relief party going east on the emigrant trail to assist a handcart company which was checked in its progress by deep snows. After the rescue was accomplished Mr. Hinckley was employed by the church in various labors, among them "running" a flour wagon and assisting in the

erection of public buildings, and thereafter he was for fourteen years the general manager for Daniel H. Wells, supervising his farms, his mills and other operations. Removing to Weaver, Summit county, Utah, he held with the hearty approbation of the people of all political creeds the office of county judge for ten years, then, making his home at Coal Creek, Willard county, he was there resident for five years. Then the church called him to Arizona on mission work of two years' duration, and after its termination he came to Rexburg, Idaho, where he died in February, 1901, having attained seventy-five years of life. His wife survived him and is living at Rexburg, aged sixty-one years.

Ira N. Hinckley was early familiarized with the manifold labors and duties of life on a Utah farm and at the age of nine years he was employed in the hauling of coal, continuing in this vocation for five years, then being employed by his father until he was seventeen years old, when he was for two years connected with blacksmithing operations in Morgan county. Thereafter for five years he was employed in carrying the United States mails and in herding at Cove Creek, thence returning to Morgan county, where he was identified with railroad construction work for two years. Coming to Rexburg in the spring of 1885, he returned to Morgan county in the fall and there had his span of horses killed by the railroad. Remaining in Morgan county for two years longer, he then came to the Upper Valley of the Snake River as a permanent resident, locating on a homestead of 160 acres in association with his father in the Rexburg district, afterwards purchasing the interest of his father in the land, and later he was for two years in sawmilling operations.

Mr. Hinckley has been somewhat prominently connected with matters affecting the

public welfare, assisted in the construction of the second irrigating canal of the Rexburg district, has worked on every ditch "put in" this section, and was for six years, from 1891 to 1897, a trustee of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co. In politics he is independent and has steadily refused official place and political office; in the Church of Latter Day Saints, however, he has accepted positions of trust as a religious duty, having been counsellor to the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, and is now a member of the Seventies. By his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Rock, on May 23, 1870, he is father of the following named children: Ira N., Henry E., Harvey, Lucy P., Hazel, Jared (died on July 23, 1894), Emeline L., David and William.

#### HYRUM DEWSNUP.

It is well that now, while the pioneers are here with us, that we gather from their own life the story of their useful lives and embalm them on the printed page, so that after countless coming generations will be the residents of this section, and when this good year of grace shall be one of the dates of antiquity, there may not be lacking in their minds a veneration and a kindly feeling for those who wrought so earnestly for them so many years before their lives began, when the toilers were not many, but who steadily held on the even, industrious tenor of their way, to reclaim, build up and improve a land of which their descendants might never be ashamed. And right well have they worked and are still working, for some of the earliest pioneers are yet in our midst, and among them now surviving none stands in higher esteem for the good works he has aided in accomplishing than Hyrum Dewsner, who has been active in the work of development from the early years of

the settlement of Rexburg, and is now held in high regard and esteem as a highly industrious, prosperous, popular and public-spirited citizen.

Hyrum Dewsnap was born on May 2, 1852, in Manchester, England, being the son of John and Jemima (Topham) Dewsnap, the father filling well the responsible position of a police officer in Manchester. Becoming converted to the Mormon church through the unselfish and untiring efforts of faithful missionaries of that faith, he emigrated to Utah, crossing the plains with mule teams instead of the usual ox teams, and making his home at Fillmore, Willard county, the mother and children coming one year later. Here the father was engaged in the culture of the soil and the raising of cattle, dying at Deseret in 1883, at the age of fifty-three years, the mother also having crossed the Great Divide and now lying by her husband's side in the little cemetery of that locality.

Hyrum Dewsnap was early compelled to rely on himself and his own judgment, for the exigencies of life forced him to take up his own maintenance at the early age of twelve years, and from that time to the present he has been the master of his own destiny. From the age of twelve to that of seventeen years he was in the employ of one man, a fact that speaks well for his industry and faithful service, and thereafter he purchased a place at Fillmore and was active in various kinds of hard labor and freighting operations until he was twenty-one years old, when occurred his first marriage and his subsequent removal to Deseret. This was his home and center of operations until 1882, when he was called to mission work in England for one year, which he successfully accomplished and returned to Deseret, soon, however, removing to Rexburg, where he engaged in farming and also opened a mercantile establishment in the rapidly grow-

ing city of Rexburg. Of this we will quote from one who knew whereof he spoke: "On the 15th of October, 1898, the People's Store was opened with Hyrum Dewsnap as president and his son, H. E. Dewsnap, as manager. The remarkable growth of its business has been phenomenal. During the latter part of 1899 their cash sales increased more than 100 per cent." This evidences well the business capability, the love of fair dealing, and the underlying principles of integrity and honesty which are the essential elements of the character of Mr. Dewsnap, and in the business operations he has since conducted has been exemplified the same broad grasp of the essential principles of right doing, so that now he is universally recognized as one of the leading citizens, liberal, broad-minded and charitable. As a justice of the peace, to which office he was elected in 1900 on the Republican ticket, he brought to bear an innate love of justice and a regard of equity that caused his rulings to stand unchallenged. He was also chosen to the city council in 1901 and is now a member of that body. A conscientious member of the Church of Latter Day Saints, he has held with merited approval the various offices of deacon, elder, teacher for some years, counsellor and he is now the high counsellor of the Fremont stake.

Mr. Dewsnap was married to Miss Emily Mace, a daughter of Hiram and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Mace, who, coming at a very early day to Fillmore, Utah, became leading citizens and farmers of the locality until their deaths. A large family of interesting and capable children were born to Mr. Dewsnap by this union, namely: Bertha A., Hyrum E., Emily L., John F., Phoebe E., Ernest, Claude M., Eva M., Elsie V., Joseph A. (deceased), Clara A., William C. (deceased). The children of an earlier marriage were Laura, George A., Arthur and Ruby.

## THOMAS ELLIOTT.

Conspicuously numbered among the leading business operators and progressive citizens of Fremont county, Idaho, where his mercantile establishment is located in the brisk and alert little city of St. Anthony, Thomas Elliott can justly be pronounced one of the representative leaders of the trade of the Upper Snake River Valley. He was born on December 21, 1857, in Yorkshire, England, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Mathingham) Elliott, natives of the same county, where the family had been installed for countless generations. The father was an overseer of a large coal mine for the long period of forty-five years, and, a devout communicant of the Church of England, he fearlessly met death at the age of sixty-five years.

Receiving excellent educational advantages in the parish schools of his native city and supplementing the instructions there secured by keen observation and the extensive information obtained through the diligent reading of the best literature, Mr. Elliott may be styled a finely educated person. He came to Fremont county in 1884, when as yet extreme pioneer conditions prevailed, and he has witnessed the rapid improvement, development and growth which the quickly passing years have accomplished throughout the entire Snake River Valley. His first enterprise in this new land was the cutting and securing of hay, but it was not long before he became connected with the mercantile operations of the Daniels & Winters Store, continuing to be thus employed for seven busy years. He then engaged for himself in the hardware business, which he is now prosperously conducting at St. Anthony. He shipped the first carload of hogs sent from Fremont county and for a time was the purchasing and selling agent of large wheat dealers of Ogden, Utah.

The principles and policies of the Republican political party have ever appealed to him as being the best adapted to the needs and necessities of the people, and its candidates and campaigns have received his hearty support and cooperation. On December 23, 1897, he received a commission as United States commissioner for the district of Idaho, being now in the incumbency of the office. Reared in the Episcopal faith and supporting it until 1885, Mr. Elliott was then converted to the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, and two years later, when he came to Rexburg, he was chosen as the organist of the local church, later being ordained in succession, priest, elder, high priest, and is now holding the office of second counsellor to the bishop of Rexburg ward. In this connection we must mention that Mr. Elliott possesses fine taste, intellectual acumen and an artistic nature, which is manifested in many ways and particularly so in the handsome residence he occupies, which is one of the most attractive homes, not of Rexburg merely, but of the county, while as a member of the board of trustees of the Fremont Stake Academy he has accomplished much good for the cause of education.

It was on February 5, 1884, that the marriage of Mr. Elliott and Miss Agnes Burkinshaw was celebrated at Yorkshire, England. She is the daughter of George and Betty (Howard) Burkinshaw, natives respectfully of Lancaster and Yorkshire, the father being a lifelong collier and his death occurring on December 22, 1901, his wife preceding him to the other life on May 22, 1897, and both are awaiting the resurrection in the ancient cemetery of Tankinsley church in Yorkshire.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have been born a family of interesting children, all now living, whose names and dates of birth we here annex: Charles and Lucy, born in Yorkshire,

England, the first on October 27, 1884, the second on February 20, 1887; John F., born at Teton on September 26, 1889; Lee, born at Rexburg (as were all the younger ones) on December 19, 1891; George O., born February 11, 1894; Howard B., born October 6, 1897, and Ada, born December 23, 1899.

#### MILES R. CAHOON.

Whether exactitude in the application of established principles to the problems which concern men in their various relations to each other and to society is born of a quickened and enlightened conscience, or springs necessarily and unavoidably from the mental constitution of the individual, is a question upon which theologians, psychologists and metaphysicians may not all be agreed, but it is absolutely certain that it is usually, if not invariably, characteristic of men who are truthful and just—simply because they can not be otherwise. This was the public estimate of Mr. Cahoon when he first attracted attention. While he has ever been considerate of the opinions of others differing from him honestly, he has also been intolerant of any form of untruthfulness and of infidelity to accepted standards of truth, honesty and justice, and a review of his life and activities is so pertinent to a work of this character that it would seem to be incomplete without it.

Miles R. Cahoon was born on October 1, 1859, at South Cottonwood, Utah, a son of M. and Sarah (Rodney) Cahoon, natives respectively of Scotland and England, who early came from England to the United States and to Utah, the father homesteading land at Murray, where for a time he was engaged in general farming and stockraising operations. Thereafter he returned to South Cottonwood, where he was residing at his death, at fifty-six years of age; the venerable mother of our sub-

ject has long survived her husband and is passing the evening twilight of her life at Rexburg.

Possessed of intense physical vigor, Mr. Cahoon at twenty-two years was employed to work in a smelter, at which occupation he continued for five years, thereafter being for three years employed in a clerical capacity in a mercantile establishment. He thence removed to Rexburg in the fall of 1883 as a pioneer of the Snake River Valley, taking up a home-stead in close proximity to the townsite, on which he became familiar with the hardships, deprivations and peculiar labors that were the common lot of the pioneer settlers of the sagebrush plains, and conducted the primitive farming of the place and period, connecting with it the attendant branch of husbandry, the raising of cattle. Selling this property and removing to St. Anthony, the county-seat, to attend to the duties connected with the administration of the office of probate judge, he was also for three years engaged in a prosperous merchandising business at Rexburg, organizing the firm of Miles R. Cahoon & Co. in 1899 as a successor to the Rexburg Mercantile Co., of which he was also a member. A man of the people, he was ever in touch with them and the elements of popularity crystallized around him naturally and readily. He assisted in their pioneer endeavors for the development of the land and country, was one of the workers in the construction of the old Wolf Canal, which later was merged in the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co., and of this latter corporation he was the owner of one-seventh of the original stock, while later he became the pioneer brickmaker of the county.

A stalwart Republican in political faith, he was early elected as a justice of the peace, which office he held until the organization of Fremont county in 1893, when, in accordance with the provisions of the act creating the new

county, he was appointed and commissioned to serve as the first probate judge and county superintendent of schools, holding these dual offices with such conceded ability, that after his first two-years term of office, he was elected as his own successor for another term of two years. He was also commissioned as captain of Company C of the Idaho National Guards, upon the organization of that body on May 3, 1899, and in numerous positions and offices of public and private trust he has rendered conscientious, faithful and appreciated service.

Mr. Cahoon formed a most felicitous marriage union when, on November 27, 1883, at Murray, Utah, Miss Mary McMillan became his wife. She is a daughter of Michael and Mary (Brown) McMillan, whose parents emigrated from Scotland to Murray, Utah, in 1870, thereafter engaging in farming and the raising of stock both at Murray and at their ranch in Grass Valley, Utah, and being numbered among the leading people of the place, manifesting those sturdy Scotch characteristics that have ever made the sons and daughters of Scotland prominent and honored. Six children have come to round out and bless the family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Cahoon, Reno (died on July 23, 1902), Mary J., Michael M., Miles R., James A. and Silver.

#### LUKE L. LAVERY.

The Lavery Brothers, of near Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, where they are prosperously connected with ranching operations and one-twelfth owners of all the stock of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co., are splendid examples of what industry, energy and practical common-sense and business application will accomplish in this great Western land of opportunities, and in this connection, and to afford incentive and stimulus to youth desirous

by their own labors to become independent, we will here review the useful career of the brother whose name heads this paper.

Luke L. Lavery was born in Ireland, in July, 1852, a son of William and Ellen (Conley) Lavery, and in 1875 he secured a position as a section hand on the Union Pacific Railroad, showing such honest zeal and fidelity to duty, as well a quick comprehension of the proper thing to do at the proper time, that after one year he was advanced to be a foreman, in which position he continued one year, thereafter being transferred to the bridge gang where the same qualities causing his first promotion again brought him to the front and he was placed in charge of bridge construction. He continued to be thus occupied until 1899, holding for seventeen years continuously the responsible position of foreman of the bridge building department of the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line Railroads, a most commendable record. Mr. Lavery first came to Echo, Utah, with his men in railroad work in 1885, and there filed on a homestead, then returned to his railroad employment, leaving his brother in charge of the ranch and they have labored together most harmoniously and effectively, bringing their land into rapid and valuable improvement and acquiring an enviable reputation in the community. Luke served one term as a director and one term as watermaster of the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co., and incidentally we will here mention that two uncles of the Lavery brothers, one on the paternal side and one on the maternal side, are highly accredited priests of the Roman Catholic church.

On December 28, 1883, the subject of this review was united in holy matrimony with Miss Adeline P. Knowles, a daughter of William and Theresa Knowles, who in the early ox-train days crossed the plains to Logan, Utah, where they now reside. Their daughter

had but a few years of married life, since her death occurred in 1890, leaving three children, William J., Bernard J. and Elizabeth A., all of them being now deceased. By his second wife, Catharine Theresa McBride, a native of Ireland, Mr. Lavery had no children, but has an adopted son, Charles W. Nolan Lavery.

It is not too much to say that if every citizen of this country gave as incessant and intelligent effort to the task of acquiring a competence as has Mr. Lavery, the evils of poverty would be to a high degree eliminated and independence and comfortable homes would be by that industry provided for many who are now homeless.

#### JOSEPH MORRIS.

A native of the small, rough but eminently productive land of Wales, and in his career manifesting a marked pioneer spirit in that he has been connected with many of the first things brought by civilization to this original land of the sagebrush and cactus, the wolf and the coyote, Joseph Morris, now a well-known citizen of Rexburg, Fremont county, Idaho, was born on May 11, 1846, at Eberdare, Wales, the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Reese) Morris, also natives of Eberdare, where the father was a collier, once journeying to America but returning to his native place six months later and continuing in his former vocation until his death in 1850. Immediately subsequent to this sad event the mother came to the United States, crossing the plains with her four small children and experiencing to the full all that the early pioneers knew of deprivations and hardships, locating at Salt Lake City for seven years, thence removing to Wellsville, Cache county, where her death occurred in March, 1886, at the age of sixty-seven years.

Joseph Morris from the force of circum-

stances was thrown upon his own resources at the early age of eight years, commencing life for himself by herding, first sheep for three years, then cattle for two years, then becoming identified with a "bull team" freighting outfit, freighting between Utah and Carson City, Nev., for one year, then for another year between Salt Lake and Virginia City, Mont., then between Farmington, Utah, and Omaha, Neb., for one season. Thereafter he was connected with farming operations in Davis county, Utah, for four years, after which he was identified with logging and lumbering enterprises on his own account in Cache county, Utah, for fourteen years, at the termination of this period, in 1881, removing to Rexburg, Idaho, and taking up a homestead of 160 acres at Teton City, he held it for three years and sold his relinquishment. During his Utah residence Mr. Morris was a member of a volunteer military organization for twenty-two months and during the year 1867 he was in service in the Blackhawk Indian war, and for four and one-half years he was the competent superintendent of the Logan Temple saw-mill works.

Mr. Morris, coming to Rexburg as he did in the very commencement of civilized action, has had much to do with the pioneer movements. He aided in the building of all of the early irrigating canals, was the efficient superintendent of the Rexburg Canal in 1881 and 1882, was the watermaster of the canal for four years from the time the water was first turned in, is now a stockholder in and also the watermaster of the Rexburg City Canal, holding this office for seven years. He raised crops of wheat, potatoes and oats the first year that any crops were produced in this portion of the valley and to secure freedom for his family from the fierce onslaught of mosquitoes he constructed the first cellar of Rexburg.

He was the Democratic candidate for con-

stable at the first election held for that office and was successful at the polls, receiving a complimentary majority, and six years later he was again nominated and elected to the same office, in which he then served for three terms of two years each. In 1896 he was appointed city marshal of Rexburg and has been continued in office until the present by consecutive annual appointments, while in 1898 he received the appointment of county game warden, to hold office for five years. In the Mormon church he has been an earnest and a faithful worker, holding all of the offices in gradation up to high priest, in which capacity he is now serving.

At Farmington, Utah, on January 5, 1868, were married Mr. Morris and Miss Marantha A. Peel, a daughter of John and Hannah (Rhodes) Peel, who came from their native land of England to America, and while crossing the plains in a handcart brigade, the hardships encountered resulted in the death of the father at Devil's Gate, Wyo., where, at the age of fifty-nine years, he was buried by the side of the emigrant trail. The mother continued the journey to Salt Lake City and two years later removed to Farmington and was subsequently twice married, first to J. Rawlins and second to Henry J. Powell. The closing years of her life were passed with her daughter, Mrs. Morris, her death occurring at Logan, Utah, when she had attained seventy-two years of life. The marriage union of Mr. and Mrs. Morris has resulted in the following named children: Joseph E., born October 25, 18—, deceased; Mary A., born February 17, 1870; John A., born February 7, 1873, died November 20, 1902; Marantha A., born November 5, 1875; Hyrum P., born January 2, 1878; Marguerite R., born July 5, 1880; Hannah L., born October 9, 1882; David A., born May 5, 1885; Calista, born March 10, 1888; Elsie D., born May 19, 1890.

#### CHRISTIAN C. SHETLER.

The subject of this biographical notice was born in Nebraska, of German parentage, and his early life was passed and his education acquired at the excellent schools of Kearney, Neb., where also his business life covered the mature years of his existence until June, 1901, when he came to Lewisville, Fremont county, Idaho. He purchased land for a home and soon entered business activity as a salesman and collector for the Consolidated Implement Co., of Idaho Falls, and in this connection he is now maintaining headquarters and offices at St. Anthony, the flourishing and rapidly growing county-seat town of Fremont county. His business ability, zealous activity and admirable qualities as a salesman bespeak his rapid advancement in commercial circles. He was united in marriage, on May 26, 1895, with Mrs. ——— (Williams) Eston, a native of Topeka, Kans., who has had an eventful life of mingled sunshine and shadow, over which a most genial and sunny disposition, dominated by mental powers of a high order, has thrown a mantle of cultured philosophy.

Mrs. Shetler was born on June 14, 1872, a daughter of John I. and Rebecca (Evans) Williams, the father springing from an ancient Welsh ancestry, although born in Killarney, Ireland, of immediate ancestors native in the same locality, while the mother was born in Pittsburg, Pa. Both of the parents came to Kansas in their youthful days and met and were married at Topeka, where their deaths occurred not long after the birth of Mrs. Shetler, who at the age of five months was adopted by a benevolent couple, Daniel and Elizabeth Haney, of Burlingame, Kans., who reared her until her marriage on August 26, 1885, with Capt. Malcolm Eston, an officer of the Eighth United States Cavalry, then stationed at Fort Meade, South Dakota, who, in

1890, was killed in active service. She was the mother of three children by this marriage, Nita, born December 25, 1887, died June 9, 1890; Daniel and Malcolm, twins, born and died on June 10, 1890.

After the tragical conclusion of her short but happy term of married life, the young widow again engaged in study, taking up the studies she had abandoned at the Burlingame high school and for one year giving diligent attendance at the excellent state normal school of Kaw, Kans., there supplementing her former scholastic training with the methods and practice of successful teaching. She became well qualified to pursue that vocation, which her natural grace, culture, patience and true womanhood well qualified her to adopt, but from which she was diverted by her second marriage, to which allusion has heretofore been made. Mrs. Shetler is highly esteemed in all circles where circumstances have caused her to be placed, a winning cordiality, a warmth of friendship and a heart susceptible to and sympathetic with all sorrow and suffering winning for her the esteem, respect and abiding friendship of all classes, and her friends are in number as her acquaintances.

#### JESSE TUTTLE CLARK.

The life record of this honored citizen has been an eventful one, for he has been identified with the marvelous development of Utah and Idaho from his childhood's days, when existence in the inter-mountain section of the Great West was attended by many difficulties and dangers, when hostile demonstrations of the Indians were not of uncommon occurrence and the fear of them ever shadowed the pioneer homes like a black mantle of volcanic smoke, and he has seen the first few feeble efforts to implant civilized homes in the sagebrush wilderness gradually develop, and Utah and the

Upper Valley of the Snake River become dotted with bustling towns and villages (all come into existence within his memory) and everywhere sprinkled with settlers' homes and ranches; he has seen the need of the old "minute men," who were arrayed to repel savage invasions, and in which he gallantly served for years as a first lieutenant, pass away like a fearful dream of the night, and he has further seen a band of brave and industrious pioneers, of which he also has been a member, by their industry and earnest toil make the wilderness literally become gardens, the old crude, barbaric darkness pass away and the full brightness of civilization shine in a new land, "strange, rich and beautiful."

Jesse Tuttle Clark was born in Steuben county, N. Y., on March 8, 1840, a son of Israel and Elizabeth (Tuttle) Clark, both natives of New York, who came to the far West in 1847 and located at Creston, near Omaha, Neb., where the father combined milling with the raising of stock. In 1859 he removed to California and three years later returned thence so far as Cache county, Utah, where he assisted in the building of the town of Logan and the mills located there.

In March, 1855, the subject of this review traveled through the lava beds and sagebrush deserts of the Snake River Valley while trading with the Flathead Indians and assisted in building roads and bridges all along the north side of Snake River. So he was a pioneer even here, where his permanent home was to be established almost a generation of years later. Mr. Clark continued to reside in Utah, giving diligent attention to differing industries of value to the community until October, 1883, when he came to Rudy, made use of his homestead right on his present location, and, on March 14, 1884, arrived here with his family, household goods, stock, etc. From that time to the present writing this section has had a

most valuable citizen in Mr. Clark. He took hold with energy in helping forward the construction of irrigating canals and ditches, and has diligently occupied himself in developing and improving his home farm and the industries connected with its cultivation and the raising of superior herds of cattle and sheep. He has been prospered in his endeavors and occupies a representative position in the community as a worthy and law-abiding citizen of public spirit and liberality. In the Church of Latter Day Saints his character has won him distinction, being ordained one of the Seventies in 1856, later a high priest and in due time recognition was given to his executive ability and deeply religious nature and he was consecrated and set apart as a bishop. His marriage with Miss Margaret Edwards was solemnized on March 17, 1864, her parents, John and Margaret (Roberts) Edwards, being natives of Wales, who after a residence of some years in Pennsylvania came to Utah in an early day and settled at Brigham City.

This marriage union has been of mutual advantage and of desirable harmony, and a family of ten children has come therefrom to cheer the home, namely: Margaret A., Jesse T., John E., Israel H., Florence, Thomas O., Olive D., Elmer L., Charles W. and Mary J.

#### JOSIAH SCOTT.

This pioneer farmer of the Upper Valley of the Snake River well deserves to have his life commemorated in this volume devoted to the progressive men of this section of the state, for his has been an eminently useful career in that he was one of the very first to demonstrate the possibilities and capabilities of the lands of this valley when properly improved and irrigated and cultivated by so capable and thorough a farmer as himself. Josiah Scott was born at Salt Lake, Utah, on

August 20, 1854, a son of John and Elizabeth E. (Menary) Scott, both parents being of Irish stock and the father born in Ireland, while the mother was a native of Canada. While residing at Palmyra, N. Y., the father embraced the Mormon faith, came to Nauvoo, where his marriage took place, and in 1848 came to Utah, coming across the plains in one of the earliest ox-train companies, and locating first at Salt Lake City and later at Mill Creek, four miles south. There and at Cache Valley he passed his life as a thorough and practical farmer, dying at Cache Valley, but his body was taken to Salt Lake City for burial. The death of the father caused the subject of this review to become the dependence of his widowed mother and the smaller children when but fourteen years of age, and his filial devotion caused him to labor with all of his energy, as was necessary for him to do in this emergency, and he engaged in hauling lumber by the thousand feet from Gardner's sawmill to Salt Lake City with his own team, continuing to be thus employed until he was nearly twenty-six years old, in the interims of this employment industriously laboring on the farm. His first acquaintance with the Snake River country was in 1880, when he came to Idaho and conducted freighting operations to various Montana points, after which he worked for wages for a time and then located on his present location, homesteading a tract of land at the point of the Little Buttes on Poole's Island, and commencing farming and stock-raising. The first year he plowed ten acres of his land, which he left unseeded till the next year when he sowed it to oats, harvesting 100 bushels to the acre, and this enormous yield drew attention to the valley and the rapid influx of Mormon settlers from Utah followed immediately.

Mr. Scott was early active in the vital question of irrigation, becoming a stockholder in

the Long Island Irrigation Canal Co., and assisting in the construction of the canal, being a director from the organization and the president of the company for the last six years. His experience shows wonderful results following good husbandry in his section of the valley. He now has a most excellently improved, well-watered and productive farm, having no trouble in raising vegetables and being the pioneer potato raiser, producing some of the finest ever raised in Idaho, some of which were sent to Niagara Falls as seed potatoes. He also raises roasting ears of corn, having also a carefully selected orchard of about one acre of apples, prunes, plums and cherries, most of the trees being in bearing. He has now largely abandoned grain raising, harvesting only about 100 bushels, devoting his attention to alfalfa, of which he cuts two prime crops each season.

The marriage of Mr. Scott and Miss Mary Walton occurred on June 24, 1886, her parents being George and Catherine (Walker) Walton and her birth being in September, 1863. Her father was a native of England who settled in Salt Lake City, where he still resides. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Scott are nine in number, all still residing under the parental roof, as happy and contented a family as can be met anywhere. Their names and births are herewith given: Laura M., born March 30, 1887; Albert J., born July 30, 1888; Walter A., born March 20, 1891; Orson M., born February 20, 1892; Charles L., born December 15, 1894; Clarence L., born May 24, 1895; Erma S., born February 9, 1897; Vera E., born December 22, 1898; Arthur E., born September 4, 1901. Mr. Scott takes a liberal view in public matters, aiding all attempts to benefit the community, being especially interested in the cause of education, serving as a school trustee for seven years, while he renders faithful allegiance to the political party in

which he believes, supporting its principles and candidates in the successive elections. All in all he is a valuable and a popular citizen.

#### ALFRED J. BERNARD.

That Idaho is pre-eminently well adapted for a man of industry, good habits, bright ideas and forceful energy to secure an independent financial position has been demonstrated many times, but the productiveness and the advantages of the state have perhaps never been better manifested than in the fact that Mr. Bernard, who has visited many sections of America and filled responsible positions in various places, has cast in his lot with this section of Idaho, and on his estate in Sevan Valley, Bingham county, finds the conditions of existence more pleasant, more prosperous and in many ways more desirable than in any of his former localities or vocations.

Mr. Bernard was born in 1854, at Richmond, province of Quebec, Canada, a son of Ralph and Elizabeth (Oldfield) Bernard, his father coming in early married life to Quebec from his native land of England and engaging in agricultural pursuits until his death at an advanced age. The mother still maintains her residence at the Canadian homestead, secure in the love and esteem of her many friends and being the mother of six children. Receiving his early preliminary education in the parish schools of Quebec province and from private tutors, Mr. Bernard matriculated at St. Francis College, where he pursued the full literary course and was graduated therefrom. After his graduation he became connected with railroad operations and in the course of time found himself in Manitoba, where he passed three years of service in the Northwest Mounted Police, thereafter engaging in wheatraising in that province for about four years, when he transferred his interests to Utah, and was

again connected with railroading until 1888, when he located on his present property, where he acquired 160 acres by homestead entry and engaged in the raising of cattle. Herefords being his favorite breed. Here his careful attention has resulted in prosperity and the increase of his herds, and to the original homestead he has added a desert claim of eighty acres, while he has recently bought 160 acres more, giving him a fine estate of 480 acres. Mr. Bernard is a marked example of what the great grazing capabilities of Idaho may be made to produce and none envies him the creditable success he has here attained, the result of his energy and sound judgment.

#### SAMUEL F. ADAMS.

Clearly defined purpose and consecutive application to the affairs of life will bring a fair measure of success, and in the following memoir of one who has reached the goal of his ambition, the observer can learn much of the incentive and inspiration which lies beneath, for the qualities which have made Mr. Adams one of the representative men of his section of his state, and especially of Bingham county, have brought to him the universal esteem of his fellowmen, his career having been one of well-directed energy, strong determination, honorable methods and religious devotion.

Samuel F. Adams was born on May 16, 1834, in Northampton, England, of ancestors coming down from the earliest recorded history as sturdy yeomen of "Merrie England," being a son of Samuel and Phebe (Fairy) Adams. The father, who was born in 1810, first conducted agricultural labors and later, during his entire active life, devoted his attention to shoemaking. About 1830 he came to the United States to join his son Samuel, with whom he afterward remained, receiving a tender filial care until his death in 1898, he then

having attained an age of nearly four score years and ten, and he now lies awaiting the resurrection on the borders of Snake River. He was a son of John and Mary (Day) Adams, who were lifelong farmers of Northamptonshire, England. The mother of Mr. Adams bore twelve children and never left her native land, dying on the old homestead about 1872.

Samuel F. Adams, a bright, intelligent and observant lad, at the age of eighteen years, turned his attention to the making of shoes, but that unrest which always impels men possessed of a true pioneer spirit to new lands and new connections, caused him to emigrate in 1853, and, crossing the Atlantic, he took the long overland journey to Ogden, Utah, making the way across the plains with an ox train of emigrant settlers of Mormon faith, with which religion he had also become connected. After a residence at Ogden of about fourteen years, during which he gave his attention to and followed various activities, he removed to the Cache Valley, and there engaged in agricultural pursuits for the greater portion of the time until 1885, when he came to Idaho, and took up a timber entry of land and from that time he has here been profitably engaged in farming and stockraising.

His suitably improved and productive home property of 160 acres is pleasantly located four and one-half miles west of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, his postoffice address being Riverside. He has been prospered in his business and his qualifications for successfully holding positions of prominence and trust in the state have received recognition by his appointment as a county commissioner, which very responsible office he held with conceded ability for two years. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he is distinctively honored and holds the office of counsellor to the bishop. The wise conservatism of his course of action, the excellence of his judgment and the stead-

ily increasing numbers of his friends, all indicate the position he occupies in the esteem of the community.

Mr. Adams was first married in 1855, with Miss Sarah Wiggins, a native of Illinois, who was born in 1836, and who died and was buried on October 6, 1877, in the Cache Valley of Utah, at the age of forty-one years, being then the mother of eleven children. His second marriage occurred on November 29, 1878, at Smithfield, Utah, being then united with Hanna (Eskelson) Allsop, a native of Denmark, born on January 9, 1849. She was at the time of this marriage a widow having four children. She came to Utah with her parents in 1863, the family settling in Richmond, Utah, where her mother still resides, the death of her father occurring on February 26, 1886. By her present marriage Mrs. Adams has had five children, Mettie, John Q., Nellie, LeRoy and Vetris.

#### ALFRED ALDER.

Always earnestly and intelligently in favor of progress and development along healthy and enduring lines and willing to lend a hand to securing them in every proper way, Alfred Alder, of Preston, Idaho, has been an influential and active force in building up the communities in which he has lived in the Northwest, and in contributing to the enlarged comfort and convenience of their people. He was born in Wiltshire, England, on May 3, 1824, the son of William and Elizabeth (Beavan) Alder, also born and reared in England, where the father was a carpenter and builder, living there and working at his trade until his death.

At the age of seventeen the son, Alfred, became a Mormon, his mother, his brother and his sisters also joining the church at the same time. In March, 1844, he came to the United States, locating first at New Orleans, later removing from there to Nauvoo, Ill., the

Mormon capital. There he followed his trade of machinist, which he had learned in the old country, for one summer, in the fall going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was employed in a machine shop for a few months, then became the engineer on an Ohio River steamboat, which was engaged in the cotton trade. He was occupied in this way until 1851, when he went to Alton, Ill., and was there an engineer of a stationary engine until 1852.

In that year also, Mr. Alder took up his residence at St. Louis and followed the same vocation of stationary engineer until the spring of 1853, when he joined a party in crossing the plains to Salt Lake with ox teams, making the trip in three months, a very good record in those days. He remained at Salt Lake during the winter, in the ensuing spring removing to Kaysville, in Davis county, where he built a blacksmith shop of his own and continued to work at this craft until the spring of 1859, when, with a small party, he made a tour of inspection through the Cache Valley, passing through Logan, which was then but a small settlement of a few houses, and coming on to the present site of Franklin, where there were then no settlers. Here he worked at blacksmithing until the autumn of 1860, when he returned to Kaysville, built a shop and again took up his trade which occupied him at that place until 1884, except during 1881, 1882 and 1883, when he was on a church mission to England.

In 1884 Mr. Alder came to Preston, Idaho, and, buying the ranch on which he now lives, settled down to the life of a farmer and ranchman, which he followed until a few years ago, when he turned the care of the ranch over to his sons and retired from active pursuits in a worldly way. The ranch is two miles southeast of Preston, is well improved and in an advanced state of cultivation, all being the result of the energy and continued industry of its

present proprietor. While having given up his business enterprises of every kind, he has not slackened his zeal and diligence in church work, but still serves as a member of the high council of this stake.

Mr. Alder was married on March 26, 1848, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Susan Fields, a native of England, and a daughter of William and Susan (Rouke) Fields, of that country. Her parents came to America in 1844, in the same party with Mr. Alder, and also journeyed to Nauvoo, but subsequently returned to St. Louis, where they passed the rest of their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Alder have had thirteen children, six of whom are living, Alfred W., Susan M., Theodore, Clara J., Margaret and Ella. Mr. Alder also has one daughter by another marriage, whose name is Alice A.

#### JOHN I. ALLSOP.

The Allsop family has long been a prominent one in England, especially distinguished for its large brewing interests, one of the paternal relatives of Mr. John Ira Allsop, of Grace, Idaho, being at the present time the manufacturer of the celebrated "Allsop's pale ale," and one of the wealthiest brewers of England. The subject of this sketch, the son of John and Mary (Wood) Allsop, who emigrated from England in 1854 and were married in August of that year on their journey across the plains at Laramie Station, on the westward trail, was born at Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 2, 1855, the eldest of a family of eleven children. His father, a skillful carpenter, carried on a prosperous business in Salt Lake City for many years, dying on October 24, 1876, the mother surviving him and now residing in Salt Lake City. Family tradition preserves the record that the paternal grandfather of Mr. Allsop was an English officer in the Napoleonic wars and was also one of the fifteen survivors

of the 1,500 soldiers that embarked on an English transport for the coast of France.

On May 28, 1857, the Second Dragoons, Fifth and Tenth Regiments, and the Fourth Artillery of the U. S. troops, 2,500 in number, were sent to Utah by the order of Major General Winfield Scott, the commanding officer of the U. S. army. These troops were sent to Utah, as the Saints believed, with the full intent of killing them. On June 18 this expedition took up its march for Utah. By order of Brigham Young, then the head of the Latter Day Saints, every able-bodied man in the territory was ordered to be ready to go to the mountains to assist in keeping the U. S. troops out of the valleys of the Salt Lake district, where the wives, mothers and daughters were residing. John Allsop was one of the first Mormons to say "I am ready," and he went with the first Home Guard company of infantry to protect his home in the valley. The hardships these soldiers experienced were numerous and severe. They went into the bleak mountain country without clothes to keep them warm and without shoes to protect their feet from the snow. They had to use the green skins of the freshly slaughtered cattle in the making of moccasins, which they were forced to wear. After this reign of terror and suffering was over Mr. Allsop served six months in the Echo Canyon war.

Having the educational advantages of the schools of Utah, Mr. Allsop received a solid and practical education therein, and at the age of twenty-one years commenced business for himself, for seven years devoting himself to cabinet work, then becoming the capable foreman of a bridge construction corps on the Union Pacific Railroad and continuing to be thus employed for three years. A man of great activity and energy, he has since that time been associated with various vocations; for two years he was in a profitable meat busi-

ness at Richmond, Utah, while later, in 1883, he was engaged in sawmill operations at Richmond, Utah.

Coming to Bingham county, Idaho, in the spring of 1884, Mr. Allsop here found the opportunities for financial reinforcement so plentiful that he there resided until 1891, when he changed his residence to Gray's Lake in 1893, removing to Camas Meadows, in Fremont county; from there, in 1897, coming to his present home, where he has since been fully occupied in attending to the supervision of his extensive farming and stockraising operations. His home ranch consists of 320 acres, which will soon be under effective irrigation, and is the headquarters of his stockraising, running from here a large number of cattle of a superior quality. He has taken active part in the needed developing work of this new country, has especially given attention to the great problem of supplying water to the sagebrush deserts, and is at the present writing a stockholder in the Last Chance Irrigation Canal Co., of which he was one of the inceptors, serving also on its directorate and as the president of the company. The practical ability possessed by Mr. Allsop combined with his earnestness in the advocacy of all measures of local progress have given him a marked standing and popularity among the people, and he is now serving his second term as justice of the peace with acceptability to the general public. In church relations he has been equally vigilant and earnest, serving as ward teacher for over twenty-four years, filling two home missions in this state with unqualified success, and he is now one of the High Council of the Bannock Stake of Zion.

On May 8, 1879, at Salt Lake City, under the direction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, occurred the marriage of Mr. Allsop and Miss Mary Tanner, a daughter

of George and Martha (Craner) Tanner, and for their history and ancestral data of the family we refer the reader to the sketch of George Tanner appearing on other pages of this volume. The happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Allsop has been greatly intensified in the extension of their family circle by the arrival of nine bright and companionable children, the eldest being now deceased, the names and dates of the others following: Evelyn, born June 26, 1882; George T., born March 13, 1884; Elizabeth, born March 15, 1886; William, born January 30, 1888; Charles A., born January 30, 1891; Louisa, born January 13, 1893; Chloe, born January 7, 1895; Albert, born March 26, 1900. The two elder daughters are students of the Salt Lake City schools.

#### JOHN ARROWSMITH.

The old-time pioneers have nearly passed away. Those who stood in the early days to protect the community from Indian assaults, or carried the war to their hiding places in mountain and canyon, have one by one passed from earth, until now only a few men with silvered hair are left to tell their descendants through what determinate courage, endeavor and heroism has been wrought out the magnificent civilization of activity and peace which now holds sway in this fair land. Mr. Arrowsmith is one of this honored number, in evidence of the truth of which statement he holds a badge of pure gold, presented to him at the pioneer jubilee, held at Salt Lake City in 1897, as an acknowledgment of his being one of the number who crossed the plains in 1847, the year of the first migration of the Mormon people. The story of his life is both interesting and instructive, and we are glad to here record it for future generations to contemplate.

John Arrowsmith, now an honored resident of Lewisville, Idaho, was born in Mercer

county, Illinois, on Christmas Day, 1841, a son of William and Elizabeth (Taylor) Arrowsmith, both natives of England, but who were in Illinois engaged in prosperous milling operations, which were suddenly brought to an end by the untimely death of the father by drowning at thirty-two years of age. The mother thereafter followed the fortunes of the followers of the doctrines of Joseph Smith, with her infant son meeting all the hardships, deprivation and suffering which marked the journey to winter quarters in 1846, and on to the Land of Zion in 1847. Settling at Salt Lake City, she later married with George Boyce, and at the venerable age of eighty-four years she is now living in the city where she established her first Utah home.

John Arrowsmith commenced life on his own account at seventeen years of age, and he drove a herd of cattle from Salt Lake City to the mining camps of Montana in 1864, where he remained at Virginia City for some months, thence returning to Utah, and for a period of about six years he was engaged in logging operations, his coming to the Snake River Valley and to Lewisville dating on August 10, 1884, where he located on his present homestead. He was in service during the whole period of the Blackhawk war as a private, saw active service also in the Sanpete Indian troubles, and participated in the hotly contested battle with the Indians in the Thistle Valley, in all of these operations of military life manifesting courage and a knowledge of correct Indian fighting. In 1862 he was with Lot Smith engaged in protecting the overland stages. From Bridges, Wyo., they chased a party of Bannock Indians up through Jackson Hole. The Indians had stolen 150 head of horses. After coming to Lewisville he was concerned in the building of the successive irrigation canals constructed, being also a stockholder in the Parks & Lewisville and Burgess canal com-

panies. In political views he has ever been a Republican, and he has held the office of road overseer with benefit to his district, while in the Church of Latter Day Saints he has been an efficient elder since 1864.

Christmas Day, 1866, witnessed the marriage ceremonies of Mr. Arrowsmith and Miss Lucretia Howard, who was born on May 27, 1845, at Belfast, Ireland, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Anderson) Howard, who, in 1852, came to Utah, the father conducting a train across the plains, and locating at Salt Lake City, in the same year. Bringing a large amount of goods from Ireland, he sold part of them in St. Louis, then hauled thirty wagon-loads of goods across the plains and established a general merchandising business which he continued for five years. He then moved to Big Cottonwood, where he opened at Salt Lake City the first store of the place. He there established a distillery which he operated until his death, in 1891, at seventy-five years. The mother died from a paralytic stroke received in 1893. A brief record of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Arrowsmith will appropriately close this review: William, born on September 29, 1867, died on July 25, 1890; he was lost on the hills when twenty years of age and came near freezing to death; at a later time, in coming from Idaho Falls, he nearly lost his life by freezing, having to walk all the way in terribly cold weather to Lewisville, where great effort was required to save his life; Elizabeth, born on January 22, 1869, married Reuben Casper, and died on April 3, 1903; Lucretia, born on November 21, 1870, married James Ricks; Alice, born on October 5, 1872, died one year later; John, born on August 5, 1874; Mary, born on September 9, 1876, married LeRoy Jardine; Joseph, born on April 9, 1879, died in infancy; Agnes, born on January 18, 1881, died in 1895; Erin H., born on January 9, 1882, died in 1884; Lenora, born on Septem-

ber 10, 1884; Rachel, born on December 30, 1886, died February 1, 1904, only four children being now left of the eleven.

#### WILLIAM ADAMS & SON.

One of the characteristics of the mechanical and technical industries of England is the maintenance of a high standard in the education of each workman. No sham, ignorance or fraud being tolerated, every one must serve a long term of years before he is found "duly and truly prepared" to engage in the vocation he intends to pursue, and we have ascertained that this long, severe and practical English education, handed down from father to son, is the source of the ability and popular standing of William Adams & Son, the noted blacksmiths of Idaho Falls, Idaho, where they are engaged in extensive manufacturing operations, not only as the leading blacksmiths of the town, but also as makers of the celebrated Rigby sheep wagons, farm wagons, sleighs, and all kinds of tools, doing general blacksmithing, the repairing of farm machinery being a prominent specialty, and drawing custom from a radius of many miles of the surrounding country on account of their excellent workmanship.

William Adams was born at Anstry, England, on February 22, 1854, a son of William and Maria (Smith) Adams, both of whom passed their entire lives in their native land, where William, under the competent tutelage of his skilled father, acquired, through long years of practice and experience, that perfect knowledge of all branches of the blacksmithing trade which has made his name a guaranty for the best workmanship. In 1883 he located at Ogden, Utah, and he worked at his trade in that city for fifteen years, giving honest and faithful labor to his employers, in 1897 coming to Rigby and, establishing the pioneer

blacksmith shop of the inchoate city, soon was controlling a large and well-pleased patronage. In the spring of 1903 they rented the shop at Rigby and moved to Idaho Falls.

Mr. William Adams was united in marriage on February 5, 1877, in London, England, with Miss Susan Harmston, who was born on December 11, 1853, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Copeland) Harmston. The father died in 1896 at Hartfordshire, England. To Mr. and Mrs. Adams have been born two children: William A. died at Ogden, Utah, on July 27, 1884, at seven years of age, and Alfred Edward, born on June 4, 1882, who is now the junior partner of his father, having the same natural tastes and acquired skill in ironworking possessed by both his father and paternal grandfather. Both father and son are greatly interested in all good things coming to the community, and are ever ready to respond to all appeals for public improvement, or proper private charities.

#### CHRISTIAN AYLING.

This prosperous agriculturist of Fremont county, Idaho, where he maintains his home on the finely improved ranch to which he has given diligent improvement since 1892, the date of his removal hither, comes of an ancient family of Denmark where the lines of ancestry run back for countless generations and where he himself was born on April 4, 1860, a son of Andrew and Terena Aylng, the father dying when Christian was but a babe and the mother thereafter emigrating under Mormon auspices and crossing the plains to Utah amid the many perilous hardships experienced by the ox-train emigrants of that period, and, when Christian was about four years old, marrying Ludwig Ericson, who brought the family to Cache Valley, Utah, in 1867, engaging there in the cultivation of the soil and in stockraising with

profitable results, himself and wife still being residents of the farm where they first made their home.

After giving earnest and unstinted service to the interests of his stepfather until he was twenty-one years of age, Mr. Ayling engaged in various occupations on his own account until he came to Rexburg, where he arrived on July 23, 1884, soon using his homestead right on 160 acres west of the thriving town and residing there until 1892, when, disposing of this property, he made a permanent residence on his present estate, where he is devoting generous attention to horticulture, as well as to the usual farming operations of the locality, having a promising orchard which has freely demonstrated the superior capabilities of this section for the production of fruit.

From his first settlement he has cheerfully done his full part in all of the requisite labors for the development of the section, was early identified with the irrigation projects and with other measures of vital importance, was one of the directors and a watermaster of the Rexburg Irrigating Canal Co., and also held the same offices in the Consolidated Farmers' Canal Co. The same conscientious devotion which has ever marked all of his administrations of official trusts in civil life has been in evidence in his church relations, being called to numerous positions of consequence in the Mormon church and ordained a deacon in 1869 and for nine years retaining that office, while at the time of his marriage he was consecrated an elder and in due time became one of the Seventies, then was made an alternate to the High Council and became a counsellor to President Thomas E. Ricks, and now is in the incumbency of the station of high priest, in which capacity he is worthily maintaining the dignity and sanctity of his holy charge, and he has given and is giving zealous and valuable service in the home mission field.

At Salt Lake City on December 1, 1881, Mr. Ayling was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Christiansen, a daughter of James and Karon Christiansen, natives of Denmark, who came to Utah in 1862 and settled in Sanpete county, where the mother died, the family home later being transferred to Brigham City, where the father died on February 17, 1894, and was buried at Newton cemetery. A family of interesting children have come to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ayling, namely: James C., born September 25, 1882; Karen E., born December 31, 1884; Mary A., born May 13, 1887, died on January 13, 1891; Minnie, born November 13, 1890; Evelyn, born February 13, 1897; Letha, born February 26, 1899. The family is a constituent part of the social activity of the community, and is highly esteemed, both young and old of society circles here finding most hospitable and enjoyable entertainment.

#### WALTER R. BARBER.

Among the many successful stockmen of the section of Idaho where he maintains his home, there is perhaps not one who is more thoroughly acquainted with the technical knowledge necessary to conduct extensive cattleraising operations to success, than is the unpretentious subject of this review, who, during all of the period of his active life, has made this important department the subject of his special care and the field of his intelligent and successful business endeavors. Occupying, as he does, a truly representative position in this capacity, a suitable mention of his activities falls within the scope of this volume, and the historian is pleased to be able to preserve the record for an incentive to coming generations, and for an example that others may see how this grand country of immense possibilities rewards the diligent laborer.

Walter R. Barber, now a resident of Bingham county, Idaho, where his finely improved ranch of 320 acres is pleasantly located five miles north of Freedom, Wyo., was born on January 14, 1859, at Lehi, Utah, the son of George and Louisa (Raymond) Barber. His father, a native of England, and a son of Robert Barber, was for many years a seaman in the merchant service of the Atlantic, who, becoming a convert to the doctrines of the Church of Latter Day Saints, followed an ox team "the plains across" in 1850, thereafter engaging in the sale of agricultural implements at Logan, Utah, for many years. His death occurred in Chihuahua, Mexico, and his remains are buried at Logan. At his death he had attained the age of sixty-five years, being at that time the president of the high priests' quorum. The mother, a native of Vermont, came to Salt Lake City with her parents in her early childhood, her father, Pierce Raymond, dying on the plains before arriving at the end of his journey, and, after a life of beneficent usefulness, she now resides at Logan at the age of sixty-five years, being the mother of eight children.

The subject of this review was a resident of the Cache Valley of Utah until he was twenty-nine years old, and, in these early years, he developed a strong physique, an accurate judgment and a wise discrimination of the merits of the various breeds of cattle raised in this part of the country, becoming extremely well qualified for the life of a stockman. In 1882 he first engaged in this line of industry for himself, locating then on Salt River, Wyoming, taking up a homestead of 160 acres on Jackknife Creek, and also purchasing 160 acres in Bingham county, Idaho. At a later date he made his home at Tin Cup, Bannock county, Idaho, where he was the proprietor of 640 acres of productive land. Selling this property, he made his location at his present residence in

Bingham county, where he has 160 acres of land, which his industrious and active endeavors are rapidly transforming into conditions of rare capability for conducting his cumulative and profitable cattleraising, his knowledge of the business bringing him highly satisfactory financial returns from the large herds of superior cattle he is ranging, Baldface animals being his favorite stock.

Mr. Barber is interested in all public matters as a member of the Democratic political party, but has no "bee in his bonnet" for any public or political office or position, while in the Mormon church he is performing most useful service as a member of the Seventies. In October, 1893, Mr. Barber was married, the bride being Miss Clara Whittle, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Casper and Mary A. (Harris) Whittle, her parents being early Mormon immigrants into her native state, where the father lived until his death and the mother still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Barber have one child, Mary, born on August 12, 1894, and the family occupies a well-defined position in the community of their residence.

#### ELIAS S. MERRILL.

The successful efforts of Mr. Merrill in the acquisition of a finely improved and productive ranch of a high financial value is an object lesson to men of integrity, industry and habits of economy and steady application, who are, as Mr. Merrill assures us he was when he came to this favored region in 1882, "entirely without means," showing what the Snake River Valley has afforded and still affords to the hand of the diligent. Mr. Merrill is regarded as one of the most enterprising and prosperous of the numerous farmers of this portion of the state, and his energy, his untiring industry and capable management have been the chief elements in his well-deserved

success and have gained him a position among the substantial residents of Fremont county. He was born at Smithfield, Utah, on April 19, 1864, a son of Solomon and Lucinda J. (Olmstead) Merrill, natives of Iowa. The mother in early life accompanied her parents to Utah with one of the earliest ox-team companies, the father also as a youth accompanying his parents over the same weary road across the plains, both families locating at Salt Lake City, where the parents met, and were married in 1862, thereafter locating as farmers at Smithfield in the Cache Valley, where they still reside, having reared a family of thirteen children.

Elias S. Merrill, when seventeen years of age, engaged in construction work on the Utah Northern Railroad for nearly a year, thereafter on March 10, 1883, making his first visit to Menan, where for three years he diligently labored for the pioneer settlers. Then filing on a homestead, he has since devoted his attention chiefly to the development, cultivation and improvement of his land, which has now become one of the handsome and attractive estates of the vicinity, among its valuable improvements being a handsome residence, erected in 1901, and a thrifty young orchard of about forty trees, nearly all of whom have come into bearing. He was a pioneer in irrigation, with three companions taking out a ditch from the Teton River which is still in use, and later identifying himself with the Long Island Irrigation Co., on whose canal he has worked every year from 1885, being a stockholder, a director for about eight years and its watermaster for two years. In the discharge of every duty, public or private, Mr. Merrill has ever been prompt, thorough and accurate, and his interest in everything that affects the welfare of the people is so great and his impulses are so generous that he has a host of friends among the great-hearted

pioneers of the Upper Valley. In the Church of Latter Day Saints he has been a faithful deacon from his childhood, earnest and active in all good works.

His marriage with Miss Melvina Scott, a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Smithes) Scott, occurred on January 15, 1889. Her mother was born on the plains near the Platte River while her parents were on their road to Utah, and her father had his birth in Hancock county, Ill. Their marriage was celebrated on November 9, 1867, at Salt Lake City, where they made their home until November, 1888, when they removed to Menan, where the father died on May 28, 1898, and the mother still lives, the parent of ten children, of whom nine are now alive. To this very fortunate marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill have been born the following named children: Melvina, born October 15, 1890, died aged two years, buried at Cedar Buttes; Elsie T., born February 28, 1891; Eldon L., born March 11, 1892; Jane E., born January 29, 1894, died at six years; Mary L., born April 21, 1896, died at four years; Inez L., born December 5, 1901; and one other, born February 9, 1903.

#### SAMUEL A. BARROW.

A chapter in a revised edition of "Looking Backward" might commence in this manner: "A short time previous to the close of the Nineteenth Century, a large immigration began to flow into the valley of the Snake River in Idaho, particularly into the new lands of the Upper Valley, continuing steadily for years. These people were nearly all Mormons coming from Utah, whence the congested condition of the too thickly populated state caused their emigration. They were an energetic, industrious and intelligent community, held together in harmonious union by their religious connection with the Church of Latter Day Saints, and

set to work with a will and in co-operation to improve their new home. Year by year they enlarged the productive acreage of the valley through the introduction of water from vast irrigating canals, which their industry provided, and they proved the best and the most desirable settlers which the valley could have found. They attracted other settlers and the region in the first quarter of the Twentieth Century became thickly settled and was noted as one of the best cultivated portions of the West."

The truth of such a narration as this is already demonstrated, and in the subject of this review, Samuel A. Barrow, we have one of the excellent class of settlers described above. He was born on January 23, 1865, at Columbus, Neb., a son of John and Martha (Galley) Barrow, natives of England, who in a very early day left their native land for the new Zion established in the desert shores of Salt Lake in fulfillment of their full acceptance of the Mormon faith. They had not an easy time of it. Their journey across the plains was accomplished amid all the fatigue, discomforts and hardships attendant on the travel of a handcart brigade. They resided for a term of some years in Utah, then went east to Nebraska with their household goods drawn by oxen, being there engaged in farming until the death of the father in 1878, at fifty-nine years, after which sad event the mother returned to Utah, where she is now resident.

Samuel A. Barrow was the sixth one in a family of ten children, and, from the exigencies occurring through the death of his father, he was compelled to take a man's position when only thirteen years of age, from that time giving loyal and efficient service in the support of his widowed mother and the younger members of the family. In March, 1886, he came to Rigby, Fremont county, Idaho, took up a pre-emption claim and has since been engaged in farming and in stockraising. A very simple

proposition this would seem to an Eastern man, unacquainted with the sage plains and the devastations wrought by squirrels and rabbits on the crops, when the land, through earnest and steadily sustained labor, had been brought into a condition allowing crops to grow. The settlers too well know what struggle had been demanded, what privations had been encountered, what discouraging features had been presented before the wolf was turned from the door. With others, Mr. Barrow aided in the construction of the needed irrigation canals, and he is now a stockholder in the Great Feeder and the Rigby Irrigation Canals, while he has given willing aid in all other matters of public benefit.

In the Logan Temple of Utah, on September 26, 1889, was solemnized the marriage union of Mr. Barrow and Miss Lydia J. Call, who was born at Willard, Utah, on August 10, 1869. To this harmonious union have been born nine children, Martha Sarah, on August 25, 1890; Omer Samuel, on March 9, 1891; Ivy L., on June 28, 1892; Orlean L., on April 2, 1894; Albert J., on April 20, 1896; Orville E., on February 3, 1898; Lella A., on November 6, 1899; Lloyd G. died at birth, on December 19, 1902; Lowell J., born June 17, 1903, died at birth.

Mr. and Mrs. Barrow stand high in the benevolent work of the church, he being first a teacher, then an elder, serving as the president and the secretary of the Young Men's Mutual Association, as Sunday-school teacher and as ward teacher. In other and various ways he has been prominent in the activities of the church from his first arrival in Rigby. Mrs. Barrow has ever been an able coadjutor of her husband, being a teacher and the treasurer of the relief society and officially connected with the Young Ladies' Association. She was also a teacher in Sunday-school for ten years, always being energetic in aiding the poor and

giving needed care to the sick, and being also the very competent leader of the church choir for several years as well as the popular chorister of the primary meetings for fourteen years.

#### ROBERT L. JIMERSON.

Although a resident of Idaho for a comparatively short time Robert L. Jimerson has been prominently identified with the progress and development of his portion of the state since he came here to live, and is regarded as one of the enterprising and successful ranchmen and stockgrowers of Washington county, his attractive estate, located seven miles southeast of Weiser, proving him a man of thrift and prosperity, standing well up in the industry that engages his attention and his public spirit indicating that he is loyally devoted to the abiding welfare of his community, county and state. He first saw the light of this world in 1836, in Robinson county, Tenn., being the son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth (Chilton) Jimerson, also natives of that state.

Andrew J. Jimerson was a prosperous farmer in his native state until 1850, when he moved to Illinois, there settling in Marion county and occupying himself with farming operations until his death in 1856. He was prominent and active in the local affairs of his home community and took a deep interest in politics as a Whig. His father was Robert Jimerson, who emigrated to the United States from his native home in Ireland when a boy, making his residence in Tennessee, where he carried on extensive farming operations. He was both a teamster and an enlisted soldier in the Revolution and made a good record in the service. In Tennessee he was reared to manhood and there passed his further life, except the period of his service in the army. In Tennessee also his son, Andrew Jimerson, was reared, educated and married. Both his wife

and himself died in Illinois in 1856, leaving four children, of whom Robert L. Jimerson of this review was the first born. A brother and himself are now the only survivors of the family.

Robert L. Jimerson accompanied his parents to Illinois when he was fourteen years of age, there reached years of maturity and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty he began life for himself as a farmer in Marion county, and a few years later removed to Clinton county and settled on a farm which he purchased, on which he remained until 1896, when he came to Idaho, rented the place on which he lives for a period of two years and then purchased it and it has since been his home. While living in Clinton county, Ill., he was active in all matters affecting the good of the county, and for a number of years served as highway commissioner in his township. In Idaho he has labored industriously in improving his ranch and bringing it to an advanced state of cultivation and started an industry in raising high-grade stock, which he is still conducting with gratifying success and profit. He also has as a special moneymaking feature of his farming enterprise a fine fruit orchard, which is steadily growing into enlarged productiveness and value.

Here, as in Illinois, Mr. Jimerson is actively connected with the government and progress of the county, giving wise and helpful attention to all good undertakings for the advancement of the county. A Democrat in politics, he is deeply interested in the success of his party, to which he always gives loyal and active support. At the age of twenty-four he married with Miss Mary Fowler, a native of Marion county, Tenn., daughter of Richard Fowler, a leading farmer of that county. She died in 1875, after becoming the mother of seven children, of whom four are

living, George T., Rosetta, Lucella and William; three are deceased, Louisa, John R. and Emma.

In 1876 he married his second wife, Miss Dorothy Perry, who was born in St. Louis county, Mo., where her father, Benjamin Perry, is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Jimerson have had five children, Laura, deceased; Wesley and Presley, twins; James and Robert. Mr. Jimerson has had his due share of the trials and struggles incident to rural life on the frontier, but he has met them, as he has every duty of an elevated citizenship, with fortitude and fidelity. Wherever he has lived he has been progressive and public-spirited, and enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and esteem of his fellow men.

#### WILLIAM MALAN PEARSON.

Over the early life of this prosperous and enterprising farmer of Washington county, Idaho, who is now living on his fine ranch of 174 acres of well-improved and highly-cultivated land at Bourn, fortune did not smile and favorable circumstances threw no brilliant light. He was orphaned by the death of his parents when he was not eleven years of age, and, even before this event, he had left the parental fireside to live with a sister and began to aid in making his living literally by the sweat of his young brow. He was born in Kansas in 1870, the son of Charles and Frances (Mervillin) Pearson, and at the age of ten went to live with an older sister. His mother died in 1880, aged fifty-one, and his father the next year aged fifty-two, and both were buried at Sedan in his native state.

William M. Pearson was the youngest of the four children, and, although he found a comfortable home in his sister's family, the conditions surrounding him afforded him few

opportunities to acquire either an education or a good start in life. He remained with his sister for seven years and then for a few months followed railroading, after which he engaged in farming in Kansas for two years. In 1888 he came to Idaho, and soon after his arrival in the territory he located on the place he now occupies and which has since been his home. It is about twelve miles from Weiser and is one of the choice tracts of the neighborhood, comprising about 150 acres of excellent land, which his industry and skill have brought to a high state of cultivation and made one of the best stock farms in this section. He makes specialties of the raising of Poland-China hogs, Shorthorn cattle and superior grades of horses. He also cultivates with care and very productive intelligence a fine orchard of prune trees, the output of which is plentiful in quantity, superior in quality and well esteemed in the markets.

In politics Mr. Pearson is a Republican, and, while not an active partisan or desirous of public office, he takes an earnest interest in the success of his party and in local public affairs in general with a patriotic view to the best interests of the community. He is warmly interested in public improvements and has rendered good service to the community as secretary of the Mann's Creek Ditch Co., which operates a large irrigating plant. In 1895 he was joined in marriage with Miss Florence Wheelhouse, a native of Iowa, but at the time of her marriage living at Weiser, where her parents, John and Martha (Edmondson) Wheelhouse, now reside. Mrs. Pearson, like her husband, takes an active interest in affairs affecting the welfare of the community, is a lady of public spirit and advanced ideas, and in 1900 was appointed postmistress of Bourn, a position in which she is still serving and giving good satisfaction to the patrons of the office.

## WILLIAM ARAVE.

The men of nerve and enterprise who conduct fruitful industries in the community not only impress their personality upon the times with which they are intimately associated, but serve as object lessons to a much greater range of territory, being noted examples of what business thrift, capability and energy will accomplish even under unpropitious and unpromising conditions, while their influence will continue to live years after they shall have passed away and the present generation been succeeded by other men and other people. Among these representative men who are located in Bingham county, we should be derelict in duty if we did not give more than a mere mention to that useful and energetic citizen and capable farmer, William Arave, whose influence in all matters concerning the community is prominently felt and universally acknowledged.

Mr. Arave was born on January 14, 1860, at Uinta, Utah, a son of Nelson and Araline (Wadsworth) Arave, his father being a native of the state of New York, where he was born on December 18, 1834, of French parentage, and there passed his life in active operation of useful industries until 1852, when he made the long and wearisome journey across the plains of the American continent, performing the journey with ox teams as a member of a Mormon caravan, thereafter being employed at the carpenter's trade, in which he was a skilled workman, until 1889, when he made his residence at Basalt, in Bingham county.

William Arave possessed the necessary qualifications for successful operations in cattle raising, and in the diversified farming which is carried on in this section of the West, and in 1886 he located on a ranch of 160 acres, which he secured as a government homestead

and has developed into a truly beautiful home of attraction and of fertility, having a commodious residence and other necessary accompaniments for the successful carrying out of the agricultural operations to which he has devoted his attention. A loyal, law-abiding citizen, Mr. Arave is in full accord with the principles of the Republican party, in which he is the committeeman of his precinct and has served three terms as a justice of the peace, and is a faithful worker in the ranks of the Church of Latter Day Saints, performing most faithful service as first counsellor to the bishop.

On May 12, 1881, Mr. Arave was united in marriage with Miss Ida Clark, a native of Denver, Colo., and a daughter of Leonidas and Dorcas (Higley) Clark, natives of Indiana and Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Arave have been the parents of eleven children, whose names in order of their birth are as follows: Amy, Dorcas (deceased), Bertha, Ida, Leonidas (deceased), Earl, Lana, Frank, Laura, Harold, Verna and Elmer.

## THOMAS E. BASSETT.

Thomas E. Bassett, now one of the most prominent citizens of the southeastern part of the state of Idaho, who has inspired and carried out many important enterprises for the development and improvement of that section of the country and for the advancement of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, to which he has given most untiring devotion, earnest zeal and loyal duty, and who has been connected with the pioneer history of this section of the state in a most marked degree, was born on November 26, 1862, at Cardiff, in the southern part of Wales, England, a son of Thomas and Margaret (Edwards) Bassett, the father having birth on June 7, 1827, and residing in his native land until 1876, holding there the responsible position of foreman of an ex-

tensive coal shipping company for twenty years of his active life. During his residence in Utah the father steadily followed agricultural pursuits until his removal to Rexburg in 1884, where his death occurred on May 23, 1893. He was a son of Richard Bassett, who, born in South Wales on December 19, 1778, passed his entire life as a farmer and stock-raiser in Wales, dying on December 2, 1855. His wife, Mary (Millward) Bassett, was born in 1787 and died on April 4, 1847. Richard Bassett was a son of a Richard Bassett, who could trace his ancestry back for generations in the rugged land of Wales, he being a native of Sully, a farmer, marrying there a Mary John, who died on January 1, 1779, and surviving her until 1819 when he too joined the Great Majority.

The mother of Thomas E. Bassett was also a native of Cardiff, Wales, having been born there on November 1, 1827, and there her marriage occurred on January 27, 1851. She was the daughter of William and Rebecca (Williams) Edwards, both her parents being natives of Wales and of families distinguished for many generations in that country, where her father died on December 24, 1856, and her mother on December 31, 1859; her birth occurring on January 16, 1786. Rebecca Williams was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Davids) Williams, the birth of Thomas occurring on June 3, 1743, at Wenvoe, where he died in 1809. Elizabeth Davids was born on March 25, 1751, at St. Nicholas and died in 1835 at Llandaff, Wales. The mother of Mr. Bassett is now living at Rexburg, the mother of eight children, of whom six are living.

Thomas E. Bassett was thirteen years of age when he arrived in Utah, where he attained his manhood at the paternal home, assisting his father in his agricultural operations, and being for four years a popular station agent of the railroad at Mendon. In 1883 Mr. Bassett be-

came a resident of Fremont county and engaged in farming and stockraising operations and he filed upon a homestead of 160 acres at Salem in 1883, this being one of the first pieces of land taken up in the vicinity of that now thriving place, and from this time Mr. Bassett was a true pioneer. He taught the first school in Rexburg, was commissioned the first postmaster of the place, helped to fence the first field, aided in constructing the first irrigation ditch and in many and various ways he has done well his part in the pioneer work and development of this section of the state from the wildness of its original condition.

Shortly after moving to Rexburg he was selected by the church as the clerk to take charge of the records of the colony, being the first to hold this position, the colony then being known as the Bannock Ward of Cache Valley Stake. This position he held, faithfully and assiduously attending to its duties until called by the church to go on a mission to Europe, on which he departed from Salt Lake City on May 8, 1888, laboring in the Kent District of the London, England, Conference for one year after his arrival, and thereafter presiding over the Norwich Conference for the same length of time, returning to Utah on May 8, 1890. Mr. Bassett was alternate high counsellor of the Bannock stake on August 18, 1890. When Bingham stake was segregated from Bannock stake, Mr. Bassett was made the second counsellor to Pres. Thomas E. Ricks, being ordained on June 10, 1895, and on April 29, 1901, he was made the first counsellor to President Ricks, while on January 26, 1902, he was promoted to the responsible position of president of the Fremont Stake, formerly known as Bannock Stake. He is also holding with distinguished ability the office of president of the board of education of Ricks Academy which embraces the stakes of Fremont, Bingham and Teton.

In politics he is stanchly arrayed with the Democratic party, and in 1896 he received the nomination for state senator for his senatorial district and was elected by a very complimentary vote at the subsequent election, discharging the duties of that high office to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents and being the efficient chairman of the committee on irrigation during the session of that body. Three times he has held the office of postmaster at Rexburg, is now the vice-president of the Teton Island Irrigation Co. and he is also conducting the raising of fine horses and cattle to a limited extent and also engaged in ranching, being prospered in his undertakings and holding a prominent place in all business circles of the county.

On April 14, 1886, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bassett with Miss Lucy A. Lutz, a native of Smithfield, Utah, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Merrill) Lutz, natives respectively of the states of Pennsylvania and New York. The marriage of her parents occurred in Salt Lake City in 1860, both crossing the plains with the first freight trains of Mormon emigration. The father died in 1884 at Smithfield, Cache county, where most of his life in Utah was passed. In 1862 he was a soldier in Lot Smith's company of volunteers, enlisting to resist the aggression of the Indians and in pursuit of hostile tribes crossing through Idaho and Wyoming, meeting with many adventures and experiences. Mrs. Mary (Merrill) Lutz was born at Byron, Seneca county, N. Y., in 1842, being a daughter of Orrin and Emily Merrill, and crossing the plains in 1857 with the first freight train that conveyed goods to the Mormon settlement in Utah. She has passed a most industrious, useful and prolific life, and is the honored parent of twelve children, of whom six are now living. Lucy A. (Lutz) Bassett was born on May 1, 1867, being a daughter of Thomas J. and Mary M.

(Merrill) Lutz. The eminent position that Mr. Bassett occupies in the esteem of the community and in his church association is amply merited, and he has the highest respect of all with whom he has been associated, either socially or in a business way, and all unite in wishing him a long continuance of happy life in the land with which he has had so much to do in bringing into civilization.

#### EDMOND BROWNING.

Edmond Browning was born in Ogden, Utah, October 16, 1867, the son of James G. and Annie (Wood) Browning, the former born in Illinois and the latter in Manchester, England. They came to Utah in 1860 and stopped at Ogden until their marriage, in 1862. When the subject was ten years of age his father died and he worked for a broom manufacturing company at Ogden for two years and then moved, in May, 1884, to Cedar Butte, Idaho, where his mother took up a homestead and the subject assisted in clearing up the land. In the summer of 1887 he went to Bitter Root Valley and worked on a branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad on construction work. Then he returned to Cedar Butte and remained engaged in ranching until 1896, when he went to Iowa and worked on a ranch for one season. Then he returned to Annis, which was an off-spring of Cedar Butte, and has since remained here. In 1888 he took up a pre-emption claim and made of it a homestead, where his family has since resided. Mr. Browning married, on April 13, 1892, Elizabeth Wetzel, born February 18, 1874, in West Virginia, daughter of G. W. and Mary E. Heninger, natives of West Virginia, who came to Utah when Elizabeth was seven years of age. They settled in Ogden Valley, but came to Sand Creek in the fall of 1884. After three years there they sold and moved to Butler's Island, and after changing

again back to Sand Creek they moved to Idaho Falls, five years ago, where he is engaged in carrying mail from Idaho Falls to Poplar. The subject is a Mormon elder, having been ordained in June, 1892, at La Belle, and at present is a teacher. Their children are as follows: Edmond, born August 8, 1893; Mary E., born June 19, 1895; Titia Ann, born January 25, 1897, and Katie Arborilla, born November 23, 1900.

#### S. D. BATES.

Born on July 4, 1861, at Wanship, Summit county, Utah, the son of English parents, John and Hannah (Dracut) Bates, his father's birth occurring in 1816, and, after passing some years in his native land, he came to the United States, making his home in Pennsylvania and later in Utah. S. D. Bates is now maintaining his residence in Bingham county, industriously engaged in stockraising operations, and having some of the finest specimens of thoroughbred O. I. C. swine in this section of Idaho. The marriage of the parents occurred in England, and, after their emigration from England and the residence in Pennsylvania heretofore mentioned, the father and mother came to Utah in one of the Mormon migrations of 1859, crossing the plains with an ox train, their outfit consisting of an ox, a cow, a pony and a mule. They located their home in Summit county, Utah, on Weber River, and here, in an industrious and eminently useful manner, this worthy couple passed the remainder of their days, the father being honored in the church, and, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, holding the office of high priest. His faithful wife had long preceded him to the tomb, her death taking place at Coalville, Utah, on December 22, 1864, at the age of forty-two years, being the mother of sixteen children. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Dracut, her fa-

ther being a potter by trade and occupation, owning a large interest in several potteries of magnitude in England, where the parents always resided.

The early life of S. D. Bates was passed in attendance at the excellent schools of Summit county, and in becoming versed in the methods and practical knowledge necessary to success in the vocation he had selected as his life work. At the age of twenty-one years he engaged in farming on his own account in Summit county, continuing to be thus employed for eight years, thereafter coming to Idaho in 1890, here laying the foundation of his present prosperity by taking up a homestead of 160 acres of land, and commencing the initial operations of a business which was ultimately destined to be of scope and importance in the raising of superior breeds of stock, giving especial attention to the development of a home that would combine not only completeness of convenience but the best adaptation procurable for the proper carrying on of his chosen departments of husbandry, and for the comfort of his fine herds of cattle, of swine and of horses, which clearly indicate, to even the most casual observer, that Mr. Bates is a man worthy of the reputation he enjoys among his associate stockmen and others acquainted with his methods.

He is considered one of the representative members of his class, a man who by his own industry, integrity and ability has raised himself to a solid standing and enjoys an enviable position in the social and business circles of his county, while in the circles of his church he is most capable filling the office of elder, and is the popular and efficient superintendent of the Sunday school. On September 7, 1882, commenced the wedded life of Mr. Bates, as on that date occurred his marriage with Miss Eliza McLing, a native of Utah, and daughter of Dr. James and Emma McLing. Her father was born in Massachusetts on October 15, 1817,

and, after qualifying himself for the medical profession, he served efficiently as a United States surgeon in the Mexican war, after the war coming to Utah and locating in Coalville as a physician, later following medical practice at Wauship in Uinta county, where, on one of his journeys into the wilderness, he disappeared and has never since been heard from, and it is supposed that he was murdered and his body securely hidden.

His father, Jackson McLing, died in Ireland, where he was probably born of Scottish ancestry, and received his name from Gen. Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Emma McLing was born in England on September 1, 1845, and died at Washington, Utah, on April 21, 1885. She was the daughter of James and Mary (Hampson) Straw, her father being a native and lifelong resident of Sheffield, England, where he died in 1887; the mother, whose parents were James and Ann Hampson, was born on August 18, 1807, and died on August 21, 1889. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates are thus named: John S., Emma, Daniel H., Myrtle E., James H. (died January 10, 1895), Joseph R., Ernest A. and Gladys S.

Mrs. Eliza (McLing) Bates is a woman of more than ordinary abilities, one of the best types of the true womanhood of the West. She is an expert promologist and the beautiful orchard on the estate, of which she takes especial care, is well worth visiting. There are about five acres of various standard fruit trees now in bearing and about three acres of orchard three years old. She received the highest cash award, \$3.50, offered by the state in 1900, for the best Wolf River apples, and in 1902 she received three cash prizes for the largest pears, best variety of prunes and Maiden's Blush apples. She also displayed the best variety of honey and in many ways has exhibited her ability and progressiveness.

#### HERMAN BAUMAN.

Man's usefulness in the world is judged by the good he has done, and, determined by this standard of measurement, Herman Bauman occupies a position of distinction among the citizens of Bingham county, Idaho. His life has been industrious, upright and conscientious, over which falls no shadow of wrong, and he is distinctively one of the men whose memory will ever stand as one of the builders and illustrators in the formation period of civilization in this section, being identified with its development from a wild frontier to prosperous civilization. He was born on December 28, 1850, in Sheboygan, Wis., whither his people had emigrated from Germany a year previous. Locating as farmers in the then territory of Wisconsin, they there following agricultural operations until their removal to Whitman county, Wash., where the father died in 1892 and the mother in 1896. They came from ancient German families and their names were Frederick and Anastatia (Gottlob) Bauman.

Herman Bauman, who was one of a family of five children, became practically acquainted with farming in Sheboygan county and later learned the trade of blacksmithing, which he followed for a number of years in the cities of Milwaukee and Racine, coming to Idaho in 1880 and locating in Fairview precinct, where he followed his trade with industry and success until about 1882, in the meantime taking up his present home ranch of 320 acres, located six miles northeast of Idaho Falls, and which he has improved from a dreary sagebrush wilderness to a beautiful estate, sufficiently supplied and fitted with a pleasant residence of modern construction, barns, corrals and other improvements for successfully carrying on farming and stockraising, being successful in its irrigation through his connection with the Eagle Rock and Willow Creek Irrigation Com-

panies, of which he was one of the original promoters, and from which he has received great value.

On October 3, 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. Bauman and Miss Margaret Middlemas, a native of Salt Lake City, Utah, and a daughter of Edward and Jane (Jackson) Middlemas, her father being a native of London, and running away from home to come to the United States, on the voyage experiencing shipwreck at Prince Edward's Island, Canada, where he safely reached land and remained for eighteen months; then going to Nova Scotia, he there for a time engaged in the fishing industry. Becoming interested in the doctrines and belief of the Mormon church, he united his fortunes therewith, coming to Utah in 1854 and taking a residence at Salt Lake City, where he remained until his death, in 1877, at the age of seventy years, he having been born on September 6, 1807. She possesses great practicality and has been a capable and earnest assistant of her husband in his activities and both occupy substantial positions in the regard of the community.

#### JAMES A. PINNEY.

From the cares and toils of everyday life in this world of strife and struggle most men turn eagerly from time to time to the mimic representations of the stage for relief, and those who afford this relief, whether they be the actors in vivid portrayal of the dramas and comedies that human life is crowded withal, or the men of enterprise and public spirit who own and operate the theaters in which the performances are given, are public benefactors of a high rank and entitled to a large measure of public gratitude and endorsement. To this class belongs James A. Pinney, proprietor of the Columbia Theater, at Boise, one of the best equipped and most complete houses of enter-

tainment of its kind to be found anywhere in a town of the size and rank of Boise. It was built in 1892 and since that time it has ministered to the enjoyment of thousands of people.

To tread backward through its history, if space availed to do it well, would be a pleasing task. It would be like opening a door into an old romance. For no Thespian hall of its age is without its choice bits of sapid stage gossip, its morsels of delicious sentiment, its passages of thrilling dramatic interest. Doubtless some of the kings and nobles of the craft have proudly trod its boards. Many of the waifs and foundlings of the profession have been thankful for the crumbs of profit and applause the patrons of the sock and buskin have here dispensed to them. High mirth and merry music have made its rafters ring. Dark intrigue, deep treachery, heroic suffering and angelic virtue have been portrayed behind its footlights. It has held "the mirror up to nature" for men and maidens in every mood, condition and degree of life.

Mr. Pinney, who conducts the house on a scale commensurate with the spirit of the times and the taste and cultivation of the town, was born at Columbus, Ohio, on September 30, 1835, a son of Charles and Sarah G. (Fuller) Pinney, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Massachusetts. The father was a cooper and farmer, who came to Idaho in 1870 with his family and died at Hailey in this state, at the age of eighty. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-seven and makes her home with her son at Boise. The grandfather was Azariah Pinney, a native of Connecticut and an early pioneer in Ohio. He was descended from an old Colonial family whose early American members bore an honorable part in the American Revolution in this country and whose descendants are now scattered all over the land, winning distinction for the name and



James A. Pinney



contributing to the prosperity and substantial greatness of the nation.

James A. Pinney was one of nine children born to his parents, of whom three are living, himself and his two sisters, Mrs. Ida Burkett, of Boise, and Mrs. Sarah Burkhart, of Seattle. In 1840, when he was but five years old, the family moved to Iowa and located at Iowa City. Ten years later the father crossed the plains to California, taking James along and leaving him in Weaver, Calif., in 1851 to take care of himself. Left to his own resources at that early age, the youth went to packing goods from the coast to the mining towns in southern Oregon and northern California, following this strenuous vocation until 1857, when he returned to Iowa by way of the isthmus of Panama and New York, two years later again crossing the plains to California, and in that state and southern Oregon he once more engaged in packing and freighting.

In 1862 he drove his pack train to Idaho, coming with it to Boise Basin in February following. He took a load of general merchandise to Bannock, now Idaho City, and there engaged in merchandising until 1864, when he was appointed postmaster of that town by President Lincoln. He was reappointed by President Grant and served until 1872, when he resigned the office, disposed of his interests and moved to Boise to take charge of a book store which he had bought at this place in 1870. (The postoffice at Idaho City has an exceptional record in that it has had only three postmasters since it was established.) He conducted the book store at Boise until August 1, 1902, and then sold it in order to devote his whole attention to the management of his theatre, the Columbia, which he had built ten years before, and which, by his laudable efforts, has been made one of the attractions of the capital.

Mr. Pinney has taken an active interest in

politics as a Republican from his early manhood. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Boise and held the office four years. He was again elected in 1888 and served four years more. During his administration of this office he effected many substantial advances in the methods in vogue and inaugurated valuable improvements. During his incumbency as mayor the city hall was erected. This is a fine municipal structure and reflects great credit on its builders and the city. It compares favorably with any similar edifice in a town of the size of Boise in the West and surpasses in style, completeness and general character many in Eastern cities of much greater size. Since retiring from the mayoralty he has devoted himself exclusively to his business.

Mr. Pinney was made a Freemason at Iowa City in 1859, and from that time he has given the fraternity a devoted and loyal service, taking an active part in its interests in every particular, filling all the important offices in his lodge, chapter and commandery, bearing gracefully and with high credit the order of nobility in the Mystic Shrine, which he is now serving as illustrious potente, and rising in 1893 to the exalted position of grand master of the craft for the state of Idaho. He is also a trustee of the grand lodge funds, which amount to the creditable sum of \$30,000, and, while one of the most prominent and best known Masons of the state, he is also one of the most zealous and useful. He has in addition a valued membership and high standing in the order of Elks. On June 9, 1854, at Idaho City, Mr. Pinney was married to Miss Mary Abbott, a native of Canada, who died in 1859, leaving no children. On December 17, 1873, at Boise, he married his second wife, Miss Mary A. Rodgers, a native of Oregon and daughter of Alexander and Isabel (Brice) Rodgers, who came from their native Scotland soon after their marriage and were early pio-

neers of Oregon. From the second marriage of Mr. Pinney has resulted four children, Ida B., wife of F. C. Bissel, of Fond du Lac, Wis.; James R., who died at the age of sixteen, while attending school in California, and whose remains were buried in the Masonic cemetery at Boise; Paralee, wife of Harry Ferguson, head clerk of the Overland Hotel at Boise; and Annis Fuller, now the wife of Walter Mendenhall, of Boise.

#### CHARLES M. BAUMGARTNER.

To the land of the sunny South and the state of North Carolina must we go to visit the birthplace of Charles M. Baumgartner, now a prosperous stockman and rancher of Idaho, whose rapidly improving and finely irrigated ranch is located two miles north of the village of Blackfoot. He is a son of Alexander and Matilda (Fisher) Baumgartner, his birth occurring on April 28, 1857, his father springing from old Colonial stock early established in North Carolina, where he was born in 1813 and passed his life as a farmer in the county of Clay, dying there on Christmas eve of 1891, at the age of seventy-eight years. During the latter years of the great Civil war he was a member of the Clay County Home Guards, being called into the Confederate service, in which he displayed great gallantry and courage.

A stalwart Democrat in politics, he was prominent in public affairs and held with great acceptability, and for a long term of years, the offices of justice of the peace and county commissioner. Like his father before him, he was an active, an energetic and a liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a son of Charles Baumgartner, also a native of North Carolina, and one of the first settlers on Tar River, in Lincoln county, in the eastern portion of the state, where he quite prominently

participated in the development and the public affairs of the county, also doing military service in the Cherokee war. His wife, Rebecca Odem, attained the remarkable longevity of ninety-six years of life.

The mother of Mr. Baumgartner, also a native of North Carolina, was born in 1815, a daughter of James Fisher, another representative of one of the old Colonial families of the state. Her marriage union with Alexander Baumgartner resulted in the birth of seven children: John (deceased), Rebecca, James, Charles, Bascom (deceased), George and William. All of these good people served their day and generation well and have passed on through the gates of death to those activities that know no weariness.

Charles M. Baumgartner after acquiring an excellent education in North Carolina engaged in pedagogic work in Georgia, thereafter being engaged in traveling for nurserymen, selling trees and nursery stock in Georgia for a period of three years, thence coming west to Idaho and locating in the Lemhi Valley in 1884. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Baumgartner, accompanied by his brothers, James and George, came to the Snake River country and took up all of the land between the present estate of Charles M. Baumgartner and the Snake River bridge, comprising a tract of 900 acres, having a west frontage of two and one-half miles. They were here in partnership association in the raising of fine Durham cattle until 1895. Since that time C. M. Baumgartner has devoted the most of his attention to horses, having now a fine stock of Norman Percherons and some creditable trotting stock.

Mr. Baumgartner has a valuable estate of 320 acres of land, and has been prospered in his efforts and enjoys an extended acquaintance with the prominent people, not only of this section of the state, but of a larger area, arising

from his great personal efforts in the settling of the county, and also from his connection with the United States Indian Department, where he has been an industrious and successful teacher in the Indian school, and from his later occupation at the Fort Hall agency, where he was engaged in police work for about two years. During all this time he was successfully managing his ranch and personal affairs. He is a stalwart and active Democrat, his influence being known and felt in every campaign of the party, and he is fraternally connected with the Masonic lodge of Blackfoot.

On March 22, 1897, occurred the marriage of Mr. Baumgartner with Miss Emma McPherson, a daughter of John H. and Marie (Calvert) McPherson, both of whom were born in Ohio, being of ancient English and Scotch origin. Mrs. Baumgartner was born in Pleasanton, Athens county, Ohio, on March 22, 1867, and her early education in the schools of her native town was supplemented by an attendance at Ada, where she also took a special course in music, and by an attendance of one term at the high school of Jackson, Ohio. She came to Idaho in 1883; her father is still living in Athens county, Ohio, at seventy-six years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Baumgartner have three children, Marguerite, Grady and Helen, and the family occupy a high position in social circles in this locality.

#### WILLIAM M. BEATTIE.

One of the residents of Fremont county, Idaho, who has been connected with much of pioneer life in different localities of the West and ever proved himself equal to any emergency which has confronted him, steadily forging ahead through his energetic efforts to the accomplishment of his purposes, William M. Beattie was one of the early settlers at Inde-

pendence, where he is engaged in agricultural and stockraising operations of scope and importance, being prospered in his undertakings and being one of the leading farmers of his section of the county. He was born on September 15, 1861, at Provo, Utah, a son of William M. and Caroline (Hubbard) Beattie, natives of Michigan, who crossed the plains at an early day and made their home at Provo, the father being there engaged in freighting for four years, then going to California, from whence he never returned.

From his fifteenth year Mr. Beattie of this review was his own dictator and master, and he commanded life's activities for himself by working on a ranch for two years. Then proceeding to Tombstone, Ariz., he was active in freighting operations and in railroad construction work for a period of time, subsequently returning to Utah where he was connected with various industries for three years. He then came to his present location at Independence, located on an available and eligibly located quarter-section of government land, to which he has since given his diligent and effective endeavors in the work of procuring water and the reclamation and improvement of the land, which he has accomplished in an extensive degree, having now one of the favored estates of the vicinity, bounteous crops annually repaying his toil. Mr. Beattie aided in building all of the irrigating canals in the neighborhood of Rexburg, and the Texas Slough Canal, holding a place in the directorate of these companies. In political relations he is an earnest and active member of the Republican party, supporting its policies and its candidates in its campaigns and at the polls, while in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints he is very efficiently serving in the important office of elder.

At Grantsville, Utah, on November 22, 1880, Mr. Beattie and Miss Rhoda A. Watson

were united in marriage, her parents being natives of England, who endured the terrible experiences of crossing the plains in one of the perilous years of the immigration into Utah as members of a handcart brigade, and to this union has come a family of ten children, William M., Hattie M. (died at eleven years of age), Henry W., Eunice M., Rhoda S., Thomas E., Seth G., Edith L., Emma I. and Frank H.

#### GORDON S. BECKSTEAD.

The late Gordon S. Beckstead, of Preston, Idaho, whose death on January 31, 1890, on his well-improved and valuable ranch, located a mile and a half southeast from the center of the town, closed a long and useful life, the last ten years of which were passed in that community, was a native of Canada, born there on November 25, 1825. His parents were Alexander and Catherine (Lince) Beckstead, like himself natives of the Dominion, who came to Utah in the early days, and, settling on the West Jordan River, they became prosperous farmers and remained in that section of the territory until death called them from all their earthly labors. The father died on February 20, 1870, and the mother on November 12, 1889. They were buried side by side near the scenes of their trials and triumphs in this new country.

Their son, Gordon S. Beckstead, reached man's estate on the parental farm and finished a limited education, which had been begun in those of his native land, at the schools of the neighborhood. In the early sixties he removed to Brigham City and located there land on which he was engaged in farming until 1883, when he sold his interests in Utah and came to reside at Preston. Here he bought the ranch which is now the home of his family, and lived upon it, there conducting a flourishing and profitable farming and stock business until his death.

While living at Brigham City, Utah, on November 22, 1867, he married with his last wife, Miss Susan Luckham, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Roger and Mary (Gardner) Luckham, whose father was one of the early settlers in Salt Lake county in that state, where he was successfully engaged in farming to the close of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Beckstead had seven children, Roger A.; Francis; Mary, wife of Harry Herbert; Eugene; Robert; Roy H.; William L. The three youngest sons carry on the farm for their mother, and Roger has a farm near Preston, where he resides, while Francis and Eugene have farms at Glendale, five miles north of Preston, where they are conducting profitable farming and stock industries.

Mr. Beckstead was one of the leading citizens of the community. He was always at the front in public enterprises of value, and was esteemed as a far-seeing and progressive man of enterprise and public spirit. Since his death his widow has managed the business and conducted the farm with the same energy that he displayed and applied to its affairs the excellent judgment, industry and common-sense for which she is noted. With the courage and resourcefulness characteristic of the western woman of the frontier, she has taken hold of the affairs of the estate and pushed forward all its interests to good and profitable results. To the esteem in which she is held in social circles her vigor and success in business have added a high opinion of her worth and capability as a woman of executive faculties.

#### ASA W. BELKNAP.

Whatever tends to promote the well-being of his fellows and the permanent welfare of his community and church are matters of deep interest to Asa W. Belknap, the gentleman whose name heads this review, and his influence and means are freely used in religious causes. He

is a true son of the West, as his whole life has been passed amid its primitive scenes and activities, and none of his inhabitants are more genuinely concerned in its prosperity and high standing. He possesses the energetic, progressive spirit which always brings success, and the patriotism and high sense of religious duty which mark the representative, broad-minded citizen. He was born on March 25, 1860, at Ogden, Utah, a son of Gilbert and Adaline (Knight) Belknap, his father's birth occurring at Port Hope in the province of Ontario, Canada, and coming to the United States when a young man and becoming a resident of Illinois for many years, whence he crossed the plains with an ox team in a body of his fellow Mormons, locating in Ogden, Utah, there following farming principally until 1869, when he made his residence in Hooper, where, at the age of seventy-seven years, his earthly career was closed in 1900.

Gilbert Belknap was a man of more than ordinary ability and executive powers, holding a number of offices as a consistent Democrat, among them being those of selectman, assessor and collector, prosecuting attorney and sheriff. He was held in high regard in the Mormon church for his deeply religious character and mental powers, and held with great ability the distinguished position of bishop of Hoper ward. His parents were Roselle and Jane (Richmond) Belknap, and his wife, whom he married in Kirtland, Ohio, was a native of the state of New York. She accompanied her husband to Utah, where she is now passing the evening of her eminently useful life at Hooper, Utah, having more than rounded out the allotted three score and ten years of life. She was a daughter of Vincent and Martha (McBride) Knight, her father dying at Nauvoo, Ill., and her mother coming to Utah, being the mother of thirteen children, and making her permanent home at Hooper, Utah, where she died.

Mr. Belknap, after a thoroughly practical education at the public schools and parental homestead of his parents, identified himself with his father's operations until he attained the age of twenty-six years, then, becoming a farmer on his own account, he continued to follow this employment with satisfactory results until 1888, when he removed his home to Fremont county, here becoming a pioneer settler of Salem, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres, which year by year he has seen develop, as the logical result of his indefatigable energy and unremitting labor, into a substantial and valuable farm, suitably improved, with proper irrigation, having a convenient residence and suitable outbuildings to satisfy the demands of the exacting departments of agricultural life of which this is the animated headquarters.

Mr. Belknap has given great attention and much thought to the problem of irrigation, and the success of the system operating in this section is largely due to his untiring efforts, and he has held the office of president of the Salem Union Canal Co. nearly all of the time since its organization. In political relations he is aligned with the Democratic party, in which he thoroughly believes. On November 3, 1896, he was selected justice of the peace, and he was re-elected in 1898, but his private interests demand so much of his time that he leaves the seeking of office entirely to others. In his church his activity is much in evidence, and he has held the place of alternate member of the high council for a term of years with conceded ability, and in 1891 he was chosen second counsellor to Bishop Harris, from which he was released in 1900 and chosen to his present position, being held in high esteem by his religious associates.

On April 21, 1886, Miss Mary Read, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Thomas and

Jane (Rawley) Read, early pioneers of Mason county, Utah, became the wife of Mr. Belknap and to this union have come a bright, intelligent family of children, named respectively as follows: Augustus R., Charles W., Thomas G., deceased, George, Earl, John, deceased, Joseph F., Ezra L. and Elmer D.

#### WILLIAM A. BELL.

A quiet, diligent, hardworking citizen of Rexburg, Idaho, where he is conducting one of the leading blacksmith shops of Fremont county, William A. Bell, the subject of this biographical mention, was born on April 7, 1860, at Lehi, Utah, a son of William M. and Martha K. (Benson) Bell, the father being a native of the state of Ohio, who, early in life embracing the doctrines of the new revelation to Joseph Smith, cast in his lot with the people of Zion, crossing the plains to Utah in 1852, the mother having her birth in the intelligent little kingdom of Denmark, and crossing the plains in 1855 to Utah, where she met and married the father, who was then a carpenter of Lehi, where the family home was thereafter maintained for many years. The mother's death occurred at Newton, Cache county, Utah, about 1879, after which sad event the father, in 1884, removed to Rexburg, where he now resides.

It was in 1876 that William A. Bell started to work for himself, coming direct from Lehi to the Cache Valley of Utah in 1869, where he was there associated in carpentry with his father for three years, thence making his home in Beaver Canyon, Idaho, for several years, being engaged in milling operations. Then he came to the upper valley of the Snake River of Idaho, arriving at Rexburg in 1883, as one of the veritable pioneer class. Here he was employed in various occupations until 1888, and early in 1889 he established blacksmithing operations in Rexburg and he has there conducted

the business from that time until the present writing, having a large and representative patronage of well-pleased citizens, being prospered in his diligent industry, in connection with his own labor employing two assistants in blacksmithing and wagon work. Although of so retiring a nature that he does not affiliate with any political or religious sect or organization, and will not suffer his name to be placed in candidacy for any political office, Mr. Bell is a generous contributor to all things tending to advance the prosperity of the community or welfare of the people and has a large circle of sterling friends.

The children of Mr. Bell by his marriage, on December 25, 1889, to Miss Harriet A. Rowberry, a daughter of Thomas and Harriet (Hall) Rowberry, natives of England, are as follows: Harriet A., born on December 1, 1891; William V., born on February 7, 1895; Alfred, born on November 4, 1896; Orville M., born on May 30, 1899; Sibyl L., born on October 7, 1901.

#### GEORGE T. BENSON.

For nearly twenty years a resident of Oneida county, and during all but ten of them being the bishop of the Whitney ward in the Church of Latter Day Saints, George T. Benson, of Whitney, Idaho, has been a large and important contributor to the growth and development of the county; and although his church work has had precedence over everything else, he has shown himself to be also a progressive man in business and a leader of thought in public affairs. His parents were Ezra T. and Adeline B. (Andrus) Benson, natives of Connecticut, who were converted to the Mormon faith soon after 1840 in their native state, whence they soon afterward emigrated separately to Nauvoo, Ill., where they were married not long after their arrival.

Making their home at Nauvoo until the spring of 1846, they then joined the first company of their faith to make the long and trying trip across the plains to the new home of the church on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. While on this trip they halted at Garden Grove, Iowa, and there, on May 1, 1846, their son, George T. Benson, was born. From that place the father proceeded to the new country and was one of the first 128 men who arrived at and occupied the site of the permanent Zion of the church, then the dream of the faithful, now the established result of their labors and the magnificent center of its power. The mother came over "the plains across" with a later train and with her infant in her arms reached her destination in October.

Taking up land for a home, they engaged in farming, and later the father built grist and sawmills in the Tooele Valley, nor far from the prospective city of Salt Lake, which he operated for a number of years, always, however, making his home in the city. From the time of his conversion to Mormonism he has been active and zealous in its work. He was ordained an apostle in 1848 at Winter Quarters, and was long one of the principal men of the organization in Utah. In 1860 he moved to Logan, being one of the first settlers at that place, and was called to preside over the Cache Valley church organizations as an apostle. From that time he has devoted the greater part of his life to church work, but he has also had business interests, and owned and farmed land at Logan.

In partnership with H. Thatcher, he built the first gristmill in the Cache Valley, and, under the firm name of Thatcher & Benson, he aided in conducting it vigorously and profitably for a number of years, being connected with the enterprise at the time of his death on September 1, 1869. His widow survived him for thirty years, passing away on April 20, 1899, and their remains are buried at Logan.

Their son, George T. Benson, attended school at Salt Lake in his boyhood and early youth, and, after removing with his parents to Logan at the age of sixteen, he there finished his education with such facilities as were attainable. He then worked with his father on the farm until his marriage in 1867, when he began farming for himself near Logan, expecting to always make that place his home. But, in July, 1884, he was called to be counsellor to Bishop Parkinson of the Preston ward, and at once removed to that town, where he bought land two and one-half miles east of the town and again engaged in farming. Here he has since made his home. He continued to serve Bishop Parkinson as counsellor until 1889, when Whitney ward was set apart. He was then made counsellor to Bishop Chadwick of that ward, and when Bishop Chadwick retired in 1893 Mr. Benson was ordained as his successor.

He is still in the active discharge of his duties as bishop of this ward, and under his management the affairs of the church in this territory have been thriving and prosperous. He is well fitted by nature and attainments for his position, and is beloved by every person in the ward, which is three miles square and contains a population of sixty-two families and 350 persons. On December 20, 1867, Mr. Benson married with Miss Louisa Ballif, a native of Switzerland, the daughter of Serge L. and Elise (Lecoultre) Ballif, of the same nativity as herself. The marriage was solemnized at Salt Lake City.

Mrs. Benson's parents became converts to the Mormon faith in their native land and came to America in 1854, making their way by the usual route and means to Utah and settling at Salt Lake, where they remained until 1860. They then removed to Logan, being among the first settlers at that place, where the mother died on May 13, 1872, and the father continued to

be engaged in farming operations until his death on April 20, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Benson have had thirteen children, Louisa; Ezra T., who died on August 28, 1871, aged three weeks; Elise; George T.; Serge B.; Adeline and Florence (twins); William K., who died on February 28, 1882, aged three weeks; Frank T.; Marie, who died on March 6, 1891, aged four years and seven months; Carmen; Jenny; and Kathinka.

#### CHARLES H. BERETT.

The sturdy and industrious English citizens that are thickly scattered in the West and Northwest have proved to be the best possible material in its civilization, and decidedly important factors in furthering the substantial development and improvement of the country. Strongly appreciative of practical values, and possessed of that sterling honesty so characteristic of Great Britain, there is a justifiable pride in tracing one's lineage to such a region, and Mr. Charles H. Berett has not failed to display the strongest and best traits of English character in the land of his adoption, while he is essentially American in his progressive methods, and loyal to our institutions. He is not only a representative Englishman of the better class, but he is also prominently entitled to the designation of an American pioneer, since he has been connected with the primitive period of life in many points of the far West, his career at all times and in all places being one of consecutive application and of unquestionable integrity.

Mr. Berett was born at Stepleashton, Wiltshire, England, on December 25, 1837, a son of Robert and Sarah (Griffin) Berett, coming as a child of twelve years with his parents to Salt Lake City, his boyish enthusiasm heartily enjoying and his memory retaining the novel sights and experiences met with on the way.

At that time the plains were a stamping ground of thousands of buffalo, the vast herds stretching as far as the eye could reach. Robert Berett was orphaned at the early age of seven years, when his father fell out of a tree while gathering apples and was killed, consequently very little of the ancestral history has been preserved. It was the desire of his parents to have the unrestricted enjoyment of the privileges of the Mormon church, and this led to their emigration, and their subsequent settlement as farmers in Utah, where the father died in 1872, at North Ogden, at the age of seventy-seven years, at that time holding the position of high priest in his church. The mother was not spared to reach the ultimate of her desires, as she died on the road to Utah, and was buried on the banks of the Missouri River, a little above the city of St. Joseph. Of her ten children, Mr. Berett is the sixth in order of birth, and five of them are now living. Being deprived of a mother's care at an early age, Mr. Berett was thrown upon his own responsibilities at an age when many are receiving the care and attention so needful for the perfect development of the child at that period of life. He was not more than fifteen years old when he pushed out into the wilds of the Indian country, and from that time was the master of his own life, and the creator of his own fortunes. He was pre-eminently a pioneer of this section of Idaho, as he came hither in the fall of 1852, passing his first winter at Salmon River, the next winter at Ft. Bridger, Wyo., while the two next winters were passed in Spokane, Wash. At that time there was little to indicate the degree of civilized prosperity which was possible in this section, and which is now shown in many lively settlements, numerous cultivated farms, and the vast herds of horses, cattle and sheep that are running on its ranches. Subsequently to his Spokane residence Mr. Berett was at the

Dalles, on Columbia River in Oregon, thence proceeding to Walla Walla, Wash., previously, however, serving as a volunteer soldier against the hostile Indians under Captain Higgins in the war which had its scene of operation at that locality. In 1862 he returned to Utah, making his home at North Ogden for a few years, then becoming one of the earliest pioneers of the Bear Lake section of Idaho, where he remained for two years. The attractions of North Ogden, however, again drew him thither, and there he engaged in farming operations which were uninterruptedly conducted for a period of thirty years, prosperity attending his operations, and he enjoying a high degree of confidence in the community. In 1890 Mr. Berett came to Bingham county, Idaho, where he purchased one of the most desirable ranches on Willow Creek, it being situated eight miles northeast of Idaho Falls and containing 320 acres of most desirable land, and from that time to the present he has devoted himself to the development of his property, having, however, sold all but the eighty acres on which he now makes his home. His improvements are of a solid character, consisting of a fine brick residence of modern style, structure and equipments, together with suitable barns, corrals, etc., necessary to the proper carrying on of his specialties in husbandry, one of the most prominent of which is dairying. He takes great pride in his herd of cows, and the butter from his dairy has an enviable reputation. His herd of horses is extensive and of fine quality, while in horticulture his labors have resulted in the production of a beautiful orchard, which, although not yet fully developed, promises to be one of the notable ones of the country. A man of intelligence, of original ideas and marked acumen, he takes great interest in public affairs of a local nature, and heartily indorses the principles and policies of the Republican party.

On Christmas day, 1862, occurred the wedding ceremonies uniting Mr. Berett with Miss Melissa Titus, a daughter of John and Abigail (Campbell) Titus, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania; the death of the mother, however, occurred in 1899 at Willow Creek, Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Berett are the parents of one child, Ida A., now Mrs. William Poll. Whatever Mr. Berett has acquired is the result of his own thrift, energy and business capacity, while in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people he has been one of the first to assist in promoting any good enterprise, and in consequence of this disposition and his genial manner, together with his general worth and usefulness, he is a man highly esteemed. Mr. Berett in the Indian wars served under Governor Stevens, the first governor of Oregon. At one time Mr. Berett, in company with five others with a pack train on the emigrant road east of Boise, at the point where the road strikes the Boise River, came upon an emigrant train of three wagons and found three men of the emigrants killed, only a boy and man being left. Ten miles farther down the river they discovered another train of six wagons. All of the emigrant party were killed except two boys between nine and fourteen years of age. All of these survivors with one boy, who came to the party seven days later, were brought to civilization and restored to their friends by Mr. Berett's party. Mr. Berett acted as both doctor and nurse. This trip occurred before his going to Spokane. One boy came in seven days later and the subject acted as doctor for him.

#### JAMES A. BERRY.

A type of manhood in which the best qualities of American citizenship are exemplified, industry, probity, integrity and faithful discharge of every duty, civil or ecclesiastical, being among the number, James A. Berry, of near

Rexburg, Idaho, well maintains a popular position in the society of his locality and is one of the reliable and useful citizens of the county. He was born on August 6, 1854, at Bristol, England, a son of James B. and Julia (Allen) Berry, natives of England, where the father served an apprenticeship of seven years at basketmaking, thereafter for two years being the foreman and manager of the factory. His death occurred at Bristol, England, on Christmas day, 1870, at the early age of thirty-eight years. The mother brought her family to Utah in 1872, and is now residing at Salt Lake City, for her unostentatious religious character having the warm friendship of a large number of friends.

James A. Berry commenced life for himself at the age of sixteen years a strong, vigorous young man, by engaging in construction work on the Utah Northern Railroad, after five years becoming the foreman of a construction gang, and his discriminating and capable methods were such that he held this difficult position for fifteen years in Utah. In 1883, being desirous of a freer life and a change of vocation, he came to the Snake River Valley and took up a home-stead of 160 acres of land in the near neighborhood of the Rexburg townsite, which he cleared, developed, irrigated and put into the highly improved condition in which it is seen today, selling thirty acres of it in 1887 to George Bearns, his brother-in-law, on the remainder carrying on diversified farming and also stockraising to some extent, prosperity having accompanied his exertions.

A forceful factor in the bringing of water to the arid soil through the means of irrigating canals, he was one of the number who built the first canal, is a stockholder and has been a director in the Teton Island Irrigation Canal Co., being for the last two years its secretary and treasurer. In the Mormon church, of which from early life he has been a consistent mem-

ber, he has held the presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association of Island ward from the establishment of the ward, and is also a member of the Eighty-fourth Quorum of Seventies.

Mr. Berry is an unswerving Republican and has been a delegate to every county convention of his party since Fremont county was organized; he held the office of justice of the peace from 1882 to 1886 and for the past eight years he has held a commission as a notary public, and has received a third commission from Governor Morrison.

Mr. Berry has been twice married, first on June 12, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth G. Doul, who died on November 15, 1880, the mother of these children: James T. died on March 19, 1878, aged one year; Albert C., also deceased; Elizabeth J., born May 15, 1879. On October 26, 1882, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Berry wedded Miss Jane Christie, a native of London, England, who accompanied her parents to Ogden, Utah, in 1873, the father being a traveling dealer in drygoods and conducting this trade until shortly before his death, which occurred at Ogden, in 1884, at the age of sixty years, the mother now residing at Ogden, having attained sixty-two years of always diligent and useful life. The children of this second marriage of Mr. Berry are: Arthur F., born April 20, 1884; May B., born May 18, 1886; Charles C., born May 11, 1888; Rosalind, born July 20, 1891; Earl C., born February 26, 1899.

#### ELIJAH BINGHAM.

While personally a most unostentatious citizen, Mr. Elijah Bingham is well known in many sections of the far West as a man of advanced thought, clear foresight and resolute and tenacious purpose, and also as possessing the highest sagacity, ingenuity and firmness in overcoming obstacles in the way of his enter-

prises, and he is noted for having held his own, single-handed, in undertaking where weaker men would have failed. It is well recognized that his successes have not come from luck or chance, but have been the direct results of his own ability, integrity and unceasing perseverance. This representative ranchman of the vicinity of Blackfoot, Bingham county, Idaho, is a son of the West, native to its soil, since he was born at Ogden, Utah, on January 2, 1862, a son of Willard and Jeannette (Gates) Bingham, natives of Vermont, but of original Dutch descent, their early ancestors making their homes for many generations in the ancient Fatherland.

In 1836 his parents became interested in and converts to the Mormon religion, being numbered among the very early adherents to that faith, and they were connected with its various movements and suffered from its persecution, migrating from Kirtland, Ohio, to Missouri and Nauvoo, Ill., from the latter city joining in the exodus after the death of the lamented prophet, and, in one of the first companies, crossing the plains with ox teams to the new lands of the Great Salt Lake country, there locating at what later became the thriving city of Ogden. Here the father engaged in lumbering operations until 1849, when he joined the heroic band that settled California, placed American civilization in that new country and enriched themselves by taking out the gold which the beds of its streams contained in almost fabulous quantities.

His industry for the three years he there remained brought him a rich reward, and he returned to his home at Ogden, thereafter becoming a prospector in the mountains of Utah, where he located mines in Bingham Canyon, that yet retains his name, which he operated for twelve years. He then engaged in sawmilling in Wyoming near the Utah line, after sixteen years of this useful life retiring to his ranch at

Wilson, Utah, where he has since passed his life in quiet rest, having attained to the age of seventy-six years. The mother of the subject of this review, after faithfully and loyally aiding her husband in his active career, departed this life at the age of sixty-four years in August, 1900, at Wilson, her remains being interred in the cemetery at Ogden.

Until he was twenty-two years old Elijah Bingham remained as a member of the parental household, being diligently employed in the various duties connected therewith. By his marriage on January 17, 1884, with Miss Jennie Wilson, of Wilson, Utah, whose paternal grandfather, Dunbar Wilson, was the first settler of the place and whose name it commemorates, he formed a home association of great value, which has proved during its many successive years to be a most felicitous union. She was born at Ogden, Utah, on April 18, 1865, and was one of the extremely popular young ladies of the section of her birth. For twelve years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bingham made their home in Wilson as successful agriculturalists, then purchased their present estate at Blackfoot, Idaho, where they have since resided, secure in the esteem and confidence of their numerous friends, quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way and being prospered in their labors.

They are valued members of the Mormon church, in which religious body Mr. Bingham is a teacher and one of the Seventies. Affiliating with the Democratic party in politics, he does his full duty as a private in the ranks of this political organization, but has no desire to hold any public office or position. The following children have come to their home: Jennie Bertha, born November 18, 1884; Elijah, born February 12, 1887, died when one month old; Lewis Raynold, born June 5, 1888; Mabel Ivy, born September 8, 1890; Elverette, born February 13, 1893; Eva Catherine, born April 7,

1895; Vernon T., born August 14, 1897; Joseph, born August 10, 1899, died in infancy; Lawrence Leland, born May 28, 1901.

#### HON. ALBERT H. BLACK.

One of the loyal citizens and sterling Republicans of the city of Pocatello, Bannock county, Idaho, is Abler H. Black, the subject of this review, who has long been recognized as an important factor in the successes of the party and has ever exerted his utmost energies to achieve its triumph, as he is an earnest believer in its principles. Mr. Black, who is one of the prominent and progressive business men of the city of Pocatello and one of the proprietors of Black's Grocery Co., whose well-arranged and extensive place of business is located at Nos. 146 and 148 North Arthur avenue, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on May 1, 1854, being a son of Arthur G. and Syrena (Pennington) Black, also natives of Ohio, where his father was born and reared, being a son of Isaac Black, a native of Pennsylvania. He was descended from that indomitable Scotch-Irish element that so long maintained a successful position in defense of their liberties in the northern part of the Emerald Isle.

Mr. Black was one of a family of six children and accompanied his parents to Illinois in 1864 when he was ten years of age, and there he was educated. At the age of about sixty years the father died, in Kansas, in 1879, the mother long surviving him and also dying in Kansas in 1897, at the age of seventy-six years. Mr. Black received his preliminary educational discipline in the winter country schools, being employed on the farm during the summer, later, however, supplementing the education there acquired by six months' diligent attendance at the McDonough normal school, of Macomb, Ill., and thereafter engaged in

agricultural pursuits in Illinois until 1875, when he made his home with a farmer in Lynn county, Ore., there residing until 1881, then entering the service of the Mitchell-Lewis Mercantile Co., with which he was connected in most pleasant relationship for twelve years. In 1894 he established himself as a merchant at Myrtle Point, and was engaged in the general trade at that place, being greatly prospered in his undertakings and considered one of the leading commercial men of that section of the state. He then sold out his interests in Oregon and identified himself as a citizen and business man with the thriving young town of Pocatello, Idaho. Here he engaged in merchandising, ranking high among the leading commercial men of the county. Mr. Black is greatly interested in public affairs from the standpoint of the Republican party, and, while a resident of Oregon served on the city council of Myrtle Point for five years, and for four years was an honored chairman of the city council. In 1900 he was nominated and elected a member of the Legislature of the state of Oregon from Coos county.

Fraternally Mr. Black is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the Maccabees, having held various offices and positions of trust and responsibility in connection with each of these organizations.

The first marriage of Mr. Black occurred on August 12, 1875, in Macomb, Ill., when he was united in matrimony with Miss Eliza J. Morrison, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Hyman and Catharine (Stump) Morrison, and by this union there were six children: Addie, now the wife of S. S. White, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Tillamook, Oregon; Arthur J., James A., and Elmer H. (all associated with their father in

business in Pocatello), George and Edith Grace. Mrs. Black died on May 21, 1891, and was buried in the Multinonah cemetery at Portland, Oregon. On November 4, 1896, Mr. Black married Miss Rose Maguire, of Macomb, Ill., a daughter of Edward and Ellen (Harris) Maguire, her maternal grandfather being a native of Kentucky; she died on November 5, 1900, and was buried at Macomb, Ill. The third marriage of Mr. Black occurred on July 1, 1892, when Mrs. Bessie (Bryan) Porter, the widow of Doctor Porter, of Boston, Mass., and a daughter of Doctor Bryan, of Nashville, Tenn., became his wife. Mr. Black is a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management have brought to the enterprise with which he has been and is connected a high degree of success. He possesses progressive methods, diligence and sound judgment, and his prosperity is well deserved. He is thoroughly American in thought and feeling, and does all in his power to promote the interests of the city, county and state where he has made his permanent home.

#### EDWARD BODILY.

All climes and tongues, all countries and peoples seemingly have been laid under tribute to assist the marvelous growth and vigor of the Mormon church, whose missionaries are sent to the utmost parts of the earth with its message of gospel truth and salvation. And it was in far-away South Africa that this message reached Robert and Jane (Pittam) Bodily, natives of Northamptonshire, England, where the father was an industrious and prosperous stone-mason, following his chosen vocation in his native land until 1846. At that time he emigrated, going to Cape Colony in South Africa, and, locating between Port Elizabeth and Grahamstown, kept an inn and

also worked at blacksmithing and wagonmaking. His family was among the early English settlers in that portion of the colony, and they remained there fourteen years, their inn being a well-known and popular hostelry.

In 1857 they were converted to the Mormon faith, and three years later they determined to emigrate to the United States and there make their home near the central seat of the church. At this time their son, Edward, was nine years old, having been born at their South African home on December 12, 1851. After an uneventful voyage they landed at Boston in the spring of 1860, and at once pursued their journey to Utah, crossing the plains and arriving at the Mormon capital on October 6, 1860. They remained at Salt Lake City until the following June, then moved to Kaysville, Utah, where the father purchased land and settled down to farming, remaining there engaged in that peaceful vocation until his death on April 15, 1893, and there the mother still makes her home.

On the farm which the parents carved out of the wilderness their son, Edward Bodily, reached manhood, receiving from the schools of the vicinity a limited education. He assisted his father on the farm until the spring of 1874, and in April of that year came to the northern part of the Cache Valley and filed on the ranch which he now owns and farms, four miles south of Preston, in Fairview precinct. He determined to make this his permanent home, and in 1875 went to Kaysville to marry, on his return bringing his bride to his new residence in a country, as yet, almost uninhabited by the adventurous white man, although his two brothers, William and James, had preceded him in its occupancy.

The hardships and dangers of the frontier were full upon them, the land was wild and unproductive, seasons were unfavorable to their

early efforts, houses and other buildings had to be erected under great difficulties, and all their operations were menaced with interruptions by hostile savages. It was often doubtful if they would be able to remain, but by untiring energy and vigorous application they at length reached a condition of comparative comfort and since then the progress and development of the region has been steady. Whatever the land has become as a civilized and productive country is due to the indomitable perseverance and almost incredible endurance of these hardy pioneers, and all of its works of convenience and improvement were originated and in the main constructed by them.

Mr. Bodily was one of the most active and efficient of these energetic people, and is entitled to the cordial praise he has always received of later years for his share in the work. He was occupied in farming until 1896, when he started in the sheep industry, which he is still conducting with increased profit and continually expanding magnitude. He has been constant and unyielding in devotion to the interests of his church, serving it in every possible way and inspiring others to do the same. As counsellor to Bishop Pratt, since 1888, he has been prominent and influential in its government and work, and all branches of the organization in this part of the county have felt the effect of his presence. In all the relations of life Mr. Bodily has borne himself in an upright and manly manner, and has won the universal respect of the community by the excellence of his public services and his private character.

On January 25, 1875, at Salt Lake City, Mr. Bodily married with Miss Matilda Roberts, a native of Utah, and a daughter of Levi and Harriet A. (Effort) Roberts. They became Mormons in England, their native country, and came to the United States early in the forties, joining the great body of the church

at Nauvoo, Ill., where the father was one of the guards of the Prophet Joseph Smith in the troublous times of that period, and in 1846 he was one of the Mormon battalion that crossed the plains to the farther West in search of a suitable location for the new Zion it was designed to build. From this expedition he returned to Council Bluffs, where he had left his family, and conducted them to Utah, lived at Salt Lake for a short time, then went to Kaysville, where they were among the first settlers, and there the father devoted his energies to farming, both parents remaining there until death, the father passing away on January 22, 1894, and the mother on December 16, 1895.

Mr. and Mrs. Bodily have had thirteen children: Henry J., Effie (deceased), Edwin, Levi, Robert (deceased), Christopher, Harriet M., Robenia V., Wilfred, Emma (deceased), Delbert T. (deceased) and Myrl L. The oldest son, Henry J., is married and has a farm near Fairview, and the second, Edwin, is now on a mission to the Middle States.

#### THOMAS H. BOYCE.

One of the substantial, but quiet and unostentatious citizens of Fremont county, this state, is Mr. Thomas H. Boyce, of Lewisville, who is not only a successful practical farmer, a persistent worker, unyielding in his earnest endeavors, but also a representative and effective worker in the religious field of the Church of Latter Day Saints, wherein his labors have been greatly blessed by the Lord. He was born on July 19, 1859, at South Cottonwood, Utah, a son of William and Phoebe (Spears) Boyce, natives of the state of Michigan, who crossed the plains to Utah in 1851 with one of the ox-train companies of the period, settling at South Cottonwood, where they passed many years of quiet agricultural life, evincing by their

daily lives the sincerity of their religious professions. The father died in 1887, while the mother is still residing at the old home, carrying her eighty-two years of life lightly and contentedly.

Thomas H. Boyce has been a farmer from boyhood, and whatever of special adaptation for any profession may come from a natural love and taste for it will accrue to him, for it is a life in which he finds health and pleasure as well as prosperity. Coming to Lewisville in 1883 with one of the early companies of settlers, no one has here found greater enjoyment in the strenuous life of hardship, continuous labor, and well-directed mental exertion required to supplant the original desert condition of the land by a productive husbandry, developing, as he has, an attractive home and estate, and at the same time keeping pace with the progress of the world through timely perusal of the best literature.

A Mormon from birth, his heart and mind have ever been attuned to the voice of the Word, and he has most worthily held in consecutive order the ecclesiastical offices of deacon, elder, priest and high priest, holding the latter at the time of this writing. Further than this, he has given his time and service to the church in mission work, having passed two years, from 1891 to 1893, in England, in this duty, and on November 20, 1902, he was called to Beaver City, Utah, on a mission for the Y. M. M. I. Co. On May 25, 1886, at Lewisville, Idaho, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Boyce and Miss Clarissa E. Selck, born on September 18, 1869, as a daughter of William W. and Anna C. (Sorenson) Selck, natives of Denmark, but who were married at Provo, Utah, thereafter making their home at Camas, Utah, until 1884, when they removed to Lewisville, where they are now living, the father being fifty-nine years of age and the mother fifty-seven. This marriage has proved

a most congenial and fortunate union, Mrs. Boyce ably co-operating with her husband in all of his labors and duties, being the counselor and also the president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Society and a teacher in the Sunday school.

The family circle of Mr. and Mrs. Boyce has been enlarged by the following children: William H., born October 27, 1887; George F., born December 13, 1889; Eliza C., born April 29, 1892; Ivy I., born July 30, 1894, died March 2, 1896; Clarence L., born July 12, 1896; Earnest L., born October 23, 1898, died January 28, 1899; Irving, born March 11, 1900, died June 13, 1902; Reed S., born April 18, 1902.

#### DAVID BRECKENRIDGE.

No student of American history, however cursory may have been his studies, but has become familiar with the name of Breckenridge, which has been borne by some of the brightest minds of the United States. Notably in Kentucky has it both by its virtues and by its follies been most conspicuously connected with the life of the people. The name originated during one of those fierce religious wars so prevalent in Scotland a few centuries ago, when a number of the Clan MacLean, who were escaping from a disastrous defeat of the Protestant army, encompassed their safety by concealing themselves under a fine growth of the shrub bracken, which grew plentifully on the ancient stone bridges of the mountain regions, thereafter taking as their name Brackenbridge, which in some families of their descendants later was converted into the present name. The name took root on American soil soon after the establishment of the Virginia colony, with which it was identified from that date, members of the family being also numbered among the associates of Daniel Boone and

Calloway in the early settlement of Kentucky, where the family has attained perhaps its highest development, producing among its distinguished sons one vice-president of the United States and numerous eminent statesmen and orators.

David Breckenridge, of this review, was born at Springfield, Ill., on December 28, 1850, a son of Preston and Lucy (Rubb) Breckenridge, the father being a native of Kentucky, where he was born on August 5, 1807, near Paris, Bourbon county. He became a pioneer settler of central Illinois and his death occurred at Springfield on July 24, 1881, long surviving his wife, who died in 1854. Their son, David, was but four years old at the time of his mother's death, and at the age of eighteen years he left Illinois to seek his fortune in the lands of the West, visiting in turn Nebraska, where he was located for two years, Texas, where he was engaged in cattle operations, being also the efficient marshall of Brownwood, Brown county, thereafter passing a year in New Mexico, after which he was engaged in prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Leadville, Colo., coming to Idaho in 1881 and locating in the Teton Basin, when there were only four families there located. Taking note of the plentitude of game and fur-bearing animals in this primitive land, he here profitably engaged for some years in trapping, and then became one of the earliest pioneers of the basin in the stockraising industry. He had excellent opportunities to locate a homestead and became the proprietor of 280 acres of centrally located and valuable land, lying less than two miles northeast of Haden postoffice.

From the first Mr. Breckenridge has been prospered in his business operations, and has maintained the family reputation of ably holding official stations of trust and responsibility, showing great ability in his administration of

the responsible office of county commissioner of Bingham county during the first year of the statehood of Idaho, and being recognized as one of the leading stockmen of this section of the state who has deservedly won a high place in the esteem of the people by his inflexible integrity, his business qualifications and his many estimable qualities of head and heart. Politically he is a loyal Republican and fraternally a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership at Brownwood, Tex.

On December 6, 1893, Mr. Breckenridge was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Keyes, a native of Utah and a daughter of Robert and Margaret (McFadden) Keyes, who came from Scotland to Utah in 1851, the father there long conducting carpentry and working at the wheelwright's trade, and dying at Beaver City, Utah, in 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years, surviving his wife, who died in 1888 at the age of fifty-four. She was a native of Ireland, a daughter of Patrick and Margaret McFadden. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge are Lucy (deceased), Preston K., Davida W. and Robert C.

#### BISHOP AARON F. BRACKEN.

The functions of the historian have never brought him into more agreeable relations than in narrating the marvelous achievements, the heroic endurance, the unceasing faith and the pronounced and wonderful results that attended the planting and continued growth of the Mormon church in the Great West, and in noting and recording the useful lives and activities of those powerful spirits who still maintain its integrity and interests in this fair land of unbounded promise. Standing among this number in this section of the state of Idaho, where his capabilities as a man of business are fully demonstrated in his operations as a successful merchant and the popular postmaster at

Freedom, Bannock county, Bishop A. F. Bracken is one to whom the historian most willingly gives a place in this memorial volume dedicated to the men who by their progressive energy are rapidly developing the dormant possibilities of this portion of the state, by their strength and multiform potentialities adding to the weal of the commonwealth and the vigor of its institutions.

A native son of the West, who has been from his birth connected with the enlightened and beneficent activities of his church, Bishop Bracken was born on January 12, 1869, in Tooele county, Utah, a son of Aaron and Elizabeth (Lee) Bracken, the father, when but a lad, coming to Utah with his parents, who emigrated from their native land to seek in a distant and forbidding country the free enjoyment of their religious faith. In Utah he manifested great interest in agriculture and to a certain extent in horticulture, financial prosperity following his intelligent and industrious efforts, and holding the office of elder in the church, and being called to the higher life in 1875 at the age of twenty-four years. The mother was born in Nauvoo, Ill., on November 19, 1848, during the Mormon occupancy, being a daughter of Isaac and Julia Ann (Chapman) Lee, as a child accompanying her parents to Utah in the early fifties. Their later years were passed in Bear Lake county, Idaho, of which they were among the earlier settlers.

From his earliest days Bishop Bracken manifested great energy and intelligence, and he was especially active in the acquisition of knowledge, being also unintermitting in his industrious aid to his parents in their pioneer labors in Bear Lake county, of which he became a resident at the age of seven years. After dutifully discharging his filial duties until he had attained mature years, he engaged in ranching operations for himself, and, in May, 1886, he located in Star Valley for two years.

Thence removing to the Lower Valley, he there continued in the same vocation, first settling at Bannock, Idaho, thereafter residing in Bingham county for one year, then going to Uinta county, Wyo., where he made his home at Thayne until 1900, for the latter portion of his residence being connected with the store of Mr. Arthur Robert, where he rapidly acquired the practical knowledge of those principles of finance that underlie successful merchandising operations.

In April, 1900, he came to his present location, establishing here a solid center of trade, by displaying a well-selected stock of general merchandise, and here he is building up a fine patronage by his honorable methods, personal integrity and winning popularity, being considered one of the representative men of his section of the state. On the establishment of the postoffice of Freedom, which the subject of this review was a leading factor in securing, he was commissioned its postmaster, and is still in the incumbency of that office. His religious nature and fervent zeal have rendered his association with the church one of the most valuable character, and he is now holding the office of bishop of Freedom ward, to which position he was set apart on July 15, 1900, by Apostle A. O. Woodruff, performing the duties of this high office with great acceptability and to the manifest advantage of his church, while in 1896 and 1897 he filled with highly successful results a mission in the Southern states.

Bishop Bracken married, on October 30, 1889, with Miss Amelia Hansen, a native of Utah, who was born on March 30, 1867, at Big Cottonwood, a daughter of Ole and Julia T. (Johnston) Hansen, the mother now receiving the tender care of her daughter at her home at Freedom, while the father closed his eyes in death on February 7, 1889, at St. Charles, Idaho. The five children which give an atmos-

phere of pleasant cheer to the home of Bishop Bracken are named Aaron F., George A., Heber R., Morley and Milo. Life is passing pleasantly to the genial bishop in most prosperous business relations, and he is surrounded by a family and a circle of highly appreciated friends, and, performing the offices of his clerical position to the advancement of the spiritual condition of his parishioners, he is recognized as a decided factor in the various circles of life making up the aggregate of an intelligent and prosperous community, while in the Republican political party, to which he gives support, he has a conceded influence.

#### JOHN A. CUTHBERT.

The traveler for the first time passing through the well-irrigated and fertile country surrounding Sayer, Idaho, will have his attention particularly attracted to the estate of John A. Cuthbert, the progressive methods of the father and sons, who are here jointly conducting husbandry in several of its departments, clearly demonstrating to the most casual observer that they are in full possession and knowledge of the basic and underlying principles of successful agriculture, and that they have the sagacity and skill to rightly apply it. As a consequence they are prospered in their undertakings and are considered to be among the up-to-date representative farmers of the entire valley.

John A. Cuthbert, son of Edward and Susan (McKee) Cuthbert, was born in the state of Iowa on February 15, 1847, his parents then being on their long journey from their native land of Scotland to Utah. The travel was continued westward from Iowa in one of the Mormon ox-train companies of 1848, but the lad was soon orphaned by the loss of his mother in the same year. At Salt Lake City the father engaged in blacksmithing,

which became his lifework, as he continued its prosecution until his death, at fifty years of age, in 1868.

Mr. Cuthbert of this review had some years of attendance at the Salt Lake City schools, but was early at work at various industries, freighting, herding, ranching, etc., until in 1883 he found his way to the Snake River Valley of Idaho, and at once located a homestead, which comprised his present productive estate, and which is still his residence. Its changed condition from a sagebrush wilderness testifies in a marked degree the value of intelligent and thoughtful application of the practical rules of agriculture, which every farmer knows but so few apply to the needs of their business. In the first years of their residence here Mr. Cuthbert and his sons gave time and attention to the construction of the Great Feeder and the Parks & Lewisville Canals, in both of which they are stockholders. Never a politician or demagogue, but a quiet observer of national as well as local affairs, Mr. Cuthbert has ever supported the Democratic party, its principles and policies appealing to him as the best adapted to the people's good. By his first marriage, consummated on January 11, 1869, with Miss Georgiana Thompson, Mr. Cuthbert had three sons: John A., George C., and Edward W., who died at three years of age. His second marriage, with Miss Emma Blair, occurred on December 25, 1877. She was born on September 30, 1855, accompanying her parents, Edward W. and Jane (Fenwick) Blair, from England in 1860 to Salt Lake City, where her father, who had led a seafaring life for many years, found employment in building and putting up the cranes to raise the massive blocks of rock used in the construction of the Mormon temple, and here he received injuries in a fall from the building which resulted in his death, at sixty-two years of age. The children of the

second marriage are, Eleanor J. died on March 23, 1898, at twenty years of age; Edward B., born July 8, 1870; Joseph B., born September 26, 1877; Thomas B., born June 22, 1895; Clarence B., born February 25, 1898. The unity and harmony of the entire family is shown in the fact that all of the surviving children are living with their parents.

JOHN A. CUTHBERT, JR., was born on September 24, 1869, at Salt Lake City, and from childhood he has remained with his father, being associated with him in all of the business and financial enterprises and plans in which he has been interested. On December 13, 1893, he married with Miss Sylvia Kite, a daughter of William and Phoebe (Cummings) Kite, of Utah, by whom he has two winsome children, John W., born on May 2, 1894, and Arthur, born September 6, 1896. In 1899 Mr. Cuthbert was elected justice of the peace for Sayer and served creditably for one term; he also served one term as a school trustee and one-half of a second term, then tendering his resignation. The entire family stands high in the esteem of their numerous friends.

#### JAMES G. BROWNING.

The Browning family has for many centuries been prominent in England, especially in industrial and agricultural circles, branches of the family, however, standing prominent in professional and literary life, one of the most celebrated being the famous poet, Robert Browning, and for over half a century the American branch of the English family has been doing pioneer work in Utah, exemplifying by its correct life and its industrious application to various fields of human endeavor the same valuable elements of manly character which have been so long characteristic of its British ancestors.

James G. Browning, the eldest son and

child of James G. and Ann (Wood) Browning (his second wife), was born at Ogden, Utah, on November 3, 1862, the father being a native of Tennessee and the mother of English parentage and birth. In 1852 they came to Utah, crossing the plains, as did so many others in those early years of Mormon immigration into Utah, with ox teams, the mother walking the greater portion of the long and wearisome way, settling at Ogden in the same year, thus becoming pioneers of Weber county, with which he was identified and where he resided as a most valuable member of the community until his death on November 20, 1878. The family thereafter remained at Ogden until 1884, when they removed to La Belle, Idaho, where they have since maintained their residence, being intelligent, industrious and public spirited, and taken prominent position in social, society and church circles. There were five children in the family, as follows: James G., George A., Edmond, Jonathan, and Lewis W., who died in his second year.

As the eldest of the children, upon the father's death the oversight and care of the widowed mother and her family devolved upon Mr. Browning of this memoir, and loyally did he perform the implied duties, laboring earnestly, unselfishly and thoughtfully for the benefit of one and all, until some of the younger brothers attained manhood and his marriage with Miss Amanda V. Elmer occurred, on April 26, 1883. In 1885 Mr. Browning used his homestead right on 160 acres of land at La Belle, Idaho, which has since been his home, and on which, after bestowing much time and care in its improvements, he "proved up" in 1889, thus securing a full title.

Going back a little, we will state that Mr. Browning at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Ogden Junction, the pioneer newspaper of

Ogden, in which office and that of its successor, the Ogden Herald, he fully learned the "art and mystery" of the printer's craft. From 1885 to 1889 he was employed at his trade in Idaho Falls, but only for a portion of each year, as his residence on his homestead had to be maintained, and from 1889 until 1891 he was an employe of the W. W. Browning & Co.'s job printing office at Ogden, from whence he returned to his Fremont county home, working at various times since in the printing offices at Rexburg and Idaho Falls.

His industry has developed a well-watered, fertile and attractive farm, on which he has about two acres of orchard trees in full bearing, and he is looked upon as one of the representative men of the community, in the Republican political party laboring heartily for its enunciated principles and the duly nominated candidates, while in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints he has ably filled responsible trusts, having held the offices of a deacon, an elder, and high priest, and he was set apart second counsellor in 1898, and in 1904 as first counsellor to Bishop John G. Morgan, and is holding the last office at the present writing.

Mrs. Browning was born on July 5, 1864, at Ogden, Utah, a daughter of William and Mary A. (Gean) Elmer, the father having his birth at Norwich, Vermont, and joining the Mormon church in 1835, subsequently removing to Quincy, Ill., and taking part in the troubrous times antecedent to and following the tragic death of the Prophet Joseph Smith, and afterwards residing at Kanesville, now Council Bluffs, Iowa, for seven years and then crossing the plains as a member of one of the ox-train companies in 1852, arriving at Salt Lake City in October, there marrying Miss Mary Ann Gean and making the family home at Bingham Fort, where he assisted in the construction of the fort and followed farming and carpentry until driven from the

place to southern Utah in 1860. Then, after residing one year at Pason, he made the family home at Ogden, where he ever after resided, dying, a highly respected citizen, on December 14, 1894, at the age of seventy-four years, the mother also dying at Ogden on April 17, 1903, having accomplished seventy years of an industrious and beneficial existence and being the mother of four children, of whom Mrs. Browning is the third in the order of birth.

Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Browning, namely: Vilate, at Ogden on April 16, 1884; James G., at Ogden on November 10, 1885; Mabel, at LaBelle on March 31, 1888; Elmer G., at Ogden on December 16, 1890, died in infancy; Lulu, at La Belle on June 29, 1892; Earl, on September 24, 1897, died March 25, 1898; Earnest L., on November 22, 1899; Raymond E., on May 21, 1902.

#### JESSE R. S. BUDGE.

Among the prominent younger members of the bar of the state of Idaho, who by their talents, ability and manifestations of superior legal attainments, are rapidly forging to the front in the knowledge and esteem of the people, must be mentioned the subject of this review, Jesse R. S. Budge, the very efficient prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county, who is discharging the duties of that office in a manner that is eminently satisfactory, not only to the members of his political party, but also to the people throughout the entire county. He was born in Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, on September 14, 1878, being the son of Hon. William and Julia (Stratford) Budge.

The father, Hon. William Budge, was born at Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on May 1, 1828, while the mother received her birth on September 20, 1839, at Moldon, County Essex, England. The father joined the Church of

Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints on December 31, 1848, and from 1851 until 1860 labored as a missionary of that faith in Scotland, England, Switzerland and Germany, then came to America and was a resident of Utah until 1870, when he made a permanent home in Bear Lake county, Idaho. Since coming to Idaho he has filled church missions for thirty months as president of the church in Europe, having his headquarters in Liverpool, England. A pronounced Republican in politics, he has for three terms served the people of Bear Lake county in the state Senate, being regarded by "non-Mormons" as the most prominent and influential Mormon in Idaho. For further details of his life the reader may consult his personal memoir appearing elsewhere in this work.

Jesse R. S. Budge irregularly attended the public schools of Paris and also a church school, the Bear Lake Stake Academy, until 1894. During these years of childhood, however, his experiences and habits were much the same as any farmer's or rancher's son, for his father, whose time was largely occupied by his religious duties, owned extensive tracts of land and from 100 to 250 head of cattle, and it fell to the lot of Jesse early to be one of the number to care for the cattle and to aid in putting up the hay for their winter sustenance in the proper season for such work. His slight early opportunities of school attendance were very beneficially supplemented by his mother, who persuaded him to pass at least one hour each day, as nearly as possible, in the reading of such attainable good books as pleased his fancy, and through the formation of this habit or inclination attained added strength with each advancing year of his life.

In 1894 the desire for more education had taken such a hold of his being that he arranged to attend the Brigham Young College, at Logan, Utah, where he remained in diligent attendance and study for three years, paying at-

tention to a complete acquisition of the knowledge of the common branches of education, but particularly devoting himself to the mastery of general and political history. In 1897 he became a student of the Law Department of the University of Michigan, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1900. Thus amply reinforced and equipped to enter into the actual practice of law, Mr. Budge began to look around for a suitable place wherein to establish himself as an attorney, and, in August, 1900, opened an office at Logan, Utah. In January, 1901, conditions appearing more favorable for the rapid acquisition of clients in his old home county, Bear Lake, he removed thither and established his home and law office at Montpelier, where business soon began to come to him in a satisfactory measure.

A gentleman of marked individuality, positive and decided in regard to all of his convictions, social, professional or religious, Mr. Budge throws himself with great energy into the accomplishment of all objects with which he is allied, and it is easy to see that, being a Republican in his political views, he should use his strongest personal endeavors to bring about the success of his principles and policies. Nor was it strange, either, that in view of the rapid progress he was making in his profession, that he was nominated by his party's county convention in 1902 as its candidate for prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county, receiving very complimentary election to that office in November of that year, and he is now in its incumbency. The duties of prosecuting attorney demand a residence at the county-seat, and, in January, 1903, Mr. Budge removed to Paris, where he is now residing. He is progressing finely in his legal business, acquiring steadily a valuable clientele of representative citizens, while he is recognized as being one of the most brilliant prosecuting attorneys with whose services the county has ever been favored.

Mr. Budge is not a member of any "secret," political or social society, but has been from his birth a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in which he has rendered valuable and highly effective service in its Sunday school and musical organizations, and also as a stake officer. He is persistent in his attempts to accomplish his purposes, but he has been a wise and law-abiding citizen, from his natural trend of thought, venerating the established institutions of his country and reverencing his parents, toward whom he has ever manifested a loving and filial loyalty. He is a great lover of music, and while a student at Ann Arbor, by way of recreation, took a special two-years course in voice culture with a degree of success that has proved very gratifying to both himself and his large circle of friends. On May 27, 1903, at Salt Lake City, Utah, Mr. Budge and Miss Grace Hoff, of Montpelier, Idaho, were joined in holy matrimony. She is a daughter of Charles and Celestia A. (Bacon) Hoff, her parents being among the old citizens of Bear Lake county and Montpelier, where they now reside, highly respected and esteemed.

#### LYSANDER BROWN.

In Bancroft's History of Utah it is said "As early as 1841 the country around where the city of Ogden was laid out was held as a Spanish grant by Miles M. Goodyear, who built a fort, consisting of a stockade and a few log houses, near the confluence of the Weber and Ogden rivers. On the 6th of June, 1848, James Brown of the Battalion, coming from California with \$5,000, mostly in gold dust, purchased the tract from Goodyear. The tract is described as commencing at the mouth of Weber Canyon, following the base of the mountains north of the hot springs, thence westward to the Great Salt Lake, along the

southern shore of the lake to a point opposite Weber Canyon, and thence to the place of beginning. Colonel Brown was soon dispatched on mission work to the Eastern states and his name appears no more in connection with Ogden or its development; however, in August, 1850, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Orson Hyde and others laid out the city of Ogden."

Col. James Brown was a grandfather of the Lysander Brown of this review, who was born at Ogden, on February 13, 1857, a son of Alexander and Amanda (McMurtry) Brown, natives of North Carolina, who came to Utah in 1847, later having an interest in the Spanish grant spoken of above, and they are still residing at Ogden, the father being seventy-eight years old and the mother seventy.

Lysander Brown commenced his business career at thirteen years of age by carrying water for one year in the charcoal camp at Bingham Canyon, then drove a "bull team" for a definite period of time and thereafter "rode the range" until 1899, coming to the Snake River Valley of Idaho in 1888 and purchasing a herd of cattle and conducting stock operations here until he sold out and engaged in the saloon business at Lorenzo, which he sold three years later, on December 22, 1902.

The first marriage of Mr. Brown was with Miss Anna Rice, on July 3, 1877, her parents being William and Ann (Rose) Rice, and their children are William L., born on December 22, 1878, and Grace, born on October 10, 1880. The second marriage was with Miss Rachel Rice, a younger sister of his first wife, on July 16, 1886, and of this union have been born two children, James A., born on March 12, 1889, and Lewis E., born on January 17, 1892.

In all that relates to the substantial improvement and the material interests of the community of his residence, Mr. Brown is an

earnest coadjutor, and in social life a strong friend and boon companion, having a large following of personal friends, being in political relations independent of either of the leading parties.

#### PRESTO BURRELL.

The life stories of the hardy pioneers whose courage, industry and common-sense have transformed this great western country from savage wilderness to systematic productiveness is ever an interesting theme. The gentleman whose name heads this review was a pioneer of Idaho in 1863 and among the earliest to uplift the banner of civilization in that portion where he established his home, and he has been closely identified with its growth and development from that time to the present, and none has contributed more to the upbuilding of the institutions of the state, for among the very earliest of the pioneers who have seen the wilderness change by civilization into a great and prosperous state with thousands of happy homes, but yet affording opportunities for thousands more to possess homes and add to its population, its wealth and their own prosperity, was Presto Burrell, who was born of a race of pioneers.

His parents, David and Achsah (Faulkner) Burrell, were natives of New York, and members of a band of pioneers who in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century made claim and occupancy on the fertile lands of Illinois, their family home being there located in 1818 and the father passing long years as an industrious millwright and farmer.

Mr. Burrell was born in White county, Illinois, on September 5, 1829, and his educational advantages at school were very limited, he, however, acquiring a competent knowledge and valuable education in the hard and thorough school of experience, whose lessons

bring quickness of perception, readiness of action and knowledge of men and their elements of character. Attaining his manhood in Illinois, he there passed the time quietly engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1854, when he came west to Gold Canyon, then Oregon Territory, now the state of Nevada, thence in 1855 removing to California, there being identified with the mining of gold until 1861, when at the call of his country he enlisted in the Union army under Colonel P. Edward Connor in Company H, Third California Infantry, on September 26, 1861, at Mokelumne Hill, Calif. From Mokelumne the company was sent to the camp of instruction at Stockton, Calif., where they camped until winter set in, then the command went to Benicia, Calif., where they remained until the following May, when they went back to Stockton, where the company remained until July 12, 1862, when it started for Salt Lake City, arriving there on October 12th, of the same year. From there it went directly to the bench where Fort Douglas now stands and established that post. Mr. Burrell was on guard duty that day and posted the first sentinel at that place. From Fort Douglas, in 1863, the company proceeded to Soda Springs, Idaho, as an escort to protect the Morrisites. Here he was engaged in connection with his regiment in the erection of Fort Connor, and after an efficient and soldier-like career, at the termination of the time of his enlistment he was honorably discharged at Salt Lake City in October, 1864.

Mr. Burrell then returned to Soda Springs, from there later removing to Wyoming, where for a number of years he was employed at Salt Springs; thereafter, in 1870, coming to the location where he now resides and locating on lands which had recently been surveyed, later filing claim on a homestead, and here he now owns 320 acres of land having all the elements of fertility that is possible to the rich virgin

soil, and here he has been engaged in the development of his property and in the various departments connected with husbandry. His care, skill and attention has brought into existence one of the finest orchards of the entire state and his excellent herds of horses, cattle and sheep find ample feed on the wide range which he controls, while his crops bountifully recompense the industry, care and attention which their proprietor bestows upon them.

Mr. Burrell has ever been noted for his prominent interest and action in public affairs of a local nature and of every character. He is a stockholder in the Snake River Valley Irrigation Canal Co., while he was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Oneida county, Idaho. In the early times his experiences were numerous and interesting, for the country was filled with wild beasts and hostile Indians, but his great courage, prudence, shrewdness, and knowledge of the country were of inestimable value to him and he has become noted throughout a large acquaintance-ship as one of the best types of the early men of this section of the Rocky Mountains.

At Blackfoot, Idaho, in 1880, Mr. Burrell was united in marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth Robb, a native of Canada, and their four children are, Achsah J., Prescott, Margaret and Bernice. Mr. Burrell is an old and highly respected citizen, not only of his county, but of this entire section of the state; and although his life has been full of busy activity, he is still as eager in business and as interested in public affairs as in his younger days.

Among all of the many pleasant experiences that have so often come to him along the pathway of an eminently useful life, none occupies a higher place in his memory than the notable Fourth day of July, 1862, in Stockton, when the patriotic citizens of that beautiful city gave a magnificent dinner to the members of his company, as an ovation to cheer them

before they departed for Salt Lake City. To this day he never thinks of California but the memory of that repast comes like a benediction and the eloquent address made on that occasion by that gifted orator, Rev. Starr King, is brought forcibly to his mind, whose sterling presentations of the duties of patriotic citizens and soldiers fully harmonize with Mr. Burrell's life and activities.

#### ROBERT LEE BYBEE.

Commanding uniform confidence and esteem, there is no man in Bingham county who occupies a more enviable position in industrial, social and political circles than Robert L. Bybee, not alone on account of the exceptional success which he has achieved, but for the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, so that on this score his marked success in connection with industrial, political and mercantile enterprises of wide scope and importance may be taken as a natural sequel; but above these are the integrity of character and fidelity of purpose which have gained for him the respect of all with whom he has come in contact during the long years of his residence in Idaho, of which he may be justly designated as a pioneer.

Senator Bybee descends from early Colonial ancestors who were residents in Virginia at and before the stirring phases of the Revolutionary war, with which they were prominently connected in both civil and military affairs; his own birth, however, occurred in Clay county, Indiana, on May 4, 1838, being a son of Byram and Betsy (Lane) Bybee, the father being a native of Barren county, Ky., where he attained manhood, married and had children. In 1847 he joined the Mormon church and removed to Missouri, whence,

in 1851, he crossed the plains to Utah, settling in Weber county, where he died in 1864.

John Bybee, who was a native of Virginia, emigrated to Kentucky in his early manhood, while his grandfather, Buford Bybee, ever resided in Virginia. The mother of Senator Bybee was a native of Tennessee, although her marriage to Mr. Bybee occurred in Kentucky. She accompanied her husband on the long, wearisome journey across the plains to Utah, where she died at Smithfield, on May 7, 1867, at the age of sixty-six years. Of her thirteen children, nine attained maturity. She was the daughter of David Lane, who was a native of Tennessee. Senator Bybee has but slight recollection of the state of his birth, for at the age of five years he accompanied the family to Kentucky and from there he removed to Illinois, later, to Missouri, and in 1851 he accompanied his parents to Utah; the country at that early pioneer period being extremely sparsely settled, the first company of Mormons locating on the shores of Salt Lake in 1847, only four years before the arrival of his father's family.

It was an unprepossessing and unpromising country that presented itself to the Bybee family when they located on Weber River, seven miles distant from the site of the present prosperous city of Ogden. The country was wild and the land covered with bunch grass, the only forest trees being the willows that bordered the streams. The rich grass however furnished nutritious food for the cattle, and stockraising and primitive farming were the occupations of these early settlers. Such were the conditions of life on the paternal ranch where Senator Bybee was diligently employed until his marriage to Jane Miller on March 19, 1857.

Making Utah the scene of his individual efforts, Mr. Bybee there continued to abide until 1883, when he moved to Idaho; previous

to this event, however, his second marriage occurred to Harriet Raymond, and incidentally we will remark that at the time of Senator Bybee's first marriage the mail from Salt Lake to Independence, Mo., was furnished by pack horses that made monthly trips, and Senator Bybee at that time made the trip, starting for the East in April and returning in August, the journey occupying forty days, owing to the accumulated snow on the mountains, but the return was made in only twenty days.

In 1858, Senator Bybee was a member of a company of 150 men which went from Ogden, Utah, to the vicinity of Salmon City, in Lemhi county, Idaho, to bring back to Utah a number of families of Mormon settlers, who had been attacked by Indians and many of their number killed. They broke up the settlement and brought the survivors to Utah, and at that time there was not a house in the entire Snake River valley except the government station of Fort Hall, which was located near the present site of Pocatello; and the first wagon that went down the Port Neuf canyon was part of this expedition. In 1861 Senator Bybee made the first trip made to Carson City, Nevada, with an ox team, his lading being eggs and salt, following the trail made by the Forty-niners on their route to California, and during his stay in Carson City the first overland coach left that place for the East.

In 1883 Senator Bybee made his residence in Idaho, locating his home at Menan, remaining there four years, taking up new land and being engaged in ranching; at the termination of that period removing to Leorin, his present home, where he has a finely located ranch of 640 acres, improved, irrigated, and furnished with a spacious residence of modern design and structure, suitable outbuildings, barns, corrals, etc., for his extensive agricultural operations, which consist of the raising

of grain, alfalfa, horses, cattle and sheep of superior breeds, and he also is paying special attention to the raising of fruit.

In politics Senator Bybee has ever been a stalwart advocate of Democracy, and an active worker in the cause of his party, being considered by the people an upright man of sterling character, whose aim in life is to do well and thoroughly whatever his conscience indicates is right. In the advocacy of measures in the interest of the people, he has been ever earnest and persistent, and is always found arrayed in the support of all legislation serving the legitimate interests of the citizens. His services have not lacked popular recognition, as he was nominated and elected on the Fusion ticket in 1890 to represent his district in the state senate. He is a man of strong individuality, taking an intelligent interest in the questions and interests of the day, fortifying his convictions by careful study and investigation, at all times willing and able to give a reason for his belief and action in clear, concise and effective language. His religious faith is that of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

The first wife of Senator Bybee died on June 27, 1870, at the age of twenty-nine years, she being the mother of five children, Robert L., deceased, Francis M., James A., Mary A. and Elizabeth. The second marriage has resulted in fourteen children, whose names in order of birth are as follows: William, deceased, David, Harriet, Clarinda, Alonzo, deceased, Rhoda, Walter, Minnie, Jesse M., deceased, Ida, Stanley, Leslie, Venla, deceased, and Harold.

We can in no better manner conclude this sketch than to use the words of another: "Senator Bybee has never utilized his political capacity for dress parade only. Everyone knows where to find Robert Lee Bybee." He is a man of superior presence, kindly yet dignified and courteous to all. Socially, financially

and morally, he stands high among the people of the state and enjoys the esteem and friendship of a wide circle of business and personal associates and acquaintances.

#### MAJOR A. F. CALDWELL.

The debt of gratitude which our country owes to her brave sons who fought heroically on many a dreadful field of battle on Southern soil in the great Civil war, who suffered the untold hardships and privations of a soldier's life, and who bore sickness, woes and neglect in camp and hospital unflinchingly and uncomplainingly, is a debt which cannot ever be fully repaid, and we turn with feelings of pride to trace the record of Major A. F. Caldwell, now the efficient incumbent of the important office of United States Indian agent of the Fort Hall Reservation and Agency, and one of the representative citizens of Bannock county, Idaho. In tracing the history of his ancestors we find that the family occupies space in the records of Scotland and of England as connected with honorable deeds of valor and industrial enterprises of great pith and moment. He was born in Warren county, Ill., on January 2, 1846, a son of Thomas J. and Mary A. (Allen) Caldwell, his parents being respectively natives of Ohio and Illinois, the paternal grandfather coming from his native state in 1840, and uniting his fortunes with the illustrious band of the early Illinois pioneers. Major Caldwell received a practical education in the excellent public schools of his native county and was identified with agricultural operations in Illinois until May, 1863, when he enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and followed the eventful fortunes of that historic organization in the Army of the Cumberland, participating in important battles and numerous exciting skirmishes, winning honor and promotion by his gallantry,

and receiving an honorable discharge from service in October, 1864.

He thereafter engaged in farming in Illinois until 1881, which was the date of his advent in Idaho, where he made his home at Oxford until 1887, thence removing to Pocatello, where he was connected with the post-trader's store until 1894, thereafter most capably holding the position of deputy sheriff for four years, and, in 1897, receiving the appointment of postmaster of Pocatello, being the highly popular incumbent of that office until February, 1899, when he tendered his resignation to accept the appointment of United States agent at the Fort Hall Indian Agency, which responsible position he has since held uninterruptedly, having the record of being a very efficient and capable officer, a noticeable progress in the civilization of the Indians having occurred under his wise and judicious administration.

In public affairs Major Caldwell has long taken a prominent part as a stanch member of the Republican party, voting for every presidential candidate presented by that organization from his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. Fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, being affiliated with the George A. Custer Post, of Pocatello, and he is also identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In wedded life Major Caldwell has enjoyed most felicitous relations through his marriage, on November 3, 1869, in Illinois, with Miss Clara Gilman, whose American ancestors, like those of her husband, reach back to early Colonial days, the family being then prominent in civil and military life, while in every generation since it has been ably represented in the fields of statesmanship, commercial and industrial endeavors, and in prominent social life. Three children round out and complete the family circle, Fred G., a prominent citizen of Pocatello, Ora A., and Uletta. Accustomed to self-support, self-reliance and

personal independence, the progress Major Caldwell has made, and the preferments with which he has been favored, have been based solely upon his merits and his unquestioned qualifications for the various positions that he has so honorably held, and never in his whole career of business or public life has he been recreant to even the most trivial trust, while his actions have been guided by the ethics of the highest honor, personal integrity and a suave and courteous demeanor, which have given him a high standing among the best people of his county and state, irrespective of political bias or creed. This is the expression of his character given by those people who have known him the longest and the most intimately. It is also eminently proper to say in this connection that the Major is one of the cleanest types of the representative self-made men of today, and fully worthy of the esteem so largely reposed in him. In innumerable ways he has shown that he is a man of true public spirit, successful financial enterprise and progress, and a gentleman in all that the highest conception of the term implies. He is deservedly popular, his friends being found in all classes of the people, while the family stands high in social circles, the home being a center of a most gracious hospitality.

BEN E. CAMPBELL.

Perhaps the struggles toward a financial independence under the discouraging conditions of pioneer existence with no capital to make the way easy, can be no better shown than in briefly tracing the career of Ben E. Campbell, now a well-to-do farmer of the La Belle district of Fremont county, Idaho. With the Scotch perseverance and persistent energy transmitted to him through generation after generation of rugged Scotch Highland ancestors he has steadily and sturdily pressed on until he has attained an actual prosperity, a valuable estate

and is a stockman of importance in the upper valley of the Snake River. He was born at Port Allegany, Pa., on June 9, 1850, son of Daniel and Maria (Cady) Campbell, who were also natives of the same state, their Scotch forefathers coming across the Atlantic at an earlier day in the history of the commonwealth, and the father combined farming with his principal business of lumbering in the heavy pine forests of the Allegheny River section until 1860, when he came west, locating in Iowa City, Iowa, where for three years he engaged in trucking in the city, their finances once being reduced so low that they were forced to develop a new industry, and, borrowing fifty cents, they purchased a bushel of apples which they sold as eating apples in small quantities, from this small beginning obtaining sufficient money to purchase a yoke of oxen and a cow, and in March, 1863, they started for Utah in Captain Brown's ox train company, the subject of this review walking all of the long distance across the plains.

On the way the company was stopped by Indians, but by furnishing them a good meal they went away, giving no further trouble. The family located in Ogden Valley among the earliest settlers, enduring privations which would have discouraged less resolute people, or those unsustained by religious faith, often being frightened by visits of hostile Indians and experiencing much suffering in bringing the necessary food to keep the family from starving in the deep snows of winter, the subject of this sketch on one occasion having both his feet badly frozen while "packing" flour to the home in his bare feet. Patiently the family endured their trials, steadily their industry met its reward, and here they resided until 1890, when they moved to Lewisville, Idaho, where the father died in the spring of 1895, when seventy-two years of age, and the mother is now living with her son, having lived seventy-eight years of very industrious existence.

Ben E. Campbell came to Idaho early in 1886 and located on the island east of La Belle townsite, living there five years, then purchasing a ranch of 153 acres adjoining the townsite of La Belle on the east, where he has since made his home and is prosperously engaged in general farming operations and in the raising of horses and cattle. In the years of 1891, 1892 and 1893 he carried the mail daily over the route between La Belle and Idaho Falls, and, as there were no bridges over the river, he was forced many times to swim his horse across the swollen stream, but during the three years' service he missed but one trip, when his horse absolutely refused to cross the river. On one occasion he stood in the ice-cold water up to his arms to chop away the ice that prevented his team from crossing, and many such experiences now come to his memory. The first year of his residence at La Belle he hauled all of his flour from the Cache Valley of Utah, and, in fact, much of the time of the second and third year the family lived on bread made from the flour of frozen wheat and on deer meat. Mr. Campbell has ever been active in the public improvements and developments of the country, has done his part in the creation of irrigating canals and ditches, and is a consistent member of the Mormon church, being ordained a deacon two years after his arrival in Utah, while he was later at North Ogden ordained a priest under Bishop Maycox.

It was a congenial, and for Mr. Campbell a fortunate, marriage which he consummated on April 14, 1873, with Miss Amelia Cady, a daughter of Oliver and Phoebe Ann (Campbell) Cady, of Portage Creek, McKean county, Pa., where she was born on August 28, 1857. Her mother dying when she was but six months old she was reared by her aunt, Miranda Campbell. Her father still resides at Portage, McKean county, Pa., at eighty-two years of age. Mrs. Campbell is ever at the call of the people in case of sickness and is recognized

as the best nurse in the region. Fourteen children have been born of this union, namely: Daniel, on September 28, 1873; Maria, on October 27, 1874; Phoebe Ann died in infancy; Patience, on June 11, 1877; Sylvia, on September 11, 1881; Ada A., born April 23, 1883, died aged four years; Ethen, on July 23, 1885; Adolph, on February 11, 1890; Alvina, on June 4, 1894; Alphonso, born May 4, 1896, died of typhoid fever at four years of age.

#### LUTHER MARTIN CAPPS.

One of the prosperous and leading representative ranchmen of Bingham county, Idaho, is the gentleman whose name heads this review, whose extensive and highly productive ranch of over 1,250 acres is located in the vicinity of Blackfoot, where he is extensively engaged in stock operations of great scope and importance, running fine herds of valuable breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, and being one of the leading agriculturists of this section of the state.

Mr. Capps was born on January 12, 1863, in the state of Alabama, being the son of Martin V. and Sara E. (Box) Capps, natives of Georgia, where the father was born, in the southern part of the state, in 1799, becoming an early settler of Henry county, Alabama, in 1855, there conducting successful plantation operations and standing high in public affairs, attaining influence in political, fraternal and other circles of society, as a Democrat being elected to various offices, and for a number of terms as a member of the legislature, while he has been prominent also in the Masonic fraternity. He has been for the last several years the efficient president of the First National Bank of Abbeville, where he still maintains his residence. His wife, born in 1887, died in Abbeville in 1901, leaving eight children: Daniel W., Luther M., John A., William J., Borealis, Cordelia, James W. and Addie.

Luther M. Capps received his early educational discipline in the Abbeville, Alabama, schools, thereafter continuing his studies in the East Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, being duly graduated therefrom after diligent study during the full college course of four years' time. In 1886 he received an appointment to a position in the Indian department of the United States government, and, in pursuance of the duties connected therewith, he came to Fort Hall, Idaho, where he remained in the superintendency of the industrial and agricultural departments of the Indian schools for three years, in the meantime purchasing 170 acres of land, the nucleus of his present magnificent estate, to which he has added until he now owns an extended area of over 1,250 acres of land, which is in a very satisfactory state of improvement, much of the land under the energetic and capable supervision of Mr. Capps being developed from a sagebrush wilderness. The marks of his taste, capability and clear understanding of the proper measures to treat the conditions connected with successful agriculture and stockraising in this section of the great West, are visible in every part of his large estate, demonstrating his thorough knowledge and practical ability, while his capabilities in the various lines of agriculture have been recognized by the United States government. He has been the very capable Idaho correspondent of the United States agricultural department for several years.

An unswerving Democrat in politics, Mr. Capps is prominent in the councils of his party and was nominated and elected as its candidate for one term in the state Legislature in 1896. He also belongs to the fraternal society of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has given much thought and attention to the subject of irrigation and through his broad understanding of this subject he has transformed the original desert wilderness of his estate into pro-

ductive areas, being also the superintendent of a large irrigation company for a definite term of years.

On March 20, 1891, Mr. Capps married Miss Elizabeth Mackie, a lady of Scotch extraction and a daughter of Robert and Mary E. (Conner) Mackie, who were natives of Scotland, herself being born in Minnesota. For her ancestral history see sketch of Robert Mackie elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Capps' family consists of five children: Luther V., Robert O., Mary L., and Alice E. and Edgar, twins.

#### CLAUDE M. CARLYLE.

Every person of intelligence, industry and capability who has located anywhere in the stockraising section of southeastern Idaho, and especially in the rapidly growing and prosperous settlements of Bingham and Fremont counties, has not failed to receive bountiful results for labor expended in any of the departments of the chief industries of this section, so noted for farming and stockraising. Mr. C. M. Carlyle is no exception to the rule, and from his earliest labors he has been prospered, and stands today one of the representative men of Bingham county, having a valuable estate of 160 acres, being successful in his agricultural efforts, and enjoying the esteem of his associates, well meriting the success which has come to him as the result of his industry, his Durham cattle being fine specimens of the breed.

Mr. Carlyle was born on October 6, 1868, at Blackburn, Mo., a son of Alexander and Almira Carlyle, his parents being natives of Kentucky, he attaining his majority in his native state, and the father crossing the plains with a freighting outfit from Nebraska City to Utah in 1870, where he was prosperously engaged in freighting operations extending northwardly from Utah into Idaho, Wyoming and Montana.

His death occurred at an advanced age in Utah. The mother came to Utah from Kentucky with her parents when she was four years of age. She was the mother of three children, one of whom, Mrs. B. Small, resides in Kansas City. After her death, Claude M. Carlyle returned to the Eastern states and remained until he was seventeen years of age, when he returned to the West, and, having determined to follow agriculture as a pursuit, located upon a homestead of 160 acres, finely situated fifteen miles east of Idaho Falls, where he at once gave his energetic efforts to farming and stockraising, and he is still residing there, owning a fine ranch and being prospered in his undertakings, while he is considered a reputable citizen and a valuable member of society, his friends being numerous and his influence of value.

On June 30, 1891, Mr. Carlyle was united in marriage with Miss Maggie Smith, a native of Montana and daughter of George Smith. They have one child, Alexander. Greatly interested in everything pertaining to the progress and welfare of the community, Mr. Carlyle politically is allied with the Democratic party, with whose principles and policies he is earnestly in sympathy, supporting its candidates by vote and personal influence in every successive campaign.

#### CARL J. CANNON.

When a young man leaves his native land to begin a new life in a foreign country, where the language and customs are entirely different, he requires to be possessed of unusual courage and perseverance, and in many cases he becomes discouraged and returns to his mother country. Such, however, was not the case with Carl J. Cannon, a well-known business man of Pocatello, Idaho, and a former bishop of the Church of Latter Day Saints, who, persevering in his undertakings, would not allow himself to

become discouraged, only working the harder to obtain mastery of the situation. To such men success surely comes sooner or later, and the generous public ever accords admiration and commendation to them. The birth of Bishop Cannon occurred in the far-off land of Sweden on August 25, 1841, being the son of John A. and Anna C. (Carlson) Cannon, both representatives of families long identified with the national life of Sweden.

Bishop Cannon, the eldest of a family of ten children, received an excellent education in the government schools of his native land and thoroughly qualified himself under the capable instruction of his father in all branches of the tailoring business, in 1870 emigrating to the United States, where until 1874 he diligently pursued his trade in New York City, thence going to Salt Lake City and continuing tailoring operations until 1888, when he established the first tailor shop of Pocatello, Idaho, where he is now located in commodious apartments for business under the Pocatello National Bank. Diligent industry, painstaking care and strictly honest dealings with his patrons have caused his business to steadily grow under his management and they cannot fail to be pleased with the well-selected stock which he carries, and with his uniform courtesy and evident desire to meet their wishes. Bishop Cannon was married in Sweden in July, 1868, with Miss Hulda W. Stopendahl, and from this union has resulted nine children, John, who died at Pocatello at the age of twenty-four years, Hannah, Ellen, Charles, Hulda, Jennie, Joseph, Carrie and August.

Bishop Cannon is a stalwart Republican, unwavering in the support of his party and he has been accorded recognition for his capability for an intelligent discharge of the duties of public office by receiving the nomination of his party for several prominent offices. In church relations he is highly esteemed, and from 1891,

the time of the organization of the Pocatello ward, he with wise discretion and great capability discharged the important duties of the office of bishop until he resigned the office in 1902. Commencing with a very few members, under his sagacious administration the number increased until in 1903 it consists of over 600 members, while a new church edifice of modern design and architecture, costing \$13,000, was planned and placed in construction. Bishop Cannon has shown himself particularly active in supporting all measures for the advancement of the church and the community and is a highly respected citizen, standing as a wise counsellor, sagacious in maintaining and preserving the cordiality and enthusiasm that are the vital factors in the true progress of the community.

#### ANTOINE E. CHRISTENSEN.



Antoine E. Christensen, a well-known farmer and stockman of near Shelley, Idaho, has borne out in his character and career the attributes of sterling manhood, business capacity and good citizenship for which his family have been noted, not only in this country from their advent into American history, but also for generations in the far-off land of Denmark, where for ages it has maintained an honorable part in the life and activities of that proud little kingdom.

Antoine E. Christensen was born on July 24, 1864, at Moroni, Sanpete county, Utah, being a son of Christian A. and Mattie M. Christensen, who bade farewell to friends and home in the land of their nativity and crossed the wild waste of the Atlantic ocean, and the still wider waste of the Great American Desert, that they might reach the land where their religious privileges could be maintained in security, their eminent faith serving both as their incentive and their inspiration on their weary

way. It was in 1855 that they arrived in Utah, where they located in Sanpete county, and in that primitive community they engaged in farming and sheepraising, changing their residence later to Cache Valley, where they now reside, the father being an elder in the Mormon church, as well as the father of eleven children.

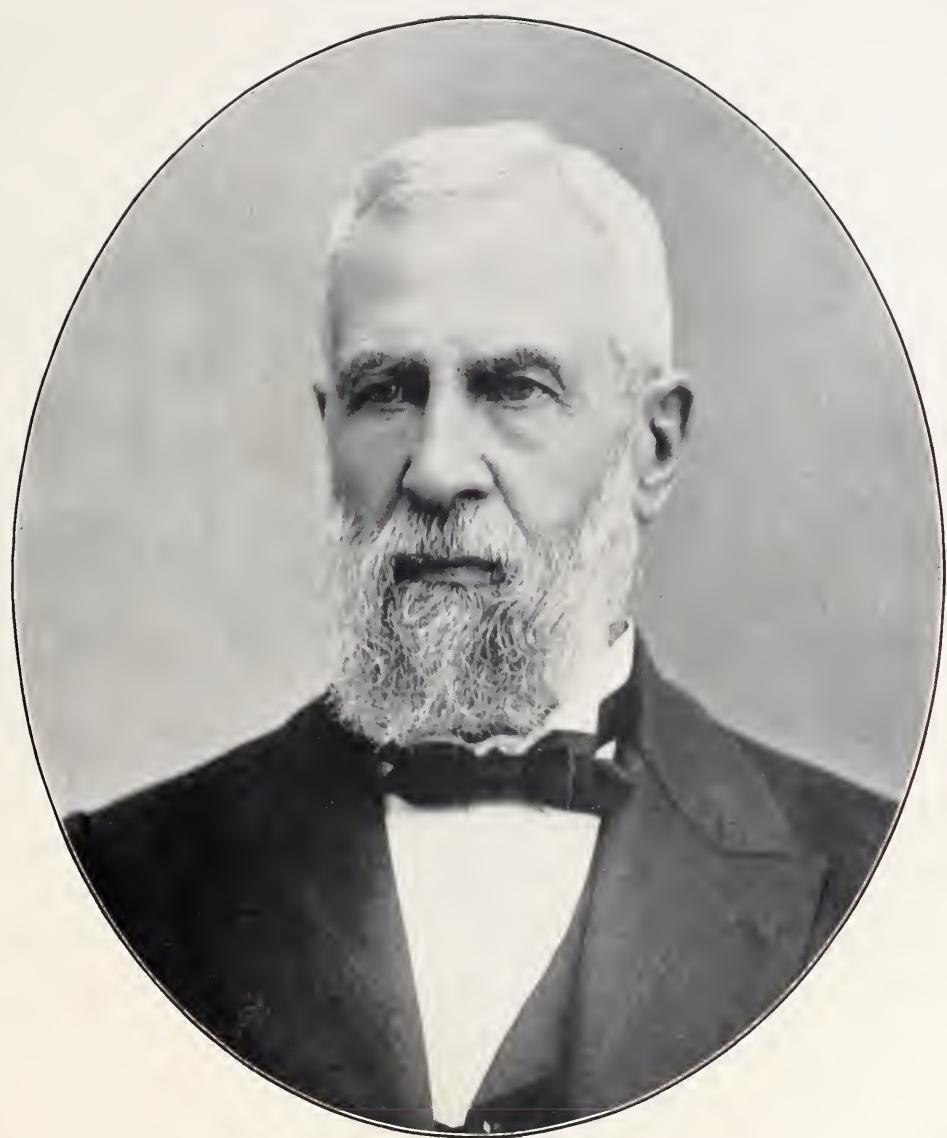
The subject of this review attained manhood in the invigorating atmosphere and amid the industrious labors incident to the busy home of his parents, as a dutiful son giving loyal service to his father's operations until he had attained the age of twenty-one years, when he passed one year employed in the sheep business and then for six years conducted general merchandising at Fountain Green, in Utah. In December, 1891, he came to Bingham county, Idaho, and commenced his long career of useful activities in this section by filing on a homestead of 160 acres of land, which he now owns, and to which he has added until he has a homestead of 185 acres, which, by his diligent industry, has been brought into sub serviency to the creative powers of civilization, and is giving abundant returns to the labor which Mr. Christensen has bestowed upon it, being also the center of his stockraising operations, in which he is running at the present time seventeen head of cattle.

His improvements have been conducted with wise care and discriminating purpose, everything being well adapted to the conditions of life here existing. In all social, political and business operations of the community, Mr. Christensen is ever ready to lend his influence and assistance, and heartily supports any worthy enterprise which will advance the industrial and material prosperity of the county, being highly esteemed, and possessing great influence in the community, not only as a citizen, but as a consistent member of the Mormon church, of which he is one of the Seventies.

In Logan, Utah, on April 11, 1888, Mr. Christensen was married with Miss Anna Christine Jensen, a native of Sanpete county, Utah, and a daughter of Andrew and Karen M. (Sorensen) Jensen, both of whom are natives of Denmark. Mr. and Mrs. Christensen have had eight children, namely: Erastus M., Ethel M., deceased, Leo, deceased, Chloe, deceased, Andrew, Christian A., Daisy and Leroy. Politically Mr. Christensen renders stanch allegiance to the Republican party, and is extensively and favorably known throughout the entire community for the interest he manifests in all things tending to build up its moral and religious interests and maintain its high standard among the communities of the county, and he has won the esteem and confidence and cordial regard of his friends and neighbors.

#### PRESIDENT WILLIAM BUDGE.

The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than the life story of a good citizen who has grown old in the service of his people, and has lived to see the fruit of his labors in their prosperity and happiness, and the established success of valued public institutions, to whose creation and development he has essentially contributed. Such a theme is presented in the career of President William Budge, of Paris, Idaho, a territorial and state senator of Bear Lake county, who has been for a long time a leader in the benevolent work of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints in his state and elsewhere. He was born in the town of Lanark, Lanarkshire, Scotland, on May 1, 1828, the son of William and Mary (Scott) Budge, who were also of Scottish birth and ancestry. His father, who was a Highlander, was born in Edinburgh, and his mother was a native of the town of Douglas. Both families were of high social standing and the parents of President



WILLIAM BUDGE.



Budge were zealous members of the Presbyterian church. The father died at the age of sixty-three and the mother at the age of forty-seven. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom President Budge was the second in order of birth.

William Budge was sent to the schools of his vicinity in his native land, but his opportunities for regular attendance were meager, and his acquirements therefrom were very limited. Subsequent extensive reading, reflection, the requirements of the high secular and religious positions which he has been selected to fill, and the resultant contact with the world have supplied the deficiency in a very large measure, and he must now in all truth be called a highly educated gentleman, self-made and self-educated. At the age of twenty he was converted to the faith of the Mormon church, and very soon afterward became a strong advocate of the truth of his belief, doing missionary work of great value in England, Scotland, Germany and Switzerland. For a number of years he was the second counsellor of the president of the church in Europe, and much of his missionary and evangelizing work was accomplished before he was thirty years of age.

In 1860 he brought to the United States a band of devoted followers, numbering about 600 men and women, in a sailing vessel named the William Tapscot, and the voyage was a memorable one in the annals of the church. They reached New York in July, and, being joined there by other converts, all started on the long journey to Salt Lake City. When they reached the terminus of railroad and steamboat travel, at a town called Florence, near Omaha, Neb., they made up a train of seventy-two ox teams, and, with Mr. Budge as captain, pursued their dangerous and trying way across the plains, occupying three months in the trip, losing some of their num-

ber by death on the way, among them being one of the Captain's children. They reached their destination on October 5, 1860, and Mr. Budge located at Farmington, Utah, and gave attention to the development of his material interests, although by no means neglecting his church work.

In the course of a few years he was ordained a bishop of the church and changed his residence to the Cache Valley, where he engaged in farming and for six years was the assessor and tax collector of the county. Later he was sent abroad as president of the church in Europe, and for years filled this high office with signal ability and success. In 1870 he came to Paris, Idaho, as the bishop of the Bear Lake stake, which embraced the territory of Bear Lake county, becoming also the general manager of the affairs of the church in the state, and under his wise and judicious administration during the many prosperous and eventful subsequent years they have greatly flourished. A splendid tabernacle, at a cost of \$48,000, has been built under his supervision at Paris, and the Fielding Academy, an excellent educational institution, has been erected, equipped and started forward on its career of usefulness and benefaction at the same place.

On two occasions the presence and influence of President Budge have been of value to the church at the National capital, whither he went as the representative of his people who were threatened with disfranchisement, and to make an appeal to the Federal authorities in behalf of many who had been illegally prosecuted. He was twice elected to the upper house of the territorial Legislature of Idaho and in 1898 was elected to represent Bear Lake county in the state Senate, and in the bodies of which he was a member his services to his constituents were unremitting and of great value, and he was conspicuous for breadth of

view, readiness in debate and fullness and accuracy of knowledge of affairs.

President Budge has three wives, marrying the last one in 1868, and he is father of the following named children: Julia, wife of C. W. Nibley, of Logan, Utah; Arthur, a prominent farmer and stockman; Annie, a bookkeeper; Rose, wife of J. R. Shepherd, of Paris; Alfred, of Paris, the present judge of the Fifth judicial district of Idaho; Isabel, wife of E. F. Davis, of Paris; Lizzie, wife of William Pendrey, of Paris; Ezra T., a prominent stockman of Bear Lake county; Oliver H., a dentist, residing at Paris; David C., a physician and surgeon, residing at Logan, Utah; Franklin, a dentist; Mary S., wife of H. Smith Wooley, of Boise; Frances J., wife of H. C. Duffin, of Montpelier, Idaho; Edwin S., a farmer, residing at Paris; Thomas, a physician and surgeon, residing at Logan, Utah; Jesse R. S., prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county, Idaho; Clara, a clerk in Paris; Lillian, postmistress at Paris; Effie, Luella, Seth, Wallace, Alta, Scott and Jean, residing at home.

When President Budge came to Bear Lake county it was essentially the frontier, sparsely settled, cold, bleak and barren, offering practically no encouragement for speedy results of value. His life here has been that of a pioneer, and an encourager and counsellor of pioneers, and has been of multiform service in the development and improvement of the country. He has a pleasant home at Paris, and an excellent ranch near by on which he raises cattle and farm products. In all the trials of his people President Budge has faithfully stood by them, by his tact and influence silencing opposition and removing obstacles, and, when no storms were abroad, he has been an inspiration and an incitement to them, a fatherly guide, a help and a quickening impulse.

#### J. W. CHAPMAN.

Back to the Old Dominion must we turn for the ancestry of the subject of this review, where his ancestors, both agnatic and cognatic, were numbered among the early Colonial families of that state, who took a patriotic part in the important events leading up to and developing in the great war of the Revolution, participating as soldiers in that great contest, and later being identified with the various phases of advancing civilization in that prosperous commonwealth. His paternal grandfather was William Chapman, who was a veteran of the war of 1812 but passed most of his life as a pioneer in the states of Virginia, Missouri and Kentucky, marrying in the latter state immediately after the close of that war, his wife being a Miss Anna Knight, a native of Georgia, and both herself and husband lie reposing in their last sleep in Morgan county, Missouri.

His son, also William Chapman, was born in Kentucky in 1819, was there reared, becoming a farmer, soon after his marriage, however, removing to Moniteau county, Mo., where and in Saint Clair county he was prominently connected with agricultural operations until his death. He was among the very first to permanently settle in the wilderness of Moniteau county, removing thither in 1841, his residence in Saint Clair county dating from 1868. He was a man of strong mental qualities, undaunted courage and great force of character, and was long connected with public life in various capacities, in his early manhood holding numerous local offices, and being justice of the peace for a long term of years, while later he was frequently elected on the Democratic ticket to the important office of county judge.

A Southerner by birth and education, his sympathies were strongly with the Confederacy at the breaking out of the Civil war, and he gave most distinguished service in the Confed-

erate army, entering as a recruiting officer of humble rank and at the expiration of his term of service on June 5, 1865, being mustered out as colonel. He was a Baptist in his religious creed and his death occurred in Stoddard county, Mo., in 1901, where he had obtained the venerable age of eighty-two years and one week. His wife was a native of Shelbyville, Ky., where she was born in 1824, a daughter of John S. and Eliza (Guideon) Owens, and being the mother of eleven children, of whom nine are still living, John William Chapman being the eldest of the family. J. S. Owens was of Welsh origin, his immediate ancestors, however, for several generations residing in Pennsylvania, where he was born in Philadelphia. His wife, Eliza, was a native of Indiana, and most of their married life was passed in Kentucky, the above, however, dying in Missouri. Mr. Owens was also a veteran of the war of 1812, and prominently connected with the Baptist church, in which he was ordained as a missionary, but from accidental causes did not perform any missionary work.

John W. Chapman lived with his parents in Missouri until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, First State Guards of Missouri, and served with that organization for about six months in the Confederate service, then engaged in pedagogical labors which he successfully prosecuted in various schools until the spring of 1864, when he came across the plains with a caravan of ox teams to Boise City, Idaho. There he soon engaged in placer mining, which he followed for three years and taught a school in the valley, twenty miles below Boise City during the winter of 1866 and 1867; then he made his headquarters at Helena, Mont., for ten years, removing thence to Butte, where he maintained his home for twenty years, his occupations being various, among them freighting and clerking in Helena, and for ten years of his life in Butte being engaged in the trans-

fer business, thereafter engaging in association with P. A. Largey, president of the State Savings Bank, in the raising of thoroughbred cattle and horses, closing out this business, however, after his partner's tragical death on January 11, 1898.

Mr. Chapman then became identified with staging operations from Divide, Mont., to Gibbonsville, Idaho, having also a store in Butte. In 1899 he came to Bingham county and located on a ranch of 240 acres situated twenty miles northeast of Blackfoot on Wolverine Creek, which was the nucleus of ranching and stockraising operations of wide scope and importance, being considered one of the representative men of Bingham county. A Democrat in politics, he has done loyal service for the principles and policies of that party since he attained the age of eighteen years, and was the chairman of the Democratic convention of Bingham county in 1901.

On August 3, 1877, occurred the marriage of Mr. Chapman with Miss Katie Orr, who was born in Springfield, Mo., on June 8, 1859, the eldest daughter of Hon. Sample Orr, a late resident of Blackfoot, a native of Tennessee and an early settler of this section, her mother in maidenhood being Miss Emeline Donaldson. The Chapman family contains three children: William O., Mary O. and Marshall B. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have long been consistent members of the Christian church, and are noted for their earnest, prominent service in the temperance cause, Mr. Chapman having been identified with temperance work since 1869, when he was made a Good Templar, and becoming a member of the grand lodge of Good Templars in Montana in 1872, in which he has retained his membership therewith. He has served in every office connected with the Good Templars lodge and as grand chief templar and the grand secretary of the grand lodge, being an earnest and consistent

temperance man, and his children are earnest workers in the same line of humanitarian progress.

#### JOSEPH CLAYTON.

The sturdy qualities of the English character which have conquered the world on the sea and colonized it on land, are well exemplified in the character and career of Joseph Clayton, of Preston, Idaho, a native of that country, where he was born on October 5, 1847, not far from the city of Manchester. His parents, George and Jane (Bingham) Clayton, were also English by nativity, and the father was a stone-mason in his native land. Some time in the forties they were converted to Mormonism, and in 1853 the father came to the United States and crossed the plains to Utah with ox teams. He located at Salt Lake City and was there employed at his trade on the temple, helping to build the walls of that renowned structure, which is the wonder and admiration of all who behold it. In 1855 the mother and children joined him in Utah, and in 1856 the family settled on a homestead at Lehi and began a farming industry, although for about a year longer the father continued his mason work on the temple, walking to Salt Lake City every Monday morning and home every Saturday night. The family remained at Lehi and continued to operate the farm until the death of the father in 1865, and, soon after that event, in 1866, the mother and children removed to Franklin, Idaho, where they made their home.

Joseph Clayton received what education it was possible to acquire at Lehi, and, on coming to Franklin at the age of nineteen, he started life for himself, working on farms near the town until the spring of 1876, when he came to the Idaho section of the Cache Valley, in which Preston is located, where there were then only a few settlers who had located there during the preceding years. He took up the

ranch he now owns and occupies, two and one-half miles east of Preston, built a house and settled down to the industry in general farming and raising stock, which he is still conducting with vigor and success. The best and most serviceable years of his life have been passed here, and his best and most productive energies have been devoted to the development and improvement of the section around him, which, although a wilderness waste when he first saw it, is now rejoicing in all the comeliness and fecundity of a high cultivation and abundant with the most valuable products of an advanced civilization.

In October, 1872, Mr. Clayton was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Olson, a native of Norway, the marriage being solemnized at Salt Lake City. They have had ten children, Maria, George, Martha, Myron (deceased), Marinda, Francis, Mahala, Nessie, Orville and Lylah. The mother died in April, 1899, and her remains were laid to rest at Franklin. Mr. Clayton has always taken an active interest in church work, having served as ward teacher ever since he settled in this community. He is highly esteemed as an excellent citizen, an upright and progressive man, being an element in the public life of the community of great breadth of view and public spirit.

#### DAVID MICHAEL.

A scion of old Virginia and Maryland families whose names have honorable mention in all the early chronicles of those states, and reared for the most part on the frontier of two western states, David Michael has in his ancestry and in his own experience incentives enough for the elevated citizenship he has displayed and the energy and fruitful industry he has shown in winning his way in the world in spite of adverse circumstances and the absence of all semblance of fortune's favors.

He is a native of Lagrange county, Ind., born in 1835, the son of David and Sarah (Hobbs) Michael, both born and reared in Virginia and also married there.

The father in his early manhood moved his young family to Ohio and settled in Marion county, where he was prosperously engaged in farming for a period of twelve years. He then moved to Lagrange county, Ind., where he remained and continued his farming operations until 1839. At this time he took another flight toward the setting sun, locating in Missouri. Here he died in 1845, at the age of forty-seven, leaving a widow and nine children. He was a son of Paul Michael, a Virginian by nativity and of German ancestry. Imbibing in his youth the spirit of patriotism which in his day pervaded the young republic, he promptly enlisted when the war of 1812 broke out, although at the time only fourteen years old. His wife was born in Virginia, the daughter of John Hobbs, of Maryland, who moved into the Old Dominion when a young man and passed his entire life in that state. She died at Weiser, Idaho, in 1878, aged eighty-three.

Of the nine children born to his parents David Michael was the youngest. When he was four years of age the family moved to Missouri, and here losing his father by death when he was but ten years old he was obliged, even at that early age, to take upon himself the burden of life, and go to work on their own and neighboring farms to make his living. He was industriously employed as a farm hand, with incidental attendance at the public schools during the winter months of a few years, until he reached man's estate and was then able to undertake the business of farming on his own account. He kept his mother with him throughout all his early and his later struggles, and, when at the age of twenty-nine he determined to tempt the smiles of fortune in

the farther West, he brought her with him across the plains to Oregon, making the trip by means of ox teams, leaving Sullivan county, Mo., on May 11, 1864, and arriving at the Grand Ronde Valley on September 27th following. He remained in this valley for a time and then located land in the Powder River Valley, on which he lived and farmed until 1874.

In 1874 also he came to Idaho and bought a place east of Weiser, continuing to occupy this until 1881, when he homesteaded on the land he now owns and farms near the post-office of Bourn. This he took up when it was wild sagebrush ground and, by his steady industry and intelligent husbandry, he has brought it to its present state of development, improvement and cultivation. Its comfortable buildings, its advanced fertility and its beautiful condition of fruitfulness and convenient arrangement are all the results of his own persistent efforts, and they are the best proof of his diligence in labor and his skill as a farmer and builder. In connection with his farming operations he is also largely engaged in raising high grades of cattle and horses, being recognized as one of the successful, intelligent and progressive breeders in this section.

On May 11, 1862, before leaving Missouri, Mr. Michael was married to Miss Nancy J. Baird, a native of that state, the daughter of Miles and Mary Ann (Herrington) Baird, the father a native of Kentucky and the mother of Missouri. The father moved to Missouri when he was a young man and remained there until towards the close of his life, when he came to Oregon and located in the Grand Ronde Valley, where he died after several years of useful labor on a farm which he developed and improved. He was a son of James and Johanna (Slaugh) Baird, of Kentucky, who settled in Missouri in middle life. Mrs. Michael's mother passed away in 1873 at her Ore-

gon home. Mr. and Mrs. Michael have three children, John L., Mary E., wife of Dr. S. W. Ackley, of Boise, and Miles D. In addition to their own family they also reared an orphan boy, Lemuel Watkins, who was born in Oregon in 1865, the son of an old-timer there, Eli Watkins and his wife, Mary Jane (Rodgers) Watkins, the latter of whom died when her infant son Lemuel was but five weeks old.

#### MARVIN KILBORN.

Marvin Kilborn, who, until his death on June 11, 1903, was a resident of Washington county, Idaho, with a pleasant and productive home on the old Sutton and Joe Berger ranch in the neighborhood of Middle Valley, since June 17, 1870, and during most of the intervening years was a potential factor in the educational, industrial and political life of his section of the county, was a native of Yates county, N. Y., born in 1832, the son of Norman and Mary (Stone) Kilborn, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of New York. Norman Kilborn landed as a young emigrant in western New York when he was twenty years of age and remained there about two years, marrying with Miss Mary Stone in 1824. They soon moved to Pennsylvania, after a residence of a few years in that state returning to New York, where their son Marvin was born, and a little later the family came west to Jersey county, Ill., where was their home until 1853, when the father made a five-months trip across the plains to Washington territory. A few months afterward he moved his family to Douglas county, Ore., arriving there early in 1854 and remaining until his death in 1869, at the age of sixty-nine years. Norman Kilborn was an active Republican from the organization of that party, and was prominent in local affairs wherever he lived. His father, Holden Kilborn, was born and

reared in Bradford county, Pa., where he passed the greater part of his life, and his mother was a member of the historic Stone family of the Keystone state. She died in Bradford county, Pa., in 1853, at the age of fifty, the son Marvin being the second born of their nine children. Marvin Kilborn accompanied the family to Illinois in his childhood and passed his school days in that state. At the age of twenty-one he came with the rest of the family to the Pacific slope, and settled with them in Douglas county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim and remained until 1869, improving and farming his land. In 1869 he moved to Grant county, in the eastern part of the state, and settled near the town of Prairie City, of which he became a prominent and important citizen, laying off Kilborn Addition and serving the people of the district as a justice of the peace for a number of months.

In 1879 he came to Idaho, landing at Middle Valley on June 17th, and soon after purchased the place on which he lived until his death, and on which he was actively engaged in general farming and stockraising. He gave attention especially to raising fine grades of horses and cattle, and for some years was interested in the sheep industry. His home estate is a well-improved body of superior land, much of which he brought under a high state of cultivation, and he was prosperous and enterprising in all branches of his business.

In politics he was very liberal, seeking always the best interest of the county and people rather than the success of any party or faction. And his public spirit and breadth of view were such, and his interest in the welfare of the community so manifest and so intelligently shown, that he was sought for and chosen as an official by all parties, having been elected as a representative of the county in the Legislature by the Republicans in 1888 and by the Democrats in 1901. For many

years Mr. Kilborn was active in matters of public education, giving abundance of time and energy to the promotion of the cause and securing wise legislation in its behalf. While in the Legislature he also sought to have more liberal laws enacted for the enlargement and better protection of the property rights of widows.

Mr. Kilborn married, on November 9, 1862, with Miss Jane McCauley, a native of Iowa, who came across the plains with her parents in 1852, and settled in Douglas county, Ore., where her marriage occurred. She is the daughter of Gordon and Martha (Carmichael) McCauley, the former born and reared near Baltimore, Md., and the latter in Indiana. Her mother died in Oregon in 1864, at the age of fifty-four, and her father in 1895, aged eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Kilborn had six children, their sons, Gay, Edmund, Ira, Warren and Cyrus, and their daughter Minnie.

#### HORACE E. NEAL.

Among the truly financial men of Boise, whose name stands high on the roll of the representative bankers of the state, Mr. Horace E. Neal must be accorded no second place. He has had a varied business experience in life, having been in time a popular teacher in Nebraska, a dealer in lumber and real estate in western Kansas and Burlington, Colo., where he was also engaged in the placing of loans, thereafter being the capable treasurer for two years of Kit Carson county, Colo., then, in November, 1890, coming to Boise and, in association with a brother, establishing a successful loan and insurance business. The rapidly growing city demanded greater banking facilities, and some of the men of capital, of Boise and the East, among them Mr. Neal, in July, 1891, organized the solid Capital State Bank of Idaho. Mr. Neal for the first two

years of its existence taking the position of assistant cashier. He later became its cashier and is serving as such at the present writing, holding a leading rank among the financial magnates of this section of the country, the very high standing of the monetary institution with which he is connected owing much of its great success and representative standing to his energy, sagacious forecast of events, intuitive knowledge of human nature and his progressive conservatism. The bank numbers among its depositors leading members of the mercantile, stock and mining men of the Northwest. A stalwart Republican, Mr. Neal's reputation for sagacity and honesty in relation to fiduciary matters was so pronounced that in 1893 he was appointed as the city treasurer of Boise, in 1895 being elected to succeed himself in the same office. The same correct methods of procedure, the same careful attention, the same financial conservatism and exactness that was so marked a feature of his private business were eminently shown and continued in this new and important office, while his gentlemanly and courteous manners added largely to his already great popularity.

In educational matters he has been particularly active and serviceable, aiding the other members of the board of trustees of the independent school district of Boise, of which he was first elected a member in 1896, by his knowledge of the needs and requirements of a school suited to the demands of the city, and by his clear comprehension of the methods to be adopted to secure and retain them. In Masonic circles he is well known and beloved as a brother, joining Boise Lodge, No. 2, in 1891, and going through the degrees of the chapter and commandery, and also "crossing the desert sands" in the Mystic Shrine. He has worthily held the office of master in his lodge. In a purely biographical way it may be said that Mr. Neal descends from Scotch paternal

ancestors, while his mother was of German lineage domiciled long in Pennsylvania, and he is the son of James E. and Mary A. (Nincehelser) Neal. He was born on September 7, 1859, in Van Buren county, Iowa, and reared on the family farm in Nebraska. His education was acquired in the State Normal School, of Peru, Neb., Tabor College, at Tabor, Iowa, and at the Methodist University at York, Neb. On May 24, 1893, he wedded Miss Mary Wallace, a daughter of John N. Wallace, of Boise, and their children are W. Edwin, H. Albert and James Walter. The family is a decidedly strong Methodist one, both of the parents being active in the work of various departments of the society, Mr. Neal holding with great acceptability the office of Sunday school superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday school of Boise, it being the largest school in the state, and being also the efficient president of the State Sunday School Association for six years and is now and has been for eight years a member of the executive committee of the International Sunday School Association.

#### SAMUEL FRIEND.

Born and reared on the frontier, and as soon as he reached a proper age enlisting in the service of his country in defense of the Union, seeing arduous and exacting field and siege work during the gigantic struggle between the sections and still bearing the marks of its burdens, and since that war living at the very edge of civilization in the Northwest, Samuel Friend, of Hailey, Idaho, has had a varied and interesting experience of the strenuous American life, and has vigorously embraced his opportunities for assisting in defending, developing and improving his native land in many phases of her trials and needs. His life began in Huntington county, Ind., on March 26, 1843, when the conditions of that

section were still primitive and unsettled. His parents were Nicholas and Naomi (Ervin) Friend, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Maryland, and early settlers in the state of his birth. In 1851, when he was but eight years old, they moved to Muscatine, Iowa, and in the following spring started for California; but his father meeting with an accident in being thrown from a horse, the family was obliged to halt at the site of the present city of Omaha, where they were among the first to take up land and engage in farming. Their general health being poor in that neighborhood, they moved to Friend's Grove, Iowa, and six months later to Newton, in that state, in order to secure proper medical treatment for the father, but he died there in 1857. The mother survived him nineteen years, when she too passed away. They were of German ancestry and thrifty people, who built comfortable homes for themselves at whatever point they settled. There were seven children in the family, five boys and two girls, six of whom acquired a common-school education, the seventh having died at an early age. In July, 1862, Samuel enlisted in the Union army in Captain Myers's company, afterward known as Company K, Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, he being then nineteen years of age. Not long after being ordered to the front he was taken prisoner at Helena, Ark., and was held in captivity six weeks. After his exchange he joined his regiment on the Vicksburg expedition, and witnessed the bombardment of that city by the gunboats in the river. He also took part in several of the noted engagements in that part of the South, among them the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, Natchez, New Orleans and others. His command was the Second Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and saw active service at Vicksburg and in all the contests incident to that campaign. After the surren-

der of Vicksburg they were ordered to Jackson where, after skirmishes and attacks lasting many days, the Confederates found a gap through which they were able to retreat, and Mr. Friend was one of the first of the Federal troops to enter the city just as the rear guard of the enemy was making its way across Pearl River bridge. He was instrumental in stopping the burning of the city. Some time was then passed at the different cities along the Mississippi River, and he was sent up the Bayou Tasche to aid in shipping sugar to the army in New Orleans. He returned to that city and spent the winter, and in the ensuing spring was sent with his regiment to the Red River country where he took part in the battle of Sabine Cross Roads under General Ransom, and later in that of Pleasant Hill and the numerous skirmishes occurring until General Banks reached the Mississippi. He then returned to New Orleans and from there was sent to Washington by steamer. For four days they were stuck on the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, and at the end of that time were out of fresh water. Soon after, by the aid of eight tug boats, they were able to move, and continued their voyage to the Capital City. Mr. Friend remained at Washington three weeks and at the end of that period joined Sheridan's forces across the Shenandoah River and helped to fight the battles of Halltown Heights and Winchester. At the latter he was wounded in the leg, after which he was sent to Harper's Ferry and from there to Philadelphia, and finally to his own state of Iowa, where he was discharged from the service on account of disability caused from gunshot wounds which made him a cripple for many years. Sometime after the war he determined to try his fortunes in the new country of the great Northwest, and came to Rawlins, Wyo., but even here he was not allowed to work or dwell in peace. He was attacked

by Indians, by whom the stock was run off and many of the party were wounded, he having barely escaped with his life on this and other occasions during the years spent on the plains. From there he followed along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, contracting in construction work on the line until its completion. After that he engaged in mining and prospecting in Nevada and Utah for a number of years, and in 1879 came to the Wood River country and renewed his mining and prospecting industries, which he has continued ever since. He was one of the first locators of mines in the Wood River and Smoky districts and is still interested in them. His principal occupation for many years has been leasing and bonding mines; also superintendent and manager, and in this line he has been very successful. In politics Mr. Friend is a Republican, and in fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order and the Grand Army of the Republic, in the latter being commander of E. D. Baker Post, No. 6. Throughout the section of his residence and the mining districts of Idaho he is one of the best known and most highly respected citizens.

#### CHARLES H. HARVEY.

Charles H. Harvey, of Hailey, deputy sheriff of Blaine county, Idaho, has seen life in many climates and under a great variety of circumstances. He is a native of Boston, Mass., born on September 2, 1854, and the son of George and Ellen (Mahr) Harvey, the former born and reared in Massachusetts and the latter in New York. The father was a ship carpenter and joiner and followed his craft at Boston until his death, in 1896, when he was about ninety years old. The mother survived him a year or two and then she also passed away at a very old age. Their son Charles had but limited opportunities for edu-

cation except what are given in the hard school of experience in practical life. He attended the schools of Boston until he was eleven and then went to Lynn to work in a shoe factory, being occupied in this way in that and nearby towns until he was seventeen. At that time he came west to Montana where he was engaged in prospecting and teaming until 1875, when he started for the Black Hills, making the trip by way of Fort Benton and from there down the Missouri to Bismarck. Here he stopped and remained until 1876, and in January of that year went on to the Hills, having many hot contests with the Sioux on the way between Bismarck and Rapid City. He followed placer mining in the Black Hills until 1881, then moved to Leadville and a little later to Summit county, Colo., and there passed a few months mining at Holy Cross Mountain. In December, 1881, he returned to Leadville, and in February, 1882, came to Salt Lake, and one month later, on March 28th, started for Hailey, arriving here when the town was just one year old. He passed that summer prospecting and in the fall went to Utah and found employment in the Frisco mines, remaining there until 1883, when he returned to Hailey. During the next four years he was busily occupied in prospecting and mining here, leasing properties and taking contracts. In 1887 he engaged in the saloon business, which he carried on until 1895. He then again turned his attention to mining and made a trip to Alaska for the purpose. On his return to Hailey he was elected county assessor on the Democratic ticket, and after two years of official life in that position was appointed state timber selector, an office which required him to spend the greater part of his time in the northern part of the state. In 1903 Sheriff Davis appointed him deputy sheriff, and in this office, as in all others he has held, he is careful and conscientious in the discharge of

his duties, having due care for the interests of the public and the rights of individual citizens at the same time.

On November 22, 1887, at Hailey, Mr. Harvey was married to Miss Lillie Moore, a daughter of Charles H. and Margaret (Dolan) Moore, the former a native of England and the latter of Canada. Four children have blessed their union, but two of whom are living. They are, in order of their birth, Homer E., who was born on October 27, 1888, and died on April 25, 1899; Lillie Rose, who was born on August 5, 1890; Ellen, who was born on April 6, 1893, and died on April 28, 1900, and Richard Bland, who was born on December 2, 1895. Mr. Harvey has been throughout his citizenship here one of the town's most enterprising, progressive and highly esteemed business and social factors.

#### HON. CHARLES P. BILDERBACK.

When the history of Idaho shall have been written, few names will more often be met with than that of Charles P. Bilderback. First, as the hustling youth, moved by the ambition of fortune and fame to be made in this, then, new found country; later, as the painstaking and steady business man; and, in the maturity of his years, as the sage, the guide and inspiring leader in all that makes for the advancement of the state in which he has lived since its infancy.

Few there are who have enjoyed greater trusts within the gift of the people than Mr. Bilderback, and none greater confidence. For full forty years Mr. Bilderback has been a powerful incentive and contributor to the growth and upbuilding of his adopted home. Ada, Washington and Canyon counties, and the state at large, have shared in the efforts he has put forth for the propagation of industry and trade and the development of the natural

resources of Idaho. Inseparably knit with Idaho's progress during her days of trying struggle, he may now, in the autumn of his years, enjoy the blessings that have come to it and review with justifiable pride the considerable part he has had in it all.

Charles P. Bilderback was born in Lewis county, Ky., January 20, 1846, of good old sturdy German stock. There he lived up to his eighth year, when his parents moved to Illinois, in 1854. In that state the youth acquired his early education and habits which later were put to such good account. His father owned and operated a large ranch and on it young Bilderback worked until his eighteenth year, when he decided to migrate to the far West.

Idaho was little known on the frontiers of Western civilization back in those days, and when the young Kentuckian started from home his destination was rather uncertain. He engaged himself to a horse outfit that was driving to the coast and made the trip to Idaho in the saddle as a herder.

It was in the second year of Boise's existence, 1864, that the young fortune-seeker unsaddled his mount and later decided to make his home there. Boise was in its swaddling clothes then, being scarcely nothing more than a western military post, having yet to put on any of the signs of progression that have marked its later career. The home life of the Illinois ranch easily led him into agricultural pursuits soon after his entry into Boise, and for four years he followed this work. In 1868 Mr. Bilderback secured a position as clerk with the general merchandise firm of T. E. Logan & Co., the leading firm of those early days, and in its employ he worked industriously until 1874.

The acute interest this young immigrant took in the advancement of his adopted state soon led him into the political arena, and in

1873 he was elected by a comfortable majority to the position of treasurer of Ada county. His term of office was marked by rare ability, probity and sagacity and in 1875 he was reelected to the same office by an overwhelming majority.

In that same year Mr. Bilderback became a partner in the firm of R. Louthan & Co., with which he was associated until the senior member of the concern sold his interest to John A. Post in 1882, when the firm name was changed to that of Post & Bilderback. The building site of this general merchandise store was that on which the First National Bank of Boise now stands.

With his rise in the mercantile world, came also promotion in the political world. In 1880 he became the candidate for mayor of Boise on the Democratic ticket and went into office on a wide margin. In this capacity his executive ability was best seen to advantage and his administration is numbered among the best the capital city has enjoyed. Two years later new honors were thrust upon him, and he was elected county commissioner of Ada county. Mr. Bilderback was appointed postmaster of Boise during President Cleveland's first term.

On Christmas day, 1875, Mr. Bilderback led to the altar Miss Hattie Bayhouse, a daughter of Boise, and this union has been blessed with four daughters, two of whom are still living, the eldest, Miss Hattie, being married to Lieutenant Maize, of the Boise Barracks, and the youngest, Miss Fay, now at home.

The attractions offered by Payette Valley in the closing eighties induced Mr. Bilderback to visit this winsome portion of the state with the result that, in 1891, he, with his family, moved to Emmett. He at once purchased the business of A. Bascom & Co., general merchandise, and later took in as a partner William Cartright, the firm being known as Bilderback & Cartright. The business house was

then below where the tracks of the Idaho Northern road now lay, at that time the center of Emmettville. For seven years this firm conducted the business and in 1898 sold out to the firm of McNish & Allen.

This deal marked the close of Mr. Bilderback's mercantile career. He is now engaged in the real-estate, loan and insurance business, with a large and wealthy clientele.

Mr. Bilderback's fair renown had preceded him to Emmett and in the second year of his presence in this town he was elected county commissioner, filling the office with the same ability that he had in preceding years. Upon the incorporation of Emmett, Mr. Bilderback was appointed member of the town council, by which body he was later elected mayor. Thrice since then he has been elected by the people to the same office and in all this time he has given the town the best of his knowledge, ability and experience. His wise counsel invariably prevails in the council meetings and in the activities of the mercantile life of the city his wisdom is invariably consulted. He is abreast of the times and stands for everything that promises progress to Emmett. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank and is a director of it.

Mr. Bilderback's career is a shining light and example to the young man from the East seeking fortune and position in this young country. Coming to Idaho a mere stripling, wholly unknown, his energy, enthusiasm, enterprise and persistency have made him a leader among men, and a respected citizen, enjoying the confidence of his fellow man.

#### THOMAS DAVIS.

A pioneer of pioneers in the Boise Valley and a pioneer of pioneers also in the great fruitraising industry of Idaho, the veteran old-timer, Thomas Davis, well deserves a fitting

notice in this volume, whose province it is to hand down the memory of such men as he to generation after generation of future residents of the state. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on January 2, 1838. The father dying in the early childhood of his son, the latter thereafter experienced the usual, and some of them unpleasant, incidents of the life of a bound boy on a farm. He was in the first years of his manhood in 1861 when the thought of a new field of activity in the great West was developed into action, and, in company with a brother, Francis, now deceased, he joined an emigrant train, driving his own team of mules.

The experiences they had on their westward journey were peculiar and brought him into touch with many conditions of life of which he had never dreamed. By the advice of apparently honest Mormons, the company took the Sublette cut-off. Upon arriving at Fort Lemki, a Mormon outpost, they found the route beyond impassable for wagons and discovered that they were the victims of a plot, which was to bring them here and thus enable the Mormons to purchase the wagons and their load of provisions for whatever they might choose to offer, rather than to abandon them without any remuneration. The indignation of the travelers was so great, however, that they would not accept the price of five dollars each which the Mormons offered for the wagons, or the equally low one offered for the provisions, so they packed all the goods they could upon their animals, and, covering the wagons with huge piles of the remaining goods and combustibles, they set fire to the whole and watched them burn, thus utterly destroying the expected gain of the disappointed Mormons.

The animals knew nothing of carrying loads and stampeded, scattering their loading and shaking up badly all that did not drop to the ground, but finally they were quieted and brought into subjection and order, and the

journey was resumed under the new conditions, along an Indian trail running at times over high peaks difficult both to climb and to descend, the party meeting with cold and storms from the high altitude, passing through a severe snowstorm on July 3d. They were also in constant peril and anxiety on account of hostile Indians, but were not attacked, the only evidence of Indian barbarity seen by them being the body of a white man that was pierced by Indian arrows. After delays and misadventures, which were met with praiseworthy bravery, the immigrants arrived at Elk City, Idaho, on July 4, 1861, then went to Walla Walla, soon afterwards coming to the Boise Basin.

Engaging first in mining at Idaho City, in 1863 Mr. Davis commenced his famous career as a horticulturist on the beautiful tract of land which he in that year secured from the government, and which, from its location and the development of the city of Boise, has become of immense value. The Boise station of the Boise branch of the Oregon Short Line Railroad is located on this property, and the rise in value of the land alone has made Mr. Davis financially independent.

Immediately upon locating at Boise, seeing that vegetables and fruits were in great demand by the people and could be sold at highly remunerative prices, Mr. Davis concluded to make a specialty of these products, and he has never found reason to change his occupation. He purchased the first seeds he planted, cabbages, onions and potatoes, for twenty-five cents a pound and his first crop sold for \$50,000. Mr. Davis planted the first full orchard of the state on this land in the spring of 1864, setting out 7,000 apple trees, which cost him \$8,750. Much of its original surface has been platted and sold as city lots, yet many of those first trees, now forty years old, are giving prolific and valuable yields to the old pioneer, who

has already received a fortune from their product, in 1872 the profits from this orchard alone being nearly \$15,000, apples then selling at a "bit" a pound, while in the earlier years they had brought twenty-five cents a pound. This result and the preservation of this orchard was only accomplished by the wise sagacity and great care given to it by its proprietor. Other orchards were early planted, but the ravages of grasshoppers devastated them. Mr. Davis, however, adopted a plan to save his trees and crop which proved highly successful. During the destructive weeks of the activity of the insects he employed men to shake the trees daily from early morning until late at evening, and had the satisfaction of seeing his entire orchard bud, blossom and come to perfect fruitage, while leafless skeletons of trees only appeared in the surrounding orchards. Apples have not been his only branch of fruitraising, for he has many acres planted to plums, pears, prunes and other varieties, and the entire state owes him a debt of gratitude for the valuable services he has rendered in bringing this now leading agricultural specialty of Idaho into prominence, and for demonstrating what could be successfully accomplished in this line. Other realms of business activity have been successfully entered by Mr. Davis, who now owns large tracts of other land in various portions of the Northwest; and he has also been a successful stockman and, both as a business man and a strong Republican, has contributed largely to the growth, development and importance of the beautiful city of his home, with which his name will ever be connected as one of its founders and builders.

The marriage of Mr. Davis with Miss Julia McCrumb, a native of Canada, occurred in 1871, and five children have come to them to round out the home circle and cheer the hearts of their parents, Thomas, Harry, Ella, Edwin and Hazel. In their home, one of the

beautiful ones of this city of beautiful homes, a cordial hospitality of a generous pioneer order is abundantly shown to the many friends who find it a pleasant center of enjoyment. One of the founders of the Historical and the Pioneer Societies of the state, and a valued Episcopal in religion, much of the early history of both church and city will be lost when Mr. Davis crosses the Great Divide.

#### NORMAN M. RUICK.

Norman Melville Ruick, now one of the leading attorneys of the state of Idaho, was born on October 4, 1854, at Granby, Conn., a son of William and Temperance C. (Hutchinson) Ruick, both of whose ancestors had been residents of New England from Colonial days, prominent in its civil, military and industrial life. From his home life on the Connecticut farm, when he was seventeen years of age, the subject of this review went to Troy, N. Y., and for a time set himself diligently at work to learn the machinist's trade, but he possessed a decided taste for legal matters, and all of his spare time was given to reading works treating of various phases of legal procedure, and, after he had finished his term of apprenticeship in the locomotive works at Schenectady, N. Y., he became a regular student of law in the office of King & Rhodes at Troy, and by the time he was twenty-three years old he had sufficiently mastered the science of law to enable him to be admitted to practice, which event occurred at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1877.

Locating at Indianapolis for three years, Mr. Ruick took a westward trip, going first to Tucson, Ariz., then to the Pacific coast and afterwards coming to Idaho, where he made his home in the Wood River Valley, practicing law at Hailey and Bellevue, serving as the district attorney of old Alturas county for two years and becoming very early a forceful fac-

tor in political circles. He was three times the nominee of his party for district attorney, holding that office in 1885 and 1886, and in 1892 he was elected to the state Senate. His great skill as an organizer and the positive force inherent in his nature by this time was fully appreciated by all political parties and public men of the state, and in 1894 he was elected as chairman of the state central committee of the Populist party, and has made his home in Boise since that time. The campaign of that year, largely through his personal endeavors, will be remembered as a most memorable one. In 1896 he was largely instrumental in bringing about the fusion of the Populist and Democratic parties of the state, by this means electing the state ticket nominated under this fusion and also a majority of the members of the Legislature, thus paving the way for what was then accomplished—an election of a Populist as United States senator. Since the decadence and dissolution of the Populist party Mr. Ruick has aligned himself with the Republicans and the same force and vigor which caused his prominence in his former political relations are brought into exercise on behalf of the principles his present party is laboring to perpetuate. In the campaign of 1902 he was vice-chairman of the Republican state central committee. On June 20, 1904, Mr. Ruick was appointed by President Roosevelt United States district attorney for Idaho.

Mr. Ruick was wedded August 17, 1888, to Mrs. Amanda D. Reiff and they have four bright and interesting children, Norman, Eleanor, Melville and Everett.

#### CHARLES E. HARRIS.

Proprietor of an attractive furniture establishment, and the only licensed embalmer and funeral director in the town, Charles E. Harris is one of the leading business men of Hai-

ley and is held in high esteem by its people as a substantial contributor to their comfort in life and an essential aid in properly disposing of their remains after death. He is the son of Alfred and Adelaide (Seger) Harris, natives of New York and Vermont who moved to Iowa in 1851, and located at Delhi, in Delaware county, where their son Charles was born on May 28, 1859. His father was a carpenter and contractor, and had a leading place in his business in the section where he lived, and as soon as the son was able he began to learn the trade under the father's instructions between the intervals of the school terms. The mother died April 2, 1881, and a year later, at the end of his engagement as a school-teacher, Charles came west to Idaho and took up his residence at Hailey. He arrived at this town on July 2, 1883, and at once began working at his trade as a carpenter and joiner, which he has continuously followed since then, and to which he soon added the furniture and undertaking business. He has been diligent and faithful to every call upon his energy and skill, and has succeeded in building up a large and profitable trade and establishing himself firmly in the confidence and good will of the people. He carries a large and desirable stock of furniture of all kinds, well-selected with due regard to the taste and requirements of the community, and conducts his business according to the strictest rules of integrity and fair dealing in every respect. Being the only undertaker within a large extent of country, he is in this respect a necessary element in the life of the community, and in order to meet the demands of his important function in this line, he has given the business the most careful study, having taken a special course of training in the art of embalming and preparing bodies for burial. He is a Republican in politics, with an abiding and active interest in the welfare

of his party, and in fraternal relations is connected with the United Workmen, the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows, and to the progress and success of each of these orders he contributes intelligent and valued aid.

On January 14, 1885, at Delhi, Iowa, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Josephine E. Doolittle, the daughter of Charles B. and Theodosia (Lawrence) Doolittle, natives of Ohio, who came overland to Iowa and settled in Clayton county in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children, Adelaide Dosia, Ralph Doolittle and Helen Josephine. Mr. Harris stands well in the community, is prosperous in his business, and is one of the substantial men of the town; and all that he has is the result of his own enterprise, thrift, good management and business capacity. Among the builders and developers of Hailey he is accorded a place in the first rank.

#### JOHN M. FLEMING, SR.

Nature is often chary of her bounties and gives them up freely only to the diligent and worthy, and even they secure them grudgingly at times. She has been generous in many ways and many places to John M. Fleming, Sr., at present a prosperous and esteemed ranchman and cattlegrower living near Hailey, Blaine county, this state, but for many years actively engaged in mining coal at various places, and in pursuits growing out of that important industry. Mr. Fleming is a native of Sterlingshire, Scotland, where he was born on Hay Monday, January 1, 1837. His parents were Andrew and Jeannette (McDougal) Fleming, the former born and reared about ten miles from Glasgow and the latter at Boness in Linlithgowshire. The father was a miner and was killed on the railroad, coming home from work in the mines, when his son John was only one year old. The mother married

a second husband, Thomas Downs, and reared a family of three children, dying at her native town of Boness in the summer of 1892. Orphaned in infancy by the death of his father, it was the lot of John Fleming early in life to provide for himself, which he did by working in the coal mines near his home, beginning this arduous and ungracious occupation at the age of thirteen. He remained at home until August 18, 1854, then emigrated to the United States, and after a short residence in New York, removed to Middleport, Ohio, where he remained two years, and during the greater part of that time crossed the river daily into West Virginia, being employed in the coal mines of that state not far from the line. He then went to Pennsylvania and for a year was engaged in mining block coal. He was next employed for a short time in mining at Youngstown, Ohio, and after that worked for Mr. Casey at Caseystown, Ky., until the beginning of the Civil war. He volunteered in defense of the Union, and served for a year or fifteen months, then went to La Salle, Ill., and mined for Colonel Teller, of Chicago, remaining there about three years, and going from there to Fairbury, in the same state, and four months later back to Ohio. After the lapse of six months more he passed a short time at Belleville, Ill., and then again took up his residence at La Salle for a short time, and for another brief period lived at Pomeroy, Ohio, returning to La Salle, where his family resided, he having some time previously married with Miss Elizabeth Roy, of Areshire, Scotland, who emigrated to the United States when she was about fifteen years of age. They became the parents of two children, a daughter, Elizabeth, and a son, Andrew. Soon afterward Mr. Fleming was employed by the Illinois Central Railroad to sink a shaft at Minonk 554 feet deep, and after completing the job to the satisfaction of the company re-

turned to La Salle, leaving there after a little while for Streator, where he again worked in the mines. At Fairbury, about this time, he was married to his second wife, Mrs. Esther (Johnston) Stultz, a daughter of Daniel and Ellen (Marston) Johnston, the former a native of Lennoxshire, Scotland, and the latter of Lancashire, England. Mrs. Fleming's father was a stonemason, and brought his wife and four children to this country in 1831, settling at Phillipsburg, Ohio, where seven more children were born in the family, Mrs. Fleming being the seventh. Her mother died in November, 1853, and her father in October, 1854. After his second marriage Mr. Fleming remained at Fairbury two years, and soon afterward lived for a short time at Bloomington, Ill., and came from there to Rock Springs, Wyo., where he assisted in opening the newly discovered coal mines, making his trip west on the first through train on the Union Pacific Railroad. In the following August he returned to his home and finding work at his craft scarce there and at La Salle, went to Wisconsin and worked at New Iron Ridge for eight months, then returning to Illinois he passed some months at Shelbyville and Bloomington, removing his family to the last named place, and going from there to Caseystown, Ky., then to Brazil, Ind., and later to Carbon. In 1871 he came west to Washington, and in February, 1872, returned to Carbon, Ind., and there for a year operated a mining industry for himself. He next leased a shaft at Sullivan, Ill., for a period of five years, but only remained a short time. During the next few years he was variously occupied at different places, at Geneva, Ill., where he sank a three-compartment shaft for a Mr. Quackenbush, of New York; at Bismarck, N. D., where he opened the first coal mine near Fort A. Lincoln; at Yankton, at Omaha and at Irving, Ill., where he built a

house which he did not occupy long; and in 1878 moved his family to Coal Creek, Colo., and from there to Kansas, where, in company with his brother, he opened a lignite mine. Some little time later he went to Socorro, N. M., prospecting for coal for the Santa Fe Railroad. From there he took a pack outfit and went to Rawlins, Wyo., soon after returning to Colorado and there being burned severely in an explosion of firedamp at the Santa Fe's mine at Williamsburg. On March 17, 1883, he came to Hailey, this state, and for some months engaged in quartz-mining and prospecting. In the fall of that year he started to Fort Lincoln, but after reaching Bozeman, Mont., determined to return to Hailey, which he did after a short visit to Helena. He then remained at Bullion and was busily engaged in mining until he was induced to make a trip to Schofield, Utah, where he passed one winter in the mines. He then concluded to turn his attention to ranching, and having bought the improvements on a suitable place from S. Wilson, settled there and has since made it his home except during the winters, when he has lived at Hailey, all but that of 1894, at which time he went to the opal mines and secured some valuable gems. At Hailey he has interests in the Johnnie, the Collier Boy, the Winged Goose, the Olive, the Bed Rock and other mines, including the well-known Five Points group. Mr. Fleming has been a noted shot in his time, and has engaged in many exciting contests in this line. While living at Fairbury, Ill., he was in a match with Captain Bogardus which lasted two days, and in which he never missed a bird; and while at Rawlins he shot a noted match with Alexander Tenant at the Belleville track for \$100 a bird and won the prize. In addition to the two children already named, Mr. Fleming's family consists of his daughters Ellen, Jeannette and Agnes and his son John D., all children by his sec-

ond marriage. His wife also has a daughter born to her by a former marriage, Stella Stultz. Ellen is the wife of William Van Dyke, and has three children, Gilbert, Elmer and John. Jeannette is the wife of Torresto F. Josselyn, and has one son, Torresto F., seven years old. Agnes married John O'Brien, who died on July 27, 1901. John D. is still living at home, and assisting his father on the ranch.

#### HON. GEORGE LITTLE.

Hon. George Little, probate judge at Caldwell, Canyon county, has seen service in official stations of considerable variety with terms covering many years of his life, and bringing experience of much interest and value. He is a scion of old South Carolina and Kentucky families, and exhibits in his character and his sense of official propriety the best elements of the civilization of those two states. He was born in Kentucky in 1839, the son of Wesley M. and Henrietta (Waltrip) Little, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Virginia. His father came early in life to Kentucky and there attained prominence in political circles in the Democratic party, and was on the ticket as a presidential elector in 1856. He was a man of earnest manner and positive convictions, a popular stump speaker and party leader, and never left any one in doubt as to where he stood on any political question. The campaign of 1856 was full of rancor and bitterness, and he defended the cause he represented with vigor and directness to such an extent that he paid the penalty of his frankness with his life, being killed in a duel growing out of the contest soon after the election. He was but forty years of age, but had impressed himself in a lasting way on the public mind of the community in which he lived. His remains were buried at

South Carrollton in the state of his adoption. His parents were Jonas and Elizabeth (Haney) Little, natives of South Carolina, the former of Scotch and the latter of Welsh ancestry. They removed to Kentucky soon after their marriage, and on the soil of that prolific state they flourished as farmers, grew old, died after long careers of usefulness, and were laid to rest on the family homestead in McLean county.

Judge Little became an orphan by the death of his mother when he was five years old, and grew to the age of eighteen on the family homestead without such care as she would have given him. He was left much to his own resources, although sent to school in the neighborhood, and educated as carefully as the circumstances would allow. Still his most valuable preparation for the battle of life has come from the teachings of experience, and they have given him firmness of fiber and flexibility of function in meeting life's responsibilities and performing life's duties. When he reached the age of eighteen he began his career by teaching school for a short time, and then worked in stores until the breaking out of the Civil war. When this occurred he promptly enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Seventeenth Kentucky Cavalry, Company M. He served eight months, going in as a private and coming out as a sergeant. Before and after the war he held the rank of major in the state militia. At the close of his military service he engaged in mercantile business for a few years, and in 1866 came west to Colorado, using mule teams as the means of transportation. One year later he removed to Laramie, Wyo., and there opened a general book and stationery business, which he conducted until 1884, in the meantime being elected and serving a term as county surveyor. In 1884 he moved to Caldwell, Idaho, and started a drug business, with books and

stationery as a side line. A few years later he sold out here and took up his residence in Oregon, where he again entered mercantile life and remained in it until a short time previous to the organization of Canyon county, this state, when he returned to his former home. When the county was organized he was made deputy clerk of the district court. He served two years in this capacity and was then elected probate judge, an office he still holds. He has also been mayor of Caldwell and police judge, and superintendent of schools and of public education. He is now a trustee of the town schools. For many years he has been an active and enthusiastic Free-mason and an Odd Fellow, and from its organization has belonged to the Grand Army of the Republic. His political affiliations are with the Republican party, and he is an earnest worker in behalf of its policies and candidates.

In 1875, at Laramie, Mr. Little was united in marriage with Miss Flora Cameron, a native of Canada and daughter of Hugh and Charlotte (Miller) Cameron, descendants of distinguished Scotch ancestry on the father's side and English on the mother's. They have had four children, of whom two are living, Edna, wife of S. C. Adams, a merchant of Anaconda, Mont., and Wesley. Those deceased are Donald and George.

#### ADAM SCHINDLER.

Adam Schindler, one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers and stockgrowers of Canyon county, living seven miles from Nampa, was born in Germany in 1833, the son of John and Margaret Schindler, with whom he came to the United States in his childhood. The family settled in western Pennsylvania, and there the father passed the remainder of his life, dying at Pittsburg in 1844, aged forty years. His widow afterward

moved to Ohio and died in that state in 1895, at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Their family consisted of eight children, of whom Adam was the second born.

Adam Schindler was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, but his opportunities for attending school were exceedingly limited, for at the age of fourteen he was obliged to begin making his own way in the world, and went to work in the town of Renovo. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted as a member of Company H, Thirteenth Pennsylvania Infantry, for three months, and at the end of that period he was discharged and joined Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, with which he continued in the service three years. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River. In 1865, after being discharged from the army, he came west, crossing the plains with ox teams, and arriving at Rocky Bar, this state, on December 10th of that year. He remained there three or four months and then came to the Boise Valley, locating at Star in what is now Ada county. There he engaged in raising cattle and farming, being one of the first stockgrowers in that portion of the state. After a short residence at Star he removed to a farm four miles below Caldwell, and on that he conducted a flourishing stock and farming industry for ten years. At the end of that time he sold out and moved to the ranch he now owns and occupies, and on that he has been actively engaged since that time in conducting a stock business of increasing magnitude and profit, and carrying on general farming operations in connection therewith. In politics he is an ardent Republican, but is not an office seeker or a strenuous partisan. He believes in the principles and policies of his party, and supports them loyally, but when the welfare of the community is concerned in the issue, he looks first to that without regard to party considerations.

In 1886, in what is now Canyon county (then Ada), Mr. Schindler was married to Miss Agnes Lucas, a native of Illinois, to which union were born four daughters, Orpha, Flossie, Arlie and Tessie, the last named dying in childhood. Mrs. Agnes Schindler died in 1893 and in 1894 Mr. Schindler married Miss Aldromeda Greene, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Schindler's useful and upright citizenship has won for him the esteem of all who know him, and a safe place in the confidence and regard of the public generally. He is one of the representative men of the county.

#### WARREN C. FENTON.

Of all the multitudinous functions of our government there is perhaps no branch of the public service more important in its utilities or more extensive in its operations than the post-office department, and certainly there is none that comes so close to the people generally in its practical workings. And hence there can be none in which the necessity for officials of capacity and the right spirit is greater. Every man, woman and child in the country is directly and personally interested in the wise, efficient and correct administration of this department in detail, the local postmaster being in countless cases almost the only representative of the general government with whom they come into personal contact or of whom they have a direct personal knowledge. The conditions of the service are well met in the present capable, careful and obliging postmaster of Boise, Warren C. Fenton, whose fitness for the office has been shown by six years of satisfactory management of its affairs, and whose reappointment by President Roosevelt in 1902 was generally approved.

Warren C. Fenton is a scion of old Colonial families who helped to win our in-

dependence in the bloody battles of our Revolutionary struggle, and whose descendants have, in every subsequent period of our history, maintained the honor and dignity of their country in every crisis and made substantial contributions to its development, progress and power in ordinary times. Three brothers of the family emigrated to this country from Scotland in early times, and all became Revolutionary soldiers. One was killed in the war, and after its close one of the two survivors settled in the state of New York and the other in North Carolina. The northern branch produced as one of its members the distinguished war governor of New York, Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, who also graced for years the national capital as a member of the United States senate. It is to the Southern branch of the family that the postmaster belongs. His parents were James F. and Lethe E. (Myers) Fenton, the father born and reared in Missouri and the mother a native of Indiana. The father conducted merchandising at Lancaster and other towns in Missouri and Nebraska and in Davis county, Iowa, where his son Warren was born on June 11, 1858. Afterward the family returned to Nebraska and there the father died on August 19, 1897, at the age of sixty-six years, and the mother on August 18, 1902, at that of sixty-eight. They were earnest and devout members of the Baptist church, and passed their lives in consistent obedience to its teachings.

Their son, Warren C. Fenton, was educated in the public schools of his native county and after leaving school engaged in farming and stockraising there until 1878, when he moved to Nebraska to follow the same industries in that state. In 1892 he came to Idaho and, locating in the Boise Valley, renewed his operations in the stock business and farming, carrying them on successfully until 1897.

when he was appointed to the position he now holds, being, as has been noted, reappointed by President Roosevelt on March 31, 1902. Recently he has sold his agricultural interests, but he is still actively interested in agriculture as the secretary of the Ada County Farmers' Irrigation Co. His experience in official life has been somewhat extensive and varied, and his active participation in the control of public affairs has been constant and serviceable from his early manhood. While living in Frontier county, Neb., he served as deputy county clerk for two years and as county treasurer for four years. He takes great interest in the fraternal and social life of the county, belonging to the Masonic order through lodge, chapter and commandery, the order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Arcanum. In business circles he is also prominent and influential, owning considerable city property in Boise, and being connected in a helpful way with many enterprises for the development of Ada county and the promotion of its best interests in industrial and commercial lines of productive energy and enterprise.

Mr. Fenton married in Iowa, on April 4, 1877, Miss Parmelia J. Simmons, a native of that state and a daughter of Josiah B. and Mary E. (Barnett) Simmons, the mother born in Kentucky and the father in Illinois, in which state for many years he was a prosperous merchant and farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Fenton have had seven children, five of whom are living: Bessie M., wife of H. I. Coble, of Grant county, Ore.; Ola, married and living at Boise; Warren G., attending school at Portland, Ore.; Merle S. and Abigail, living at the parental home. Those deceased are Helen L., who died in 1901, aged about seven years, and George D., who died at Boise on July 4, 1899, aged seventeen years.

## ROBERT J. McMAHON.

Robert J. McMahon, one of the leading merchants of Shoshone and largely engaged in stockraising in Lincoln county of this state, is a native of the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was born on November 12, 1860. His parents, John and Mary A. (Truman) McMahon, natives of Ireland, came to America when they were young, the father reaching the United States in 1834. Here he worked as a weaver, having acquired skill in that trade before leaving his native land, and remained until 1849, becoming a naturalized citizen. In 1849 he crossed the international line into Ontario, where he followed his trade and conducted a profitable farming enterprise. He married in Ontario and he and his wife remained there the remainder of their days, his death occurring in 1894 and that of his widow in 1898.

Their son, Robert J. McMahon, attained manhood and was educated in Ontario. At the age of twenty years, in 1880, desiring to seek larger opportunities, he came to the United States and remained a year in Iowa. Thence he migrated to Laramie, Wyo., where he secured a position in a hotel. In the spring of 1882 he went to Evanston in the same state and was employed in the service of the Union Pacific Railroad Hotel Co. While there he heard of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., which was then building through that part of the country, and he went from Evanston to the end of the track, which was then at a point six miles east of the present village of American Falls.

In October, 1882, he took up his residence at Shoshone, then but a small settlement of tents, and there engaged in teaching school until the summer of 1887. He was also occupied during this period in a successful restaurant business, giving that his attention in the

evenings and during the summer vacations. In the summer of 1887 he opened a general store at his present location and here he has ever since continued to conduct a mercantile business. He has been obliged to enlarge his building several times to meet the increasing requirements of his growing trade, and he now has one of the best, most commodious and completely equipped stone business blocks not only in Shoshone but also in a large extent of country outside. He is fully recognized now as one of the leading citizens of the county and as one of the most progressive and successful business men in southern Idaho.

In 1883 Mr. McMahon began a special department of business which consisted of the raising of hogs of high grades, but, not finding the business profitable, he abandoned it for the raising of horses and cattle. Since 1889 he has been extensively engaged in sheepraising, a line of industry which has grown to large proportions in his hands. He has always taken an active interest in a quiet, unpretentious manner in public affairs as an ardent and unwavering Democrat and has had a commanding influence in the councils of his party.

Mr. McMahon was married on December 27, 1898, at Shoshone, to Miss Florence Bowler, a native of Nebraska. Of their four children all are deceased. Mr. McMahon is an earnest believer in revealed Christianity, holding fast his faith thoroughly in the Lord Jesus Christ, maintaining his membership in the Baptist church at Shoshone. He is also a zealous and active working member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Shoshone.

## WILLIAM HARRIS MANION.

This prosperous ranchman and stock-grower, active politician, esteemed public official and leading citizen of Elmore county, was born in 1844 in the state of Missouri, the

son of James and Sarah Ann (Wood) Manion, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Missouri. The father was brought to Missouri when he was quite young by his parents, who were early settlers in the state, and there he grew to manhood and received a limited common-school education. There also he met with and married his wife, and some years after their marriage moved from Lafayette to Jackson county, where he died in 1855, at the age of fifty-five years. In politics he was a Whig and was very active in the service of his party. His wife, the mother of William, died while her son was yet an infant, leaving six children, of whom he was next to the last born. Her death occurred in 1846, when she was about thirty-five years old.

Thus orphaned when he was but two years of age William H. Manion was left largely to the care of strangers, and found his opportunities for attending school very limited until he was able to provide them for himself. Losing his father also when he was eleven years old he was early thrown on his own resources in the battle of life, forced to make his own way. He succeeded in securing a fair degree of elementary scholastic training by dint of great effort and was able to complete his equipment for life's duties by a course of instruction at William Jewell College in Clay county of his native state. After leaving that institution he taught school for two years and then came west with an ox train to Montana.

He located at Helena and for another period of two years was engaged in freighting and at the end of that time he went to mining in Nevada and southern Utah, remaining in that section and following this business for eighteen years. He discovered Rebel Mine in southern Utah, which proved a rich find, although he never secured a great deal of benefit from his discovery, and located other discoveries of value. In 1889 he came to Idaho

and started an industry in the stock business near Mountain Home in Elmore county, in which he is still engaged, but he first located a homestead on the South Boise River, which he occupied for five years and sold, thence moving to the place where he now lives.

Mr. Manion is a Democrat in politics, and has been prominent in the councils of his party and rendered good service to the people in several local offices. He was a county commissioner for two terms, from 1890 to 1894, was deputy clerk and recorder from 1895 to 1897, auditor and recorder in 1897 and 1898, and assessor and tax collector in 1891 and 1892, and at the present writing, 1904, he is the deputy auditor and recorder of the county. For years he has been one of the active and influential members of the county and state central committees of his party, and been very forceful and effective in the campaigns. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Masonic order with membership in the lodge at Mountain Home. He was married in 1875 to Miss Mary Ellen Zobriskie, a native of Utah and daughter of Jerome and Sarah Ann (Ina) Zobriskie, natives of Wisconsin and early settlers in Utah where they are now living, maintaining their home at Minersville. Mr. and Mrs. Manion have three children living, Florence, wife of Ernest Pierson, of Glenns Ferry in this state, Clarence and Edward. Another son, Charles H., died at the age of twenty-one years.

#### CHARLES MAY.

For centuries firmly established as a valuable constituent element of the industrial and manufacturing interests of England, the ancestors of Charles May of this review, an old-timer of Oregon and Idaho, served well their days and generations; so far back as runneth the memory and tradition of men being engaged in the manufacture of good honest brick

in Berkshire, where Mr. May himself was born on May 17, 1833, and where he was also reared, educated, and thoroughly taught the ancestral trade. In 1856 he emigrated, coming to New York city, where he placed in operation the first gas retorts in the old Harlem gas works, the following spring going to Chicago and, later, to St. Louis and New Orleans.

At the commencement of the struggle for the Union, Mr. May went from Missouri to Kansas, where he erected the first brick house of Junction City, and in May, 1862, started for the Pacific coast with one of the emigrant trains along the Oregon trail. Nothing marred the serenity of their travel until they reached Fort Laramie, when they learned that the Indians had turned hostile and on their route westward had murdered the passengers of the pony express, and here the party waited until a sufficiently large number of emigrants had gathered to make a train so strong that the Indians would fear to attack. When the company comprised eighty well-armed men the train was put in motion, but incessant watchfulness was necessary at all times to defeat Indian depredations. At Green River their horses were stampeded, but quickly recovered by Mr. May and a comrade, both fortunately escaping the shots sent after them. Their route led by the Lander cut-off, and they reached Blackfoot Creek without further trouble from Indians, but two days later they were attacked by Indians, who captured the packs and pack animals of the entire party. Going in pursuit to recover the stolen property, they came to where two wagons had been attacked and found the scalped and mutilated bodies of five men, which they tarried to bury, and then continued their chase of the fleeing Indians. They surprised them in their camp at early morning and punished them severely. After this delay the journey was resumed, and at

Burnt River they overtook the Grimes party, with which were the only two surviving members of the massacre where the five men were killed.

At Walla Walla Mr. May ended his journey and engaged in building operations, putting up by contract the first two brick stores of that now important city. He was not satisfied to locate at that point, however, and traveled quite a little around the country, finding himself at last in the Boise Basin, where he made adobe brick and constructed ovens, and later he burned brick at the Buena Vista bar. In 1863 he came to Boise, where his first business of consequence was the superintendence of the building of Fort Boise, after which he homesteaded 160 acres of government land lying adjacent to the fort, on which he harvested hay, which he sold for \$100 per ton. He did not hold this land long, selling it and making his home in Boise, where he was the pioneer brick manufacturer of the town and also engaged in construction work, his first effort in this line being the erection of an adobe brick store for Cyrus Jacobs on the corner of Seventh and Main streets. He also erected and owned the buildings in which the first session of the territorial Legislature was held at Boise. Since that time he has been prominent as a builder, many of the handsome residences and other buildings of Boise, including his own brick residence, having been put up by him. In 1870 he had the contract for building the penitentiary at Boise and furnished much of the material for the same. He aided in building the capitol of Oregon at Salem, in the erection of the Palace Hotel of San Francisco, and laid the stonework of the United States custom house at Portland.

In 1875 Mr. May took a rest from his long-continued business activity and visited Australia, where his parents were then residing in the city of Sydney, stopping at Honolulu,

New Zealand and Melbourne. Business opportunities enticed him to remain and he secured the superintendence of the first dry-pressed brick plant of the city, also later superintending the construction of the aqueduct bringing the city water to the town. He continued thereafter to make Syndey his home until after the death of his parents, when he returned to Boise. Fraternally Mr. May is a Freemason, having been "initiated, passed and raised" in Boise Lodge, No. 2.

By his marriage, on September 17, 1870, Mr. May united his fortunes with the capable and estimable daughter of Barrett Williams, an early pioneer settler of Idaho, who recently crossed the last Great Divide of life after the attainment of nearly a century of useful existence. The maiden name of Mrs. May was Elizabeth Williams, and two daughters, Rosa and Edith Virginia, came to pleasantly enlarge the family circle. The death of Mrs. May occurred October 13, 1903. The home of Mr. May stands out in evidence as one having all the bounteous hospitality of the early days and the family is firmly attached to the Episcopal church, of which Mr. May has long been an honored vestryman.

#### HON. WILLIAM EDWARD BORAH.

Brilliant, aggressive, audacious, no other lawyer of the state of Idaho has commanded so much attention from the time he first engaged in contests in the legal arena of the commonwealth as has Hon. William E. Borah, the eminent attorney of Boise, and his success in every field of operation in which he has been engaged has been phenomenal. He was born in Fairfield, Ill., on June 29, 1865, of stalwart American ancestors of good Kentucky and Indiana stock. Educated at the Southern Illinois Academy, at Enfield, and at the State University, at Lawrence, Kans., he

studied law under competent tutelage and was admitted to the bar in 1888. He came to Boise in 1891. In 1896 he joined the silver wing of the Republican party, was nominated for Congress and with matchless eloquence defended bi-metalism in one of the most strenuous campaigns noted in the political annals of the state, his fervid eloquence drawing large and enthusiastic audiences. Yet he was defeated. In 1904 he entered the Legislature with the largest following of any candidate for the august office of United States senator, but a peculiar combination against him caused his defeat. Complaining not, and with his accustomed deference to the voice of the majority, he gave a hearty acquiescence to its choice and a loyal endorsement to its action. In the making of Mr. Borah nature was extremely prodigal of her best gifts. She endowed him with an ancestry of health and vigor, both of mind and body. His mental and spiritual qualities matured early and they have steadily expanded year by year. Only thirty-nine years of age, such is the ability of the man that he stands as one of the paramount intellectual forces of the state, one of its keenest politicians, one of its far-seeing statesmen, and as one of the most powerful personalities and very strongest men of the Great West.

The Idaho Magazine in a recent issue says of him: "Mr. Borah is a young man brilliantly endowed, but he could scarcely have a more enviable claim to distinction than having regarded his plighted word to politicians as dearer to him than the achievement of his heart's ambition—a seat in the highest legislative body of America."

#### HON. WILMOT HENRY GIBSON.

Among the prominent representative men of Idaho now in the public eye and service, the loyal patriot who now so capably fills the of-

fice of secretary of state is deserving of the highest mention in any biographical volume treating of the state's distinguished citizens. By his origin, by his education, by his training and by loyalty to duty in all the fields of labor or of endeavor to which called by the suffrages of the people he has won the approval of even his political opponents. In social and society life he has ever been a cordial friend, a loving brother and an associate of the better men and women of the communities of his residence. Secretary Gibson was born on December 25, 1870, in the quaint city of Meadville, Pa. His parents, Wilmot Byron Gibson and Helen (Stewart) Gibson, were natives of Pennsylvania and for long years industrious, God-fearing farmers, who loyally worked, not for the almighty dollar, but to "do good to others" and to give their children the best educational advantages within their reach. In their latter years they lived pleasant retired lives in Meadville, where the mother now resides, the father dying in Boise, Idaho, on October 5, 1903, while on a visit to his son Wilmot for the purpose of recuperating his broken health. The father was descended from Irish and Welsh ancestors, while the mother came of an ancient Scottish family and belonged to the Society of Friends.

After a thorough education in the public schools and academies of his native state, Mr. Gibson matriculated at Allegheny College, at Meadville, where, after a four-years' course in science and civil engineering, he was graduated in June, 1893. In his school days he was of a very retiring disposition, devoting himself to his studies with great assiduity and manifesting a warm heart and a very loving nature to a small circle of select friends. Impulsive, frank and open-hearted, he acquired friends even from his boyhood, while the pious and watchful care of his honored parents kept him guarded from evil influences and questionable

associations until his own mentality was a sufficient guard against them. The family was a typical Christian home, two older brothers and a younger sister forming a circle of religious activity and usefulness.

After his graduation from college young Gibson desired the experience of western life to round out a practical business character and in the determination of building himself a permanent home in Idaho, in February, 1894, he located at St. Anthony, engaging in merchandising for four years and success came to him in full measure during his three years' business life as a civil engineer. A Republican in political faith, he served most acceptably for four years as a school trustee at St. Anthony and for one year as a town trustee, both of these offices being elective ones. He has from early youth been active in politics, even before he was a voter, being often in evidence as a public speaker. During his many years' residence in this state he has in each political campaign been found "upon the stump," battling gallantly for the causes he deemed the right ones. "Subsidiary to this" he has ever responded with alacrity to the call of duty in educational and church work and rendered prompt and efficient service in all beneficent works of public or private character, becoming identified as a member with the Presbyterian church of St. Anthony in 1895. While a college student he was prominent as a member of the noted Greek college society, called the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Society, and since attaining manhood society life has still had charms for him. He has passed the chairs of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows at St. Anthony, where he has held a membership since July, 1901. Canton Columbia, No. 3, and Camp No. 1, of Boise, also claim him as an active member. Beside these, the lodge of the Woodmen of the World have long since placed him on their roll of membership.

Secretary Gibson was married with Miss Merta Drake, the only daughter of Jerome Drake, a native of Pennsylvania, where her parents were among the leading agriculturists of the county. She has a bright mind and genial ways, which have been largely enhanced by a liberal culture. She is very prominently connected with numerous social, literary and society clubs, notably with the Ladies' Columbian Club of Boise, and also with various church organizations, for, like her husband, she is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. Their son, Howell, an attractive lad of seven years, was born on August 1, 1896.

We can, in better phrasing than our own, close this necessarily brief review by subjoining a character reading of Mr. Gibson published in the alumni notes of a recent number of the Allegheny Literary Messenger, published by the students of the college where Mr. Gibson was educated:

"‘Men live in deeds, not years, in actions, not in figures on a dial.’ These words may well be illustrated by the career of Wilmot Henry Gibson, the present secretary of state in Idaho. Though young in years, and out of college but a decade, he has led a useful and successful life, and has written his name high among those of the men who are building up our great West. Mr. Gibson is a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Meadville on Christmas day, in the year 1870. His descent is Scotch-Irish, both his parents being of that sturdy adventurous stock which was the chief element concerned in reducing the wilderness of western Pennsylvania to a condition of civilization. His grandparents had early made their way across the Alleghanies, to build for themselves a home where there was constant danger from Indians, and even nature was hostile. The subject of this sketch, though born in Meadville, spent his boyhood upon a farm in Crawford county, where he underwent

the rigorous discipline of country life, which has produced so many great men, in all lines of activity. On account of his life on the farm, his early education was not of the best. Such as it was, he obtained it in country and village schools. In 1889 he entered Allegheny College, from which he was graduated with credit, four years later, having completed the civil engineering course. A year after his graduation, Mr. Gibson was married to Miss Myrtle Drake. Soon after this, led on by the same spirit of conquest which had carried his ancestors successively from Scotland to Ireland, from Ireland to the coasts of the New World, and thence across the mountains to western Pennsylvania, he left his native state, to make for himself a home in the mountain-skirted plains of Idaho. He settled in a new village on the Snake River. The region was undeveloped, but possessed abundant natural resources. In this land of promise, Mr. Gibson engaged very successfully in the mercantile business, and also put to good practical use the knowledge of surveying obtained in his college course. Aside from these occupations, he took a keen and active interest in political affairs. This interest had begun in his young manhood. While still a minor, he and a boy friend had “stumped” a portion of Crawford county in behalf of the prohibition amendment to the constitution. In 1899 he was chosen chief clerk of the secretary of state; this position he creditably filled for two years. A year after the close of his term of office, he was unanimously nominated for the position of secretary of state, by the Republican state convention at Boise. During the ensuing campaign, his early experiences in political speaking stood him in good stead; he toured the state of Idaho, speaking in behalf of the ticket which was triumphantly elected. As a result of this, Mr. Gibson at the present time holds the position of secretary of state in Idaho.”

## MARTIN V. PALMER.

From the woods of Maine to the plains of Idaho is a long distance in longitude, and from the building of ships on the Atlantic coast to the raising of stock on the Pacific slope is a great step in employment; but these changes of locality and occupation mark the career of Martin V. Palmer, one of the prosperous and progressive stock men of Idaho, who conducts his industry in Ada county not far from the village of Star. He was born in Maine, Washington county, on September 16, 1835. His parents were Jacob and Levina (Berry) Palmer, both of the same nativity as himself. His father was a ship carpenter and was drowned while working at his craft in 1845, when he was but forty-five years old and his son was but ten. The families of both parents were of Puritan stock and came to this country with the second shipment of emigrants to Massachusetts from England. They were resolute and independent people, and when the struggle for the independence of the colonies began the men available for service promptly went into the Colonial army and followed the varying fortunes of their adopted land through the contest to the final triumph of the cause and then took active and leading parts in establishing the government of the new republic.

The family of Mr. Palmer's parents was composed of seven children, two sons and five daughters, three of whom are still living. He received almost no education in the schools, learning the lessons of life through a rugged and trying experience in its duties, and acquiring the scholastic knowledge he has by his own efforts made by study at such time as he had for the purpose while making the long voyage around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel as a sailor before the mast from his native state to San Francisco. This voyage was made in

1856, and upon reaching San Francisco he shipped again to Puget Sound and continued to run between that water and San Francisco until 1858, when the mining excitement over the Fraser discovery induced him to go thither and engage in mining there for a short time. He then returned to the Puget Sound country and for a period of two years was occupied in lumbering. At the end of that time he went again to San Francisco and worked during the winter at his trade as a ship carpenter and caulked at Mare Island. In the spring of 1860 he went to The Dalles in Oregon and helped to build two vessels, the steamers "Okanagan" and "Tanino," for use on the upper Columbia. From The Dalles he went on a prospecting tour through Pierce City, Elk City and Florence, returning to his starting point in the fall and wintering there. The winter was an excessively hard one and many persons on the plains were frozen in and without the necessities of life. He passed the winter helping to get them to centers of population and was in this way instrumental in saving many lives. During the next year he was engaged in mining at Elk City, and from there joined the stampede to Bannack and Alder Gulch in Montana. At those points he prospected successfully for a time but was obliged to return to Elk City by reason of his losses through the absconding of a dishonest expressman. In 1863 he came to Placerville, in Boise county, and prospected through the season in the Deadwood region where rich mines are now being worked. In the fall of that year he came to the Boise Valley and since then has had his home in this section. He pre-empted 144 acres of land, the tract on which he now lives, and went to raising cattle and farming. He has been intelligently and deeply interested in public affairs throughout his mature life. He voted at the first election held at Boise City, and was active in the one for the organization

of the territory. On August 15, 1865, at Boise Valley, he was married to Miss Sarah J. Clark, a native of Missouri but reared in Iowa, a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Conner) Clark, pioneers of Iowa. Her father died in Nevada. Three children have blessed their union, all living and well established. They are Anna L., wife of John Steel, of Star; William A., married and living at Meridian, this state, and Martin L., who is aiding in conducting the home ranch. All are highly respected in their several localities, and are exemplifying in their daily lives the lessons of industry, thrift and public spirit they learned at the paternal fireside. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer are among the most esteemed and popular citizens of this part of the state.

#### DR. ORVIS W. HALL.

Dr. Orvis W. Hall is one of the prominent and useful professional men of Star, Ada county, and has had a great deal to do with the development and progress of that section of the state, in which he was one of the pioneers, building the first dwelling in the town proper, the only other house there at the time being the farm residence of Mrs. McDowell. He is an ornament to his profession, an influential force in business circles, a prosperous farmer and ranchman, and a social light of magnitude and constancy, exemplifying the graceful amenities of life in the less strenuous converse among men as successfully and admirably as he does the utilities in his business and professional intercourse with them. He was born and reared among the mountains of Vermont, and in the restless and productive activities of that busy little state acquired the habits of industry, thrift and resourcefulness which have distinguished him in the ampler field of his operations here, and in its excellent schools received his education,

finishing at the State University, where he was also graduated in medicine, securing his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1883. In 1850 his father, who had been a prosperous business man, engaged in insurance, in his native state, came to California by way of Cape Horn, and after a residence in that state for several years, joined the stampede to Virginia City, Nev., where he remained a few years and then returned to his Vermont home, and the home of his ancestors who had come there in early Colonial days from England.

The Doctor was born at the parental home-stead on September 28, 1860, and after completing his scholastic and professional preparation for life's engagements, came to Idaho in 1883 and began his practice on Rood River. He remained here only a short time, however, removing to Atlanta or Rocky Bar, where he practiced until 1891. He then settled at Star and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at this place, with a growing body of appreciative patrons and an increasing reputation in professional and business circles. In connection with his practice, he conducts a large and flourishing drug business, for the accommodation of which he erected a brick store which is one of the substantial mercantile buildings of the town. Following the almost universal tendency of this region, he is also interested in the stock industry, owning and operating a good ranch near the town. He takes an active and leading part in the social and fraternal life of the community, belonging to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of America; and in political circles has a potential voice, being a recognized leader and being elected to the state Legislature in 1898.

Mr. Hall was married in Vermont, on November 30, 1883, to Miss Ollie J. Bostwick, a native of that state and daughter of Royal

and Charlotte (Drake) Bostwick, also Vermonters by nativity and belonging to old Colonial families who were early emigrants from England to this country. The Doctor's mother was also English in ancestry and a member of an old Vermont family prominent in the Colonial and Revolutionary history of the state. Her maiden name was Lucretia Rood. Dr. and Mrs. Hall have three children, Ina M., wife of Frederick Simons, one of the leading merchants of Star, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; Ada E. and Ella F. K. Hall, who are still living at home. The parents are active members of the Christian church at Star.

#### JOHN F. MILLER.

At peace after many conflicts, in comfort after many hardships, triumphant after many trials, John F. Miller, one of the prosperous and successful stockmen and farmers of the Boise Basin, with a fine and well-improved ranch three miles northwest of the city of Boise, enjoys his present estate of competence and consequence with all the greater satisfaction because of the troubrous and rugged road over which he traveled to reach it. He was born in Switzerland on May 8, 1854, and when he was three years old came with his parents, Henry and Regina (Martin) Miller, to the United States. The parents were Mormons at the time and settled in Utah, reaching the territory in one of the renowned "handcart caravans," whose toils and hardships in their long and wearying journey across the plains have passed into history, and whose privations and prodigious labors during the early years of their stay in the wild country to which they had come make up one of the most thrilling chapters in American frontier life. They were located near Fort Floyd and suffered all the pangs of the most pinching poverty. Mr.

Miller's mother helped to support the family by washing for the soldiers at the fort, working in this way for 135 men, and his father did what he could find to do in any line of active effort. He worked one whole season for a bishop of the Mormon church and received six bushels of potatoes and two bushels of onions as his pay for the season's work instead of the remuneration he had been promised. From this neighborhood they moved into Cache Valley and there passed a year and a half in much the same straits. They next took up their residence in Weber Valley, having tired of Mormonism and its exactions and joined the Morrisites. Two years were passed in peace and a fair degree of comfort with the new sect, and then the Mormons made war upon them, planting cannon on the neighboring hills and firing into the settlement without warning while the people were attending religious services, killing two women and wounding several more with the first shot. The battle raged for three days, and many women and children were killed besides a number of the men. At the end of this awful siege the Morrisites were obliged to surrender, but not until after Burton, the general of the Mormons, shot down in cold blood Joseph Morris and another of their leaders, and two or three inoffensive women who were standing near. The most of the colony was taken to Salt Lake, and their fate was never disclosed to Mr. Miller. His parents and the rest of the family escaped and were escorted to Soda Springs with others under the escort of United States troops. This was in 1862 and they remained at Soda Springs until 1865, then went to Montana and engaged in mining for four years. Here they found the venom of the Mormons succeeded by the savage fury of the Indians and the heartless cruelty of the "road agents," but had the satisfaction of seeing the defeat of the one by the united efforts of the people and

the extermination of the other by the vigor and enterprise of the Vigilantes, Mr. Miller himself witnessing the hanging of seven road agents in Cottonwood Canyon and nine to the frame of a new store building at Virginia City. In 1869 these hardy and adventurous wanderers started to the Puget Sound country, but halted in the Boise Valley long enough to become pleased with that section, and there they determined to remain. In the peaceful haven which they there found the parents passed the rest of their days, the mother dying in 1883, aged sixty-four years, and the father in 1887, aged seventy-eight years. Nine children blessed their union, of whom one died in infancy and eight are living.

Mr. Miller had then reached the age of fifteen years and by reason of the exigencies of his situation during the whole of his life up to that time had been unable to attend school or get any education except the merest rudiments which he acquired from the teaching of his mother and older members of the family. In the Boise Valley, however, he was permitted to attend the public schools near his home at intervals, and to supplement their facilities by a few terms at good private schools. However his experience had done much to develop a rugged strength of character, self-reliance and independence of spirit as well as ready and diversified resourcefulness for whatever emergencies he might encounter. As soon as he was able he engaged in farming and raising stock on his own account and this has been his continual occupation ever since. He owns 100 acres of excellent land which is well improved with good buildings, and has a very thrifty and fruitful orchard of apple, pear and prune trees, the products of which are of fine quality and are shipped for the most part in their natural state as soon as they reach the necessary condition of maturity. He has given close and intelli-

gent attention to the local affairs of his section and been of material service in developing its agricultural and commercial resources, and building up its educational and church interests.

On January 1, 1877, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Belle Dunlap, a native of Nebraska and daughter of Thomas and Serepta Dunlap, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Montana. Five children have blessed their union, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are J. Harry, Lottie, Myrtle and Carrie, all yet members of the well-known and popular household.

#### FRANCIS E. LUND.

Although our land of liberty is the promised land of opportunity to all the world, and holds out its benefactions to the human race, it lays upon many of its favorites the hard tribute of toil and privation, and offers no exemption from the care which is the portion of the children of men wherever they are found. This has been painfully illustrated in the career of Francis E. Lund, now a leading and prosperous rancher and stockbreeder located six miles northeast of Weiser in Washington county. He is of Swedish ancestry, of which he knows but little, and is the product of his own energies and capabilities, by means of which he has risen to his present estate of competence and substantial comfort. His childhood and early youth were darkened by the necessity for dependence on his own exertions without any of the blandishments of fortune.

He was born in Henry county, Ill., on June 22, 1844, and, at the age of fourteen, in company with a boy of about his own age, he crossed the plains on the way to California, at that time radiant with the promise of golden opportunities to the daring heart and the

sinewy frame. They did not cross the continent but stopped in Wyoming and for five years Mr. Lund lived near Fort Laramie engaged in various occupations. In 1863 he moved to Montana, where during the next two years he mined and worked in the stock industry. He helped to build Fort Smith in that state, and during the next six years was engaged in raising stock in its neighborhood. In 1871 he moved to Westminster, in the southern part of California, and there engaged in merchandising and farming until 1877, when he came to Idaho, and after wintering at Boise, he bought land on Mann's Creek, and since then has been busily occupied in improving his ranch, reducing it to cultivation, enlarging it in volume and conducting a thriving stock industry which he inaugurated there.

He now has a fine farm of 320 acres, well-improved with good buildings, fruitful with every product suitable to this region of the country. His herds consist of pure-bred Shorthorn and Durham cattle, and superior grades of sheep and horses, all of which he produces in good numbers and high quality, and he is classed as one of the leading sheep operators. In politics he is a Democrat and gives to the principles and candidates of his party loyal support. He takes an earnest and intelligent interest in public local affairs, aiding now in building up the educational and moral forces and the mercantile and industrial interests of the community as zealously and courageously as he helped to subdue their savage opponents in the early days of turbulence and strife with Indians and wild beasts.

In 1867 Mr. Lund married Miss Ellen Ward, a native of Iowa and daughter of William Ward, a well-to-do farmer, who passed the greater part of his life in Iowa and Missouri, dying in California. Mrs. Lund died in 1895, at the age of forty-six years, and was buried

at Weiser, leaving a family of seven children, Annie, Frank, May, William, Samuel, Walter and Emma.

#### MRS. L. E. WOODLAND.

Mrs. L. E. Woodland, wife of Charles A. Woodland, of Bourne, Washington county, Idaho, was the first white girl who ever came to this section of the country to make a home and is the only survivor of an old Baptist mission in this valley, having crossed the plains with her parents, Winfield and Martha (Harris) Ivers, from their Iowa home in her childhood. Her father was a native of Iowa of Irish parentage, a veteran of the Civil war and a pioneer in Idaho. In all the places of his residence and in all the lines of active life in which he engaged he saw hard service, faced danger and death in many forms and rendered useful service to his fellow men. As a soldier, he was killed during the Civil war, while his widow is still living, and is now past seventy years of age. Her long life has also been eventful and full of thrilling incidents, the most of it being passed on the frontier or in the midst of alarms while her husband was at the front in war of one kind or another.

Mrs. Woodland was formerly the wife and afterward the widow of Lafayette Lansdon, an old-timer of Idaho, who from his childhood was familiar with privation and hardship, and whose serviceable career in this part of the world was full of interest in the way of incident and adventure and was fruitful of good to his fellow frontiersmen and to the communities in which they lived. He was the orphan son of English parents who emigrated to America soon after their marriage, and after their death was bound as a foster child to a Kentucky family who later moved to Illinois, taking up their residence in an unsettled por-

tion of that state. In 1849, moved by the excitement occasioned throughout the world by the discovery of gold in California, he came across the plains in company with a brother and another schoolmate in search of a better fortune than that offered in his former home. They made the trip by means of ox teams and it need scarcely be said they were obliged to undergo great sufferings and privations on the way, and found their lives often menaced with immediate and overwhelming danger from Indians, wild beasts, the rage of the elements and other unfavorable conditions. In California he engaged in mining and also in freighting from place to place. When the gold excitement over Florence, this state, broke out in 1864, he came to that camp and made his living by packing supplies to the camp on his back, getting one dollar a pound for carrying them and usually carrying 100 pounds at a trip. He joined the White Pine stampede and the John Day, Oregon, expedition, and from the last named camp came again to Idaho, carrying the first pony express between Payette and Salubria. He finally settled on Mann's Creek when there was but one other ranch in operation on the creek, and in that region followed farming and raising stock until his death, in 1899, at the age of seventy-one years. He was prominent as an Indian fighter, serving as lieutenant in the Bannock war, and was also one of the party sent to relieve the settlers in Canyon county from depredations by the Indians. In politics he was a Republican from the organization of that party, and was the first nominee of the party for the office of sheriff in Washington county. As a man of great public spirit and breadth of view he took great interest in matters of public education, and impressed his children and everybody around him with the importance of providing liberally for the cause. One of his sons, Robert Lansdon, is assessor

of Washington county; another, Lafayette Lansdon, is principal of the schools at Cambridge, and a daughter, Etta Lansdon, is a graduate of the business college at Boise.

Mrs. Woodland was born in Iowa in 1860, and there lived with her parents (her mother having remarried) until 1868, when they left that state to seek their fortunes farther west. They arrived at Boise Basin, Idaho, in 1870, but two years later moved to Mann's Creek, where, in 1875, she met and married Lafayette Lansdon. The same year she became a member of the Baptist mission, of which, as before stated, she is now the only survivor. She and her husband lived there and engaged in stockraising until 1898, when Mr. Lansdon died, in the seventy-first year of his age. The widow continued to live on the old homestead with her family, which numbered thirteen children. Twelve of these children are still living, namely: Henry, Robert, Laura, Lafayette, Viola, Etta, Avade, Leota, Clarence, Izora, Pearl and Dixie. In the spring of 1903 Mrs. Woodland began suffering with a cancer, which caused her death on the 11th of October following.

#### HON. JOSEPH C. RICH.

The history of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints is one of the most marvelous that has ever come within the realm of the pen of the historian. This religious body has ever been the avant courier of civilization, and its emissaries have dared all and endured all in forwarding the interests of their faith, holding no object as insuperable, no privation too severe, no temporal danger too great to swerve them from their course in carrying the benefits of their religion unto all sorts and conditions of men in every clime. What has been accomplished in the originally inhospitable regions of the Great West during the epoch dat-

ing back to the early days, when the dominion of the Indian was disputed only by the wild beasts of the plains and mountain fastnesses, has passed more or less obscurely into the annals of history, but none will ever know the absolute self-abnegation, the arduous and unceasing toil, the deep religious fervor and the great humility of spirit which marked the efforts of the early pioneers of the church, when, as pioneers, they introduced civilization into the barren regions of the Great Salt Lake.

These reflections are brought to mind in considering the ancestry and the eminently useful career of Judge Joseph C. Rich, now an eminent lawyer of Montpelier, Idaho, a sketch of whose activities must surely become a portion of any work treating of the representative and progressive men of the state of Idaho. He was born in the city of Nauvoo, Ill., on January 16, 1841, a son of Gen. Charles C. and Sarah (Pea) Rich, natives of Kentucky and Indiana, his father being a general in the state militia of Illinois, and, as one of the twelve apostles of the Mormon church, he was intimately connected with its leader and prophet, Joseph Smith, and his associate, Brigham Young, and being the captain of an advance company that made its long and weary way across the plains, where the members were encompassed by many perils, including assaults from hostile Indians, to Salt Lake City in the fall of 1847, and continuing his journey to California in 1849 to there secure a gathering place for a large emigration of Mormon people from Australia and other islands of the Pacific, and there purchasing the extensive old San Bernardino ranch, later developed into the magnificent county of that name, as a suitable location for their settlement.

Possessed of an active, energetic and executive nature, Gen. C. C. Rich became a leading spirit, not only of the California colony, but also of Bear Lake county, Idaho, of which he

was the organizer and public-spirited leader, in 1863 moving hither with his family and constructing the first house in the now thickly settled valley on the site of the present thriving town of Paris, the town-site of which he assisted in platting, the subject of this review being the surveyor. General Rich was a prominent member of the early Idaho Legislatures and also filled a mission to England and the continent of Europe in the interest of his church in 1860 and 1861 with remarkable success, after his return therefrom residing in Paris until his death, which occurred in 1883 at the age of seventy-five years. The parents of General Rich were Joseph and Nancy (O'Neil) Rich, natives of Maryland and Kentucky. Joseph Rich was a pioneer of Utah and of Bear Lake Valley, where he died in 1866, his wife being called to her long home two days after she reached the Salt Lake region in October, 1847. Joseph Rich was a son of Samuel Rich, a native of Maryland, but of old English Colonial stock, his Maryland ancestors, as well as himself, taking active and distinguished part in the tumultuous and vital affairs of their respective generations, their advent in America being during the earliest days of the Massachusetts Colony.

Whatever of distinction there is attaching to the term of "a pioneer of pioneers" must surely be credited to Judge Joseph C. Rich, since from his earliest days he has been on the very frontier of civilization. Receiving his early education in the primitive schools of California and Utah, where the facilities were extremely meager, supplemented, however, in his case by ardent personal effort and study until his acquisitions were fully equal to the curriculum of many universities, he became thoroughly versed in the art and mystery of surveying and civil engineering, thereafter studying law under the capable preceptorship of

Judges Crawford and Higbee, of Idaho, and Hon. Hosea Stout, of Salt Lake City, attaining a thorough knowledge of the technicalities and authorities appertaining to his profession, and being admitted to practice at the bar of the territory in 1870, immediately locating for practice in Paris, Oxford and Montpelier, Idaho, where he soon attained a large and representative clientage, and is still in practice, manifesting himself forcefully and influentially.

Possessing strong legal abilities and knowledge of law, with readiness and tact in its application, in 1898 he was placed in nomination by the Democratic party, with whose principles and policies he is steadfastly allied, for the important office of district judge of the Fifth judicial district of Idaho, comprising the six southeastern counties of the state, at the subsequent election being chosen by a very complimentary majority, and thereafter proving by his administration that the choice of the voters was an eminently wise one. In 1892 he was again the standard bearer of his party for the same office, but shared in the disastrous defeat of the whole ticket at the polls. In nearly every office of importance in the county, and as a member of the territorial Legislature for two terms and for one term in the state Legislature, and in 1896 and 1897 holding the dignified and exalted station of state senator, Judge Rich has shown such a rare combination of qualities as to attract the attention of the people of the entire state, possessing signally the wisdom, the honor and the personal magnetism which every emergency of every official station has required.

In the realm of politics he has made so deep an impression on the thoughtful of all political parties, in the performance of all of his duties manifesting such superior legislative ability, that it will be strange if other and still higher honors are not conferred upon him, thus securing for the people a very conservative and

eminently progressive administration of any office to which he may be called. In the development of his town and of the county he has ever been a prominent factor, and, incidentally we will mention that he is the proprietor of the magnificent summer resort of Bear Lake, fifteen miles south of Montpelier, known as Rich's Hot Springs, and here he maintains his summer residence. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the lodge of Benevolent Order of Elks, meeting in the city of Pocatello.

Judge Rich married, on January 14, 1869, in Salt Lake City, Utah, with Miss Anna E. Hunter, also a native of Nauvoo, and a daughter of Bishop Edward and Ann (Stanley) Hunter, her father being a native of Pennsylvania and coming to Utah with his family on the first migration of the Mormon emigrants in 1847, being also a noted and distinguished individual in the early organization of the church. This marriage union has proved most felicitous, and from it have resulted nine children, of whom the following are now living:: Edward C., Susanna, Sarah J., now Mrs. Chauncey W. Stewert, of Pocatello, Idaho; Libby H., Joseph C., Jr., and Stanley H.

Judge Rich, now sixty-two years of age, makes his home at his noted Hot Springs on the shores of Bear Lake, where he says his latch-string hangs on the outside and nothing pleases him better than a call from old friends and an awakening of old-time topics and experiences.

#### MARSHALL S. DICKERSON.

Marshall S. Dickerson, of Weiser, Washington county, this state, is a pioneer of 1877 in that section, and since the time named has been actively engaged there in farming and raising stock. He took up his homestead at a time when the country had but few settlers and was almost wholly undeveloped, and,

with a commendable pride in the advancement and improvement of his portion of the county, he has devoted his energies to its betterment in every way, giving a good example in his own industry and thrift, as shown by the highly improved state of his ranch, and using his influence in stimulating the industry and thrift of others to the same desirable ends. He was born in Kentucky in 1831, the son of George and Elizabeth (Sheeley) Dickerson, the father, of Virginia ancestry, belonging to an old family long resident and generally prominent in the Old Dominion, but himself born in Kentucky, where his wife was also born, and where they were reared, educated and married. Some years after their marriage they moved to Independence, Mo., and settled there among the first to plant the banner of civilization in that region. In the vicinity of that town he followed farming until his death, in 1842. Always deeply interested in the welfare of his country, and especially the part of it in which he happened to be living, and strenuously desirous ever for the supremacy of law and order, he took the field with others against the Mormons in their early defiance of the government and helped to expel the sect from the state of Missouri. His widow, who was a daughter of Marshall Sheeley, of Kentucky, a prosperous farmer and a man of influence in that state, died about the year 1888, at the age of sixty-four years, and was buried beside her husband in Jackson county, Mo. They were the parents of six children, of whom their son Marshall was the second born. He passed his school days in Missouri, and having been orphaned by the death of his father while he was yet a small boy, less than twelve years old, it became necessary for him to make an early start in life's business for himself, which he did by carrying the mails between Independence, St. Joseph and Atchison. He continued this work until 1852,

when he went to California and in that state he was engaged in mining until 1857. He then returned to Missouri and again became a mail carrier across the plains as before, and remained in this business until 1864. In that year he started for Salt Lake City, but was driven back from the Big Blue River in Kansas by hostile Indians, and returned to his Missouri home. After remaining there variously occupied for five years, in 1869 he again went to California and located with his family at Woodside, that state. They were residents of that locality for seven years and eleven months, then in 1877 came to the Weiser Valley in Idaho, where they have since resided. He took up a homestead adjoining the present townsite of Weiser and on this he has ever since diligently conducted a prosperous business in raising stock and farming. Many times in the past he has been hotly engaged in deadly conflict with the Indians and had in the days of his activity in this respect a great reputation as an Indian fighter. Happily for him and for all, the necessity for skill in this line seems to have passed away, but the record of heroism and endurance which the period of conquest over barbarism in this country made is among the most thrilling pages of our history. In politics Mr. Dickerson is an unwavering Democrat. While living at Independence, Mo., he served as deputy city marshal, and since his advent into Idaho he has been continuously interested in the progress and improvement of the school system and has been a prominent Washington county worker in this behalf. In the fraternal life of the community he takes an active part also, holding membership in Weiser Lodge of the Masonic order, and being among its prominent and zealous workers in the mystic rites.

Mr. Dickerson was married, in 1858, to Miss Martha Greenwood, a native of Jackson county, Mo., the daughter of Fontleroy D.

and Martha (Settles) Greenwood. Her father was a native of Kentucky and worked at his trade as a carpenter in that state until 1849, when he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, where he remained until 1852. He then returned to Missouri, and in 1858 again moved to California, once more crossing the plains with teams. He made this far western state his permanent home from that time and died there in 1872, at the age of seventy-four years. His father was John Greenwood, a Kentucky merchant who had been in earlier life an extensive sea voyager, and his mother was Sallie (Kelly) Greenwood, a native of England though reared in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Dickerson have had nine children, of whom four are living, George F. R., Louis M., Marshall S., Jr., and Calvert S. The five deceased are William, Daniel R., Cora S., Lottie and Martha. Mrs. Dickerson's great-grandfather was a sugar planter in the Spanish dominions west of the Mississippi, and for services to the Spanish interests in that region received a grant of nine leagues of land in the vicinity of Hot Springs, Ark. He was loyal to the Colonial interests of this country, however, and fought gallantly for our independence in the Revolution.

#### ALEXANDER TOWELL.

Actively engaged throughout his life of nearly seventy years, since reaching years of maturity, in the pursuit of peace and the sharp and arduous employments of war, and now resting quietly in the enjoyment of a prosperity which he has wrought out by his own industry and skill, Alexander Towell has had a varied and interesting career and has well earned the comfort and the general public esteem with which he is so bountifully blessed. He was born in 1835 in Hendricks county, Ind., the son of Isaac and Margaret (Page) Towell, na-

tives of Virginia who became settlers in Indiana when that state was as yet on the western frontier. The father was a blacksmith in his native state and, as a young man of ambition and determined perseverance, concluded to try his fortune in the undeveloped West. After a residence of some years in Indiana, he moved to Missouri, which he made his permanent home, remaining and working at his trade and as a farmer until his death, in 1900, aged ninety-six years. His wife, who was also a native of Virginia, was a daughter of John and Lucretia (Page), and with her parents came to Indiana in early life. Here she met and married Mr. Towell, and together they walked through life until his death. She is still living at the age of eighty-eight years.

Alexander Towell was the first born of their ten children, and spent his childhood, youth and young manhood in his native state, receiving a common-school education there. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Miss Emily Fletcher, a native of Illinois, who at the age of twelve years moved with her parents to Minnesota, and after a stay of two years in that state went with them to Missouri to live. Her father was Edward Fletcher and her mother's maiden name was Lucinda Burns. In 1861 they took up their residence in Iowa, where they remained until death. After his marriage Mr. Towell settled in Mercer county, Mo., where he was actively engaged in farming and remained until 1881, when he came with his wife and children to Idaho. He took up 120 acres of his present ranch as a homestead and has since added forty acres under a timber claim. The most of his land was wild sagebrush ground when he took possession of it, with none of its present productiveness and none of the conveniences of life upon it except what were in a state of nature. He has labored assiduously upon it and applied his industry with intelli-

gence and system until he has made it one of the fertile and comfortable farms of the section in which he lives, and it now yields a competence in worldly wealth and all the comforts of a well-arranged and wisely-appointed home. For many years he has conducted here a general farming and stock industry of growing proportions and increasing profit. He is well established in the confidence of the community as a public-spirited and progressive man in reference to public affairs as well as to his own, and has been a recognized factor of importance in the general development and advancement of the community. In politics he is a Republican, but he is not an active partisan and seeks no official favors for himself. He and his wife have been the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living. They are Lucinda, William H., Thomas E., Richard, Effie, wife of Levi Keithley, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work; Otho and Frank. Those deceased are Martha and Isaac. From early in 1863 to the close of the Civil war Mr. Towell served in the Union army as a member of Company C, Eighth Iowa Cavalry, and saw much active service. He was present at the surrender of the Confederate army to General Sherman, and was mustered out at Macon, Ga., as a non-commissioned officer, having gone in as a private and winning his promotion.

#### LEVI KEITHLEY.

Prominent as a stockgrower and largely interested in agriculture, with a fine body of land which he has developed and greatly improved on the creek which bears his name in Washington county, near Middle Valley, and which was the first place on that creek brought to systematic productiveness, Levi Keithley is looked upon as one of the representative men of this portion of the state and stands well

in the estimation and good will of his fellow citizens. He is a native of St. Charles county, Mo., born in 1840, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Hostetter) Keithley, the mother of the same nativity as himself and the father a Pennsylvanian by birth. The father as a small boy moved with his parents to Missouri and thus became an early settler of St. Charles county, where he was reared and educated and where he began life for himself as a farmer, remaining there until 1845, when, at the age of thirty-five years, he moved to the northern part of the state and settled in Linn county. There he remained until death ended his labors, while his wife passed away there also, at the age of thirty-three years, in 1846 or 1847. They were the parents of nine children, of whom their son Levi was the fifth born. He passed his school days in Linn county, and, losing his mother when he was six or seven years of age, was left largely to his own resources for training and development. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years old, then, in 1864, came west to Oregon, being employed in driving a band of loose horses, riding horseback most of the way himself. He stopped in the Grand Ronde Valley, arriving there on August 6th, and having consumed just four months on the trip. He worked a year and a half on a farm, then for eight or nine years was engaged in teaming. At the end of that time he came to Idaho and located near Middle Valley, on the place which he now owns and farms and which he took up from the waste as a homestead and has since increased in volume by adding three forty-acre tracts under timber claims. Here he was the first settler on Keithley Creek and started an industry in raising horses and cattle of good grades which he still conducts and which has had many imitators since he began it. In his business he is progressive and prosperous; in public local affairs is enterprising

and broad-minded; in politics is a man of neutral, or rather independent views; and in social and general life is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the community.

Mr. Keithley was married, in 1885, to Miss Effie J. Towell, a daughter of Alexander and Emily (Fletcher) Towell (see sketch on another page), and they have five children, Myrtle, Ralph, Lucretia, Gertrude and Mary.

#### H. N. MACOMB.

Joining the tide of emigration to the farther West in this country when he was but eight years of age and at that time making the long and tedious journey across the plains from his native state of Arkansas to Idaho, since when he has been a resident of this section, H. N. Macomb, one of the prominent business men of Midvale, where he conducts a leading hotel and livery business, is almost wholly identified with this portion of our wide domain and is one of its products and representatives in large measure. He was born in Johnson county, Ark., in 1870, and is the son of George and Nancy (Manns) Macomb, who were also natives of Arkansas. The father was a skilled blacksmith and farmer, following his dual vocation until about the opening of the great Civil war, and then joining the Confederate army, in which he remained until the close of the sanguinary conflict. After his discharge from the service he returned to his Arkansas home and remained there again engaged in farming and working at his trade until 1877, when he brought his family across the plains with ox teams headed for Oregon. At Rice's Ferry, in what is now Cassia county, this state, his teams gave out and the party was obliged to put up there for the winter. While waiting there the father engaged in mining, and soon after spring opened

he bought a blacksmith shop on the site of the present town of Albion and worked at his trade at that point until 1883. He then moved to Washington county and located on Mann's Creek, but before the end of the year transferred his residence and base of operations to Grant county, Ore., in that portion of it which is now Malheur county, and has since then made that his home and been actively occupied in farming. He was the son of Abner Macomb, of Kentucky, who in early life settled in Arkansas and passed the remainder of his days in that state as an industrious and prosperous blacksmith and farmer. His wife was a native of Arkansas and a daughter of John and Nancy Ann Mansker, very early pioneers in the state. She is still living at the family home in Oregon. The family consisted of ten children who are living and three who are dead.

H. N. Macomb was the fifth child of his parents in the order of birth, and at the age of fourteen years began the battle of life for himself, leaving the parental homestead and going to Malheur county, Ore., where he remained until he was nineteen. He then returned to southern Idaho, and after three years there removed to the northern part of the state. In October, 1901, he located at Midvale and began his present enterprise in the hotel and livery business which he has ever since conducted with vigor and success. His hostelry is a much esteemed house of entertainment, being conspicuous for providing for the tired traveler the comforts of a home, and his stable is well equipped with good accommodations of every sort for its proper purposes and is a popular institution among all classes of patrons in this part of the county.

In 1890 Mr. Macomb was married to Miss Ladessa Carpenter, a native of Missouri, and daughter of J. H. and Josephine Carpenter, esteemed residents of Canyon county, Idaho.

where they settled in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Macomb have four children, Myrtle, Veva, Henry and Thomas. In business circles and in public affairs Mr. Macomb is prominent and highly respected, and throughout the community in general is cordially esteemed.

### RICHARD Z. JOHNSON.

New England breeding and culture have ever been pronounced factors of success in the development of new countries and in the strenuous race for special place in the ranks of professional life, and when we come to consider the eminent career of the distinguished advocate and legislist of Idaho whose name heads this review, we see that much of his brilliant success comes from the advantage these circumstances have given to a strong mentality encased in a strong physique. Of an ancient English stock, the emigrant American ancestors of Richard Z. Johnson were early Colonial settlers of New England, and members of both his paternal and maternal ancestry contended with arms against the French and Indians in the early wars of the Colonists and later were found in the Colonial forces of the Revolution from the time when was fired the shot that was heard around the world until the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

The son of Harvey H. and Calista F. (Munger) Johnson, both of whom were natives of Rutland, Vt., Mr. Johnson received his birth on May 21, 1837, at Akron, Ohio, in the heart of that intellectual portion of the state known as the Western Reserve. His father was a man of prominence, a lawyer of no mean abilities, who served Akron as its first postmaster, for many years was its very popular mayor, his qualities for the successful conducting of public affairs being so well understood by the people of his congressional district—the old Fourteenth Ohio—that they

sent him to serve them at the national capital for term after term. The eldest child of his father's family, the subject of this review was carefully educated in excellent schools of Ohio and New York, supplementing his literary acquirements by an earnest attendance at the law department of Yale College, even at that day one of the famous schools of this country, from which he was graduated with the class of 1859. He began legal practice in Minnesota soon after graduation and for five years was established at Winona, where he was for two terms a popular city attorney.

The broader field of the West then attracted him and he located first in Virginia City, Nev., soon, however, making his home at Silver City, Idaho. Here he resided for fourteen years, building up a practice and acquiring a clientage of representative order, his legal acquirements and forensic skill causing his business to steadily increase as he gave evidence of his superior ability in the handling of intricate law problems. He became well known throughout the state and was accorded a deferential respect by the leading members of the state bar and its judiciary. In time the amount and character of the cases entrusted to his care caused him to consider removal to the state capital, where he was appointed one of the commissioners to draft the revised statutes of the state. He became a resident of Boise, and from December, 1878, when he located his home there, he has been a part and parcel of all important public matters of state interest. Democratic in politics, from 1880 to 1882 he was a member of the Territorial Council and for two busy terms he ably maintained the legal standing of the state as its attorney general. In this high office, as in all others he has occupied, he won marked approval by the system, conservatism and care that marked every method of his administration.

It is as a legist that Mr. Johnson chiefly stands prominent. Possessed of a keen, clear and penetrative intelligence, an exhaustive knowledge of the law, an oratory flowing and convincing, combined with an energy and will that ill brooks opposition or delay, he has risen to the front ranks of the notable and successful attorneys of the state, his forum extending far beyond any state lines, while he is the honored president of the State Bar Association. Close care, attention and precision characterize his preparation of cases, and he has been connected for a quarter of a century with the most important litigation in the leading courts, and it should be noticed in this connection that he is the owner of the largest private law library of the state. For the past few years, however, he is passing much of his time in Germany, leaving his legal interests in the very capable hands of his son, Richard H. Johnson, one of the leading attorneys of Boise and Idaho. His comprehensive knowledge of the law is clearly manifest in any case he has in hand, his application of legal principles ever demonstrating the wide range of his professional attainments.

Mr. Johnson has been identified with the initiation of many important public measures and has been of great service in bringing them into existence. He drafted and secured the passage of the law creating the independent school district of Boise, the success of which has fully shown his wise discernment, and for many years he was a leading member of the board of education of the city. Mr. Johnson was one of the first regents of the University of Idaho, and served on the board a number of years, and after his resignation in 1894, on account of lack of time to devote to the work, the succeeding board of regents conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is interested in Boise in other ways, being a large real-estate owner, and the

builder of many tasteful buildings in the residence portion of the city. To summarize, there are few individuals in the state as well known as the eminent gentleman whose record we have so inadequately outlined, being a lawyer of acknowledged erudition and prominence, an upright and patriotic citizen, an office holder of rare integrity, a constant promoter of the best interests of his community and the state, while in private life he is an example of the highest type of cultured intellectual citizenship of probity and public spirit.

#### JAMES C. MILLS.

James C. Mills, postmaster at Garden Valley during the last twenty-five years, carrying the first mails that came to the place, and for a long time recognized as the most progressive man in the valley, is a native of County Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1844, the son of William and Margerie (Campbell) Mills, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Scotland. The father came to Canada in 1850 and settled at New Belleville, county of Hastings, where he followed farming for a number of years, then moved farther west, locating in County Bruce on Lake Huron. Here he spent his last days, dying in 1874, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order and took an active and serviceable interest in the affairs of the community in which he lived. His father was Robert Mills, whose whole life was passed in Ireland. The mother of James was a native of Scotland and accompanied her parents to the United States in her childhood, afterward returning with them to the British Isles and settling in Ireland, where she was married. She died in Canada in 1876, at the age of seventy-eight years. The family consisted of ten children, of whom James C. was the eighth in the order of birth.

James C. Mills lived to the age of thirteen years in his native land and then came with the rest of the family to Canada, where he grew to manhood and completed his education. In 1864, at the age of twenty years, he started in life for himself, becoming a California argonaut, making the trip to that golden land of promise by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Instead of mining in the new country, as he had expected to do, he engaged in farming until 1865, then came to Placerville, Idaho, and mined for a few months, after which he turned his attention to merchandising, in which he was actively engaged until 1871. At that time he began dealing in stock, handling cows and hogs principally, and he continued his operations in this line until 1875 with headquarters at Placerville. In that year he bought 320 acres of the place he now owns in Garden Valley, and within a short time made extensive improvements on his land, building a \$5,000 residence and other buildings in keeping. The residence was soon after destroyed by fire, but he built another, and, adding another tract of 320 acres to his estate, he branched out into a more extended stock industry than before, his special choice in stock being Hereford cattle. He also carries on a general farming industry of large proportions, and keeps all his business up to an elevated standard. In addition to his other enterprises he has a fine flouring mill which he erected in Garden Valley, about six miles from his farm and which is impelled by water that is naturally hot. In politics he is a Republican, and in the affairs of his party and the interests of the community in general he takes a leading part and a deep and helpful interest. Fraternally he belongs only to the order of Odd Fellows.

In 1870 Mr. Mills was married to Miss Julia Buckley, a native of New Orleans, the daughter of Dennis and Margaret (McCarty) Buckley, who were born and reared in Ireland

and settled at the Southern metropolis upon coming to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have seven children: William; Anastacia, formerly deputy sheriff; James, sheriff of the county from 1900 to 1902; Gertrude; Catherine; Mary and Robert. As has been stated, Mr. Mills has been postmaster at Garden Valley during the last twenty-five years and carried the first mail that was ever brought to the office at this point.

#### MRS. MARY N. WETZEL.

Mrs. Mary (Lebkecer) Wetzel, a well-known resident of Garden Valley, Boise county, Idaho, is a native of Germany and came with her parents to the United States in 1851, settling at Brooklyn, N. Y. Here the parents died, the mother in 1858, at the age of thirty-eight years, and the father in 1859, at that of forty-five. They left five children, of whom Mrs. Wetzel is the only one now living. After the death of her parents she continued to live in Brooklyn for a few years, until her marriage to Nathaniel Zapp, a Frenchman by nativity who came to this country when he was fifteen or sixteen years of age and settled with his parents in New York. After his marriage he brought his wife to Idaho City, this state, he having come with the first party of pioneers that settled in this region. Here he followed mining for a time and then conducted a brewery, having learned the business some years previously. The brewery was located near Centreville, and there Mr. Zapp lived until his death, in 1879, at the age of fifty-eight years. His family consisted of four children, Mathias, at present assessor of Boise county; Peter, now living in Colorado; Mary E., deceased, and George, who was killed by being thrown from a horse. Mr. and Mrs. Zapp had much trouble with the Indians in the early days and he was in many

dangerous conflicts with them, she also taking a hand in the fight at times at the imminent peril of her life, and always facing with real fortitude and resolution the dangers with which she was threatened.

Three years and six months after the death of her first husband Mrs. Wetzel contracted a second marriage, uniting herself in this with her present husband, Nicholas Wetzel, of Garden Valley, where she at once came to live and where she has since resided. By this marriage she is the mother of two sons, John N. and Thomas H. Wetzel. She has shown throughout her whole life, whether in the rush and bustle of a great city or on the lonely frontier, whether amid the blandishments of the most advanced civilization or the primitive simplicity of pioneer life, the same resolute self-reliance, constant courage, patient endurance and persistent industry, and has under all circumstances exhibited the best attributes of true force of character and womanly devotion to duty. And wherever she has lived she has won and maintained the respect and good will of her neighbors and acquaintances by her worth and admirable womanhood.

#### HUGH CRAIG.

Hugh Craig, one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Boise county, this state, living on his well-developed and highly-improved ranch of 320 acres, about three miles from Garden Valley, was born at Ottawa, Canada, in 1832, a son of Thomas and Rachel (Moore) Craig, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada about the year 1825. They took up their residence at Ottawa and remained there until death, that of the mother occurring in 1853, at the age of fifty-four years, and that of the father in 1858, at the age of sixty-six years. The father was a son of Hugh and Daugherty Craig, both born in Ireland and passing their

lives in that country. His grandfather emigrated to Ireland from Scotland, where the family had long been domesticated. The family of the mother lived in Ireland from time immemorial.

Hugh Craig lived in Canada until he was fourteen years of age, attending the public schools at intervals and learning what he could of the trade of shoemaking. When he reached the age named he left home to make his own way in the world, and traveled through New England, working at his trade at various places until 1857, when he journeyed to California by the Panama route and, locating at Nevada City, that state, worked at his trade for four or five years. In 1863 he came to Idaho, settling at Pioneer. Here he followed his craft and also gave some attention to mining. The place was then called Hogam and was known by that name when he left in 1868 for San Francisco to join his family, they having come west to live also. In the spring of 1869 he moved to White Pine, Nev., where he lived until the following July and worked at his trade. He then traveled by horseback to Salt Lake City, and through Montana, returning to Loon Creek, Idaho, from whence he came to Placerville in the fall of the same year. He was in business there as a shoemaker until 1872, when he bought the ranch of 320 acres on which he now lives and conducts his flourishing farming and stock industry.

Mr. Craig was married, in 1855, to Miss Margaret Keeley, also a native of Ottawa, Canada, the daughter of James and Ellen (Brennan) Keeley, who were born and reared in Ireland, and after their marriage there, came to America and settled in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have five children living: Thomas J., a resident of San Francisco; Rachel, Maria and Margaret, living at home; and Wilbur G., a citizen of Boise. Another son, named Hugh, is deceased and buried at Placerville.

## JAMES MCKAY.

James McKay, one of the most active and successful business men of Placerville, is a native of County Down, Ireland, where he was born in 1852. His parents, Patrick and Bridget (Fitzsimmons) McKay, were of the same nativity as himself, and the father was a farmer throughout his long life of eighty-five years, passing away in 1899, and being laid to rest in the soil hallowed by his useful labors in County Down, where his widow is still living at the age of seventy-five years. He was a son of Cornelius and Betsey (Burns) McKay, also natives of Ireland. The mother of James was the daughter of Patrick F. and \_\_\_\_\_ (Doran) Fitzsimmons, both belonging to old Irish families. The family consisted of three daughters and five sons, James being the second born. He passed his boyhood in his native land, remaining there until he was eighteen years old and receiving a limited education in the public schools. In 1870 he emigrated to the United States and, after a residence of two years in Illinois, where he was engaged in farming, and another of two years in Chicago, where he was variously employed, he came to Placerville, this state, making the trip by rail to Kelton, Utah, and teaming in from there to his destination. During the first seven years of his residence here he was employed in mining, and then started his present enterprise in the town, still, however, owning several promising mining claims in the basin and continuing active mining operations until 1896. In politics he is an active Democrat, taking great interest in the success of his party although not seeking honors for himself. He is well esteemed as a good and square business man, an upright and progressive citizen, and a valuable friend to every good enterprise for the welfare of the community.

JOHN MCKAY, brother of James, whose

family history is the same, came to the United States and to this basin in 1881 as a miner and engineer, and did good work in this and other states in his chosen callings. In the midst of his usefulness his life was cut short by a disaster which was universally lamented. He was drowned in 1895 in the big bend of the Payette River, and his remains were laid to rest amid general expressions of regret over his unhappy fate and general commendation of his excellence as a mechanic and worth as a man.

## NELS MATHISON.

The subject of this brief review, who is a prosperous and progressive liveryman doing business at Placerville, Boise county, this state, where he has lived since 1871, and been in this business since 1881, is a native of Norway, born in 1852, the son of Matt and Wellah Mathison, both also natives of Norway. The father was a blacksmith and passed his life in diligent and productive work at his trade in his native land, dying there in 1885, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother is still living aged eighty-nine years. They were the parents of six children, their son Nels being the youngest of the family. His life was spent in his native land until he reached the age of seventeen, and in the excellent state schools of that country he received a good elementary education. In 1869 he came to the United States, landing at Boston, where he remained about ten months. He then moved westward to Minnesota and made that state his home for a year and a half. In 1871 he came to Placerville, Idaho, and since then has been living at this place. For ten or twelve years after his arrival in the territory he followed mining with commendable industry and moderate success. Turning his attention to the livery business in 1881, he has steadily engaged in it from that time and has built up in the town

one of the most active and profitable enterprises of its kind in this part of the state. His stables are well furnished with good horses and conveyances, and he does all that is known in the business to keep them up to the highest standard of excellence, and also exerts himself in every way to please and fully satisfy his patrons, his courtesy of manner and obliging disposition being proverbial throughout the territory that is tributary to his trade. Everything he had was destroyed by fire in 1899, but, with the persistency and resolution of his race, he at once started up again and has more than retrieved his losses.

Mr. Mathison belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, and also to the order of United Workmen. He was married in 1888 to Miss Josephine Conney, a native of Placerville, the daughter of Charles and Rosa Conney, and they have two sons, Gus and Albert. Through many trials and difficulties Mr. Mathison has won his way to his present position of worldly comfort and the high place he holds in the esteem of his fellow citizens, who know the worth of his character as a man, his integrity in business and his devotion to the duties of citizenship in the land of his adoption, in whose welfare he has shown himself to be deeply interested, although he seeks no official station and is content with the dignity and usefulness of private life and good business industry which he now enjoys.

#### MARTIN CATHCART.

Martin Cathcart, of Placerville, Boise county, Idaho, is a native of County Derry, Ireland, where he was born in 1835, the tenth of the eleven children born to his parents, James and Elizabeth (Causley) Cathcart, who were also natives of County Derry but of Scottish ancestry. They passed their lives in

their native land, the mother dying there in 1838, at the age of thirty years, and the father in 1863, aged eighty-three years. The paternal homestead furnished shelter and the soil of Ireland furnished employment for their son Martin until he was twenty years old, and in the district schools near his home he received a limited education. As manhood was dawning upon him he yielded to a long-cherished desire to make his home in the United States, and accordingly, at the age of twenty years, he set sail for this land of promise, embarking on June 4, 1856, and reaching New York in due time after a voyage which was uneventful except that it opened a new world of hope and opportunity to him and others who accompanied him inspired with kindred aspirations to his own. Landing at Castle Garden in New York, he proceeded at once to the home of a brother on the Mystic River, in Connecticut, where he remained six weeks, then made his way to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, reaching San Francisco on November 17, 1856. He went into the mountains of Shasta county and engaged in mining. After following this uncertain occupation with moderate success for a period of six years he came to the town of Florence, this state, then in Washington territory, where he remained until August, 1863, then moved to Placerville, which has since been his home. He followed mining here until 1868, when he turned his attention to making and selling shoes. He has since been engaged in this business in one way or another, enlarging his operations and elevating his standard, until he has built up a very flourishing enterprise and added general merchandising in its broadest scope. He suffered from a disastrous fire in September, 1874, and from a still more serious one in 1899, in which he lost all he had. Nothing daunted, however, he started again and has in a large measure recovered from his losses.

In political faith he is an unwavering Democrat, and has been called to the service of his party as a worker in the ranks and an influential force among its managers. He has also served the people of the county well and faithfully as a county commissioner for years at intervals. He was first elected to this office in 1881 and served two years. In 1886 he was again elected and served six years. Governor Sloddenberg appointed him to fill a vacancy in the office in 1897, and he was elected to it successively in 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1902. For five or six years he has been chairman of the board of village trustees, or practically mayor of the town, and in both county and village offices has given an example of honorable, high-toned and acceptable public service worthy of emulation everywhere. For thirty-three years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding membership now in the lodge at Placerville.

Mr. Cathcart was married, in 1862, to Miss Rena Claus, a native of Germany, and they have had eight children: William Henry, Elizabeth, Isabella, Martin, Henrietta (deceased), Anna, James and Margaret. In business and in social circles, in public office and in private life, Mr. Cathcart is universally and highly esteemed.

#### JAMES McDEVITT.

The Emerald Isle, which by its own perpetual greenness and wealth of verdure and floral adornment typifies the universal productiveness and resourcefulness of its people, who can make the wilderness blossom as the rose wherever they plant their hearthstone, and can fructify every line of wholesome activity, has given to the development and progress of the United States some of the best elements of its citizenship, and many of the most stimulating forces in its commercial, industrial,

intellectual and social life. Among the number of emigrants from this blooming but unhappy country who have blessed Idaho with their presence and their productive energy, James McDevitt, proprietor of the leading butchering business and meat market at Placerville and in this part of the county, is entitled to honorable mention and a high place in the public esteem. He was born at Gaul, Ireland, in 1842, the son of Neill and Mary (McGinniss) McDevitt, also natives of that country, where the father passed his whole life, being employed during the greater part of it as a boatman, and where he died in 1882, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife died in 1875, aged about seventy years. They were the parents of nine children, of whom their son James was the fourth in the order of birth. The paternal grandfather was John McDevitt, a lifelong and prosperous farmer in the same country.

James McDevitt remained in his native land and in Scotland until he was twenty years old, attending school as he had opportunity and working as he could at various occupations, until he had a chance which he eagerly embraced to learn the trade of a butcher. He then sought the freer life and larger opportunity for energy and skill which was offered by this country, and came to California, making the journey by way of the isthmus route after crossing the Atlantic. After a short residence at San Francisco he went to Portland, Ore., and from there, a short time later, up the Columbia River to Walla Walla, where, however, he remained only a few days, proceeding as speedily as circumstances would allow to Idaho City, then called Bannock, in this state, reaching that place in July, 1863. The first year at Bannock was spent in mining and he then started a butchering business, removing his base of operations to Centreville soon after, and following the trade at that

place for seven years, peddling meat among the miners at the various camps within his reach. At the end of that time he moved to Loon Creek, Lemhi county, and for three years continued the same line of work at that place, then moved back to Centreville and mined for two years. From Centreville he returned to Idaho City and butchered there for five years longer. He then went into the cattle and general stock business in Lemhi county and soon enlarged his operations to cover an enterprise also in Boise county, locating a ranch at Horseshoe Bend. Since 1882 he has been actively engaged in his chosen occupation at Placerville and, although burned out twice, he has steadily persevered and built up a very gratifying trade and a constantly expanding business which is now located in his own substantial building, as is also the town postoffice, he having been the postmaster during the past four years although a Democrat in politics. He has also been deputy sheriff of the county and in 1891 and 1892 was county commissioner.

Mr. McDevitt was married, in 1876, to Miss Mary O'Brien, a native of Cork, Ireland, who came to this country with her parents in early life. Mr. and Mrs. McDevitt have had six children, Josephine; John, who was sheriff of Boise county when he was only twenty-two years old; Nellie; James, who is deceased and buried at Placerville; Kittie and Ethel. Mr. McDevitt has met the responsibilities of life with a resolute and manly spirit, treating all his fellows with fairness and consideration, exhibiting loyalty to the country of his adoption and zealous service in behalf of all its interests, contributing freely in enterprise, labor and substantial support to the advancement and success of every good undertaking for the benefit of the community, and thereby honestly earning the public esteem and private regard which he so abundantly enjoys.

#### CHARLES F. BROWN.

Pleasantly located on land which he homesteaded in 1887 about two miles and a half northeast of Horseshoe Bend, Boise county, and there profitably engaged in raising fruit and stock, the conditions of life would seem to leave little to ask for in the case of Charles F. Brown. He is devoted to his business and is well fixed for conducting it, both in material appliances and conveniences and in a wide and accurate knowledge of the subjects on which his enterprise is engaged. He is also well established in the confidence and good will of the community, and has the satisfaction of beholding around him flourishing public institutions and mercantile and industrial enterprises which contribute to the advancement and development of the community, and which he has aided materially in fostering and building up.

Mr. Brown is a native of Iowa, born in 1856, and the son of Horace and Jane (Butler) Brown, the former born and reared in Indiana and the latter in Kentucky. The father came from his native state to Iowa with his family when he was a young man and there engaged in farming for a period of ten years. In 1862 his wife died, at the age of thirty-three years, leaving five children, and soon afterward he sold out with the intention of returning to his former location in Indiana. He changed his mind, however, and moved to Kansas instead, and in that state renewed his farming operations, remaining until his death, in 1895, when he was seventy-two years old. He was a Republican in politics, but did not take a specially active part in political matters, devoting himself almost exclusively to the prosecution of his own business.

Charles F. Brown was the third child born to his parents and, losing his mother when he was but six years old, he was left largely to

himself during the formative period of his character, and even as a boy suffered the loss of his home and its associations, accompanying his father to a new location in the distant state of Kansas. There he grew to the age of twenty under the paternal roof-tree and received his education at the public schools of the neighborhood. After leaving school he farmed in Kansas for a short time, then came to Idaho, reaching this state in 1877. He stopped at Boise a few weeks and from there went to the mines and engaged in the hazardous but exciting occupation of mining, principally in Boise county, for a period of ten years. At the end of that time he turned his attention to raising fruit for a large and exacting market, locating for the purpose on a homestead which he took up near Horseshoe Bend, which is a part of his present ranch. In this line peaches formed his principal crop, and he produced them in good quantities and of excellent quality. A few years ago he began also an industry in raising stock and this has become his principal business. He carries it on extensively and on an elevated scale, giving every detail of the work his close personal attention and omitting no effort necessary to secure the best results. To the local affairs of the community of a public character he devotes due time and energy, every good undertaking for the progress and enlargement of the commercial, industrial and social life finding in him an earnest and serviceable friend. He is essentially one of the progressive men of the county, and is universally recognized and esteemed as such among his contemporaries.

#### TILLY C. WEBSTER.

Descended from an old Danish ancestry, a native of the sunny South, a veteran of the Civil War, in which he followed the forlorn hope of his valiant section of the country un-

til its banner went down in everlasting defeat, and a pioneer of 1872 in Idaho, where he arrived in the fall with his wife and two children and without a dollar in money or worldly possessions of value of any kind, and now a prosperous and well-to-do rancher, stockman, fruit-grower and dairyman, with a fine ranch of his own and a competence of this world's goods, Tilly C. Webster, of Horseshoe Bend, Boise county, gives in his career an impressive illustration of the variety of opportunity presented to manly effort in this country and also of the flexibility and resourcefulness of the American mind. He was born at Gainesville, Ga., in 1846, the third child of John R. and Mary (Carry) Webster, the former a native of Denmark who came to the United States in his youth and settled in Georgia, where he passed his life as a planter, dying in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was married five times, the mother of his son Tilly being the third wife. She was a native of South Carolina, and died in Georgia in 1866 at the age of sixty years, the mother of six children, of whom Tilly was the third in the order of birth. He passed his boyhood in Georgia, and at the age of seventeen enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Georgia Infantry, and served in the Confederate cause to the end of the Civil war. After the war he returned to his Georgia home and engaged in planting until 1872, having been married, on February 2, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Dumagan, the daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Bell) Dumagan, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Georgia. The father settled in Georgia as a young man and there became prominent in politics, and successful in business as a miner and planter. In 1860 he made a trip to Pike's Peak, and while returning died in Illinois, in 1861, at the age of seventy years. His widow survived him fourteen years, dying in Georgia in 1875, aged seventy-five.

On November 1, 1872, Mr. Webster started with his wife and two children for Idaho, and came to Kelton, Utah, by rail. They spent the winter on Indian Creek and in the spring ensuing moved on to the Boise Basin, arriving, as has been stated, with no money and but little else except the clothing they wore. For six years he followed placer mining in this section, then moved to the Boise Valley and bought a ranch on which he lived two years. From there he moved to Shafer Creek, in Boise county, and at that point he conducted a flourishing dairy business for a number of years. In 1884 he homesteaded on his present place and since that time has been busily occupied in improving the place and building up an extensive industry in raising horses, cattle and fruit, and carrying on a dairying business. He has been well repaid for the energy and persistent effort he has expended on the ranch and in each of its branches of industry, having now one of the choice places in his section of the county, and producing on it commodities which stand at the very head of the markets. His family consists of four children: Alpheus; Anna, wife of Edwin F. Stone, of Horseshoe Bend; Florence L., wife of Herbert M. Garrett, of Boise, Idaho; and Susan B. He is recognized as one of the leading and representative farmers and stockgrowers of his neighborhood, and has in a high degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens throughout the county.

#### ROWLAND H. ROBB.

Tried by many extremes of fortune and oppressed by many disasters, Rowland H. Robb, of Boise county, living three-quarters of a mile from Horseshoe Bend, has never been subdued by any. He has come forth from every trial strengthened in purpose and determination, and overcame every difficulty and

disaster with renewed courage and persistency of effort. He is a native of Franklin, Ind., where he was born in 1833, the son of Robert and Ann Eleanor (Hillis) Robb, natives of Kentucky and early settlers in Indiana. They were well-to-do and industrious farmers, remaining in that state until death ended their labors, that of the mother occurring in February, 1844, when she was forty-four years old, and that of the father in 1856, when he was sixty. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was fortunate to escape without injury. They were the parents of four children, of whom their son Rowland H. was the youngest. He passed his school days in Indiana, and at the age of eleven years took up the burden of life for himself, turning away from the scenes and association of his boyhood and at nineteen years making his way to Iowa, where he remained a year. This was but the beginning of a life of adventure and strenuous effort. In 1853 he crossed the plains with ox teams from Iowa to Oregon City, starting on March 2d, and arriving at his destination on August 31st. He remained at Oregon City a short time and then went to work at Willamette Falls, and some time later at Corvallis. There, on January 15, 1854, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Star, a native of Granville, Ohio, the daughter of John and Sophia (Baker) Star, of that town, where the father died in early life and the mother reared the family. Mrs. Robb was one of the party in which her husband crossed the plains and their acquaintance began while loading the wagon for this trip. After their marriage they remained for nine years in the vicinity of Corvallis, where he was engaged in the nursery business and in farming and raising stock. He then spent two summers mining in British Columbia, and in 1862 came to Idaho, locating at Elk City. He arrived there on June 6th, with teams and pack animals and found ten

feet of snow to pass through on the mountain. The summer was passed at Elk City, and he took his family to Auburn, Ore., for the winter. In the spring he returned to Idaho but located in the Boise Basin, where for a time he followed mining, then bought a drove of cows and devoted his energies for a year or two to the dairy business, selling milk for a dollar a gallon in the summer and three dollars in the winter. He moved to the place he now occupies, in September, 1870, and, purchasing the improvements made by the original locator, he settled on the ranch, beginning operations for its further improvement by setting out timber culture. Twice since taking up his residence here he has been burnt out, but each time he has rebuilt on a more extensive scale. He has fine fruit orchards and is actively engaged in the cattle and sheep industry. In politics he is an active Republican, and has been influential and serviceable in the campaigns of his party. In 1878, and again in 1882, he was elected to the lower house of the territorial Legislature, and in 1887 was chosen a member of the upper house or council. During the last three years he has been a justice of the peace in this neighborhood, and in this capacity has done much in the interest of the good order and government of the community. In fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order, holding membership in the lodge at Boise. Living as he has for so many years on the frontier, he has had his share of trouble with the Indians, meeting them in almost every form of their individual treachery and their predatory warfare, and confronting them on every field with woodcraft almost equal to their own and with courage that never faltered. Everywhere and in every relation of life he has met the requirements of his situation with manliness and proper spirit and has always enjoyed in full measure the confidence of his fellow men.

## K. P. PLOWMAN.

Orphaned when he was quite a small boy and since he reached the age of sixteen years fighting the battle of life for himself, K. P. Plowman, a general merchant and owner and operator of a busy sawmill at Marsh, Boise county, this state, has had experience of an impressive kind in strenuous activities, and has made his own way steadily to consequence among men and competence in a worldly way. He was born in 1834 at Athens, Tenn., the son of George and Elizabeth (Burke) Plowman, the latter a native of Tennessee and the former of Alabama. The father grew to manhood in his native state and was educated there. After his marriage he moved with family, consisting of a wife and two children, to Georgia and there died soon afterward. The son K. P. was the older of the children and was reared to the age of sixteen years in Tennessee after the death of his father. He then started out in life for himself, daring the hazards of fortune in the new Eldorado which had just electrified the world with its promise of a golden guerdon for faithful labor, beginning a journey to California by leaving his Tennessee home in 1849 and making his way to Independence, Mo. Here he lingered some months, working at various occupations and preparing for the longer jaunt across the trackless plains to the gold fields. This he took in 1850, leaving Independence on May 5th and arriving at Salem, Ore., on October 19th following. He remained at Salem four years, then came to Idaho, and locating at the mouth of Burnt River, prospered for awhile, then went on to Yreka, Calif., where he was engaged in mining until 1862. From then until 1864 he followed the same business in Nevada and in the year last named came again to this state and settled at Idaho City, where he continued mining until 1897. He then removed

to Payette River, and at his present site erected a sawmill, a hotel and a store, operating all with vigor and success from the start, and building up at each a gratifying business both in magnitude and profits.

Mr. Plowman is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the affairs of his party. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Mary Robinson, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have three children living, the second son, Harry, having laid down his life on the altar of his country in the war with Spain, dying in the Philippines from wounds received in one of the battles in which his regiment, the First Idaho Infantry, made a gallant charge. His remains were brought back to San Francisco for burial. Another son, Early, died at home and was buried at Boise. The living children are Oscar, Elizabeth and Kenney. In his business relations and in his private life Mr. Plowman has borne himself without reproach among this people, and has won the lasting respect of the whole community.

#### JOHN HAILEY.

The old-time pioneers, whose rugged constitutions, excessive daring and courageous endeavors laid the foundations in the hostile wilds of a savage wilderness for the peaceful coming of those later generations whose flocks and herds, mines and commercial establishments now cover the land, have nearly all continued their onward course until they have disappeared beyond the last divide of existence on earth and are known of men no more. A few of the more stalwart are left with us, men of faltering footsteps and silvered hair, who stand above and apart from the crowding multitudes that are restlessly pressing on in their search for wealth and honors, and of their number no one better exemplifies the true pioneer period of execution, endeavor and fear-

lessness than Uncle John Hailey, now a resident of Boise, Idaho. A lifelong Democrat, he was long one of the powerful men of the party in the territory and state, and one of the best informed men in the commonwealth on both territorial, state and national affairs, and with efficiency and fidelity he ably represented Idaho Territory for two terms as a delegate to the National congress, later, under statehood, serving zealously for his party's interest as the chairman of the Democratic state central committee.

The Hailey family traces back through Tennessee records to a residence in Virginia of several generations from the early Colonial days, beyond that to long years of establishment in Scotland, the Hailey line running back in that country of stern virtues so far as the memory or tradition of man can indicate. John Hailey of this mention, a grandson of Philip Hailey and a son of John and Nancy (Baird) Hailey, was born in Smith county, Tenn., on August 29, 1835. The father was a Virginian by birth and the mother, a daughter of Capt. Josiah Baird, a hero of the war of 1812, was a native of Tennessee. The father, a well-to-do agriculturist, changed his residence from Tennessee to Dade county, Mo., in 1848, and there made the permanent home of the family and there also both himself and wife answered the call of the Death Angel, honored, revered and loved by all the countryside.

The spirit of pioneer excitement came to John Hailey, Jr., in early life, for, when scarcely eighteen years of age, in 1853, he started for the farthest West in a large emigrant train en route for Oregon. They were often beset by hostile parties of Indians on the journey, at one time losing all their provisions and by another raid losing all of their horses. Wayworn and weary, after a perilous travel of six months, they safely arrived at Salem,

Ore., in October, from which place Mr. Hailey went on to Coos Bay, when he engaged in labor for a lumbering outfit, showing his efficiency to such a degree that he was rapidly advanced, and within a month was promoted to be foreman of the camp at a monthly salary of \$100. After the lumbering operations were discontinued, Mr. Hailey took up placer mining for a year, then was connected with agricultural operations in Jackson county until the Indian war of 1855-6 caused him to volunteer as a private in a company formed to fight the savages. He was in active service in the first engagement on Rogue River and for several months thereafter, winning by his gallantry the shoulder straps of a first lieutenant.

Marrying, on August 7, 1856, a Miss Louisa Griffin, whose father was an early Oregon pioneer, Mr. Hailey returned to his Jackson county farm, purchased an adjacent farm of 160 acres and was a quiet but industrious rancher for four years when came to his ears, in 1862, the news of the rich gold discoveries in the present Idaho. Starting with many sheep and horses, he hastened to reach this new country. The sheep he sold at Walla Walla and engaged in packing freight from Lewiston to Florence, soon going to the Yakima country and locating hay ranches which produced 400 tons of hay yearly. This he loaded on a flat boat on the Columbia River and sold for from \$30 to \$40 a ton at Wallula and Umatilla. In 1863 he started a saddle train on a route between Walla Walla, Umatilla and Boise, which was the initial step of the great transportation business he inaugurated and for so long successfully conducted. In this connection he personally took the first winter train to the Boise Basin and the first winter train across the Blue Mountains. This was a dangerous and extremely difficult accomplishment which few men would have dared to undertake. Mr. Hailey's resource,

courage and energy were fully equal to a much greater task, however, and he was well rewarded, receiving over twenty-five cents a pound for conveying his packs of freight, clearing over \$2,000 on a single trip.

With his old partner, William K. Ish, in 1864, Mr. Hailey established a stage line between Umatilla, Boise and Placerville, and in 1865 he became its sole owner. This was a stupendous and an expensive proposition, from ten to fifteen passenger coaches being in service, each having from four to six horses, the fare for a passenger being \$40 in summer and \$60 in winter. In 1866 Ben Holliday gave Mr. Hailey a sub-contract to carry the mail on the route between The Dalles, Umatilla and Boise, which alone paid him \$80,000 annually, saying nothing about the profits from a large passenger travel. In 1868 this contract was taken by C. M. Lockwood, who extended the route from Boise to Ogden, selling it soon thereafter to Mr. Hailey, who conducted the entire mail and passenger transportation service between Ogden, Boise, Umatilla, the Dalles and Walla Walla until July, 1870, when he sold the line to the Northwestern Stage Co., for \$130,000. In 1878 he purchased an interest in a stage business of which the former line was only a portion, it including lines from Boise to Winnemucca, Boise to Boise Basin, Arco to Ketchum, Goose Creek to Hailey, Mountain Home to Hailey, Mountain Home to Rocky Bar, Blackfoot to Challis, Roseburg to Redding and Yreka, Calif., and various other lines and routes, in all comprising over 2,000 miles of equipment and distance, all of this vast extent being under the personal superintendence of Mr. Hailey, whose strong health suffered under the immensity of the work he was thus forced to do. This fact, and the other damaging factor to the enterprises they were accomplishing, the rapid construction of railroads, which proved dangerous

rivals in the transportation field, caused the sale of their lines at not over one-third of the actual cost.

During this time, in 1879, as one of his gigantic operations, he was engaged in mining enterprises and located the land now the site of the town of Hailey. It was platted for a town, which the proprietor intended to name Marshall, but the settlers insisted on calling it Hailey, as a lasting and perpetual memorial of the cherished pioneer whose push and energy had rendered its existence possible. In various other lines of industrial labors and development Mr. Hailey has expended years of endeavor, several times, by misfortunes and unprecedented financial reverses, losing fortunes of great value. Through all these visitations and changes, however, the plucky old-timer kept an unruffled front, an undaunted heart, rising to buffet fate successfully in other directions, until time has brought him into the valley of declining life, his nature being still as clear, as true, and as inflexibly honest as it was in the soft springtime of youth.

In 1872 Mr. Hailey was first elected to represent the territory of Idaho as a delegate to Congress, serving so capably in that capacity in the Forty-third Congress that he was tendered the same position again by both of the leading political parties, but declined the honor until 1884, when he accepted a nomination, receiving a flattering public endorsement at the polls, and served two years more, being very serviceable in influencing much legislation for the benefit of the young commonwealth.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hailey, of whom six attained maturity, their position in society and in business and professional circles being such as to shed lustre upon their parentage. Their names are Jesse C., John, Leona (Mrs. R. Cartee), Thomas G., Burrell B. and George C.

#### HON. MILTON KELLY.

Among the many strong men who participated in the public affairs of early Idaho and who made their mark in many departments of its activities, none served a better purpose or labored more effectually for the advancement of civilization and the welfare of its people than did the late Hon. Milton Kelly, who is probably best remembered for his editorial work for seventeen years on the *Idaho Statesman*, of Boise, which, under his able management, easily became the leading newspaper of the state, but who also as a jurist of great knowledge of law and pronounced integrity did most excellent service for years on the bench of the First judicial district of the territory.

Hon. Milton Kelly was born near Syracuse, N. Y., on September 9, 1818, and died in Boise, Idaho, on April 9, 1892, having attained nearly seventy-five years of honorable life. His early American paternal ancestors came to New England in the dawn of European occupation and the various generations whose lives have been passed in this county have been loyal, industrious and prosperous citizens of this great American commonwealth. Like many another youth, the Judge passed his early life on his father's farm, acquiring his education in the public schools, early becoming a successful teacher. His ambition was not satisfied with his opportunities in the East and he came West, first to Ohio and later to Wisconsin, where he engaged for a time in merchandising, then studied law and engaged in practice about 1845. He at once took a high position at the bar of that state and for thirteen years was one of the active forces in the establishment of civilized methods in the new country and in transforming the territorial condition into the peace and order of full statehood.

The farther West then called to him and in 1861 he went to California and a year later to the new mining camp of Auburn, Ore., where he embarked in express and freighting operations extending from Auburn to Placerville, Idaho, then a part of Oregon. In a short time he established his residence at Placerville, where he was residing in 1863 where the territory of Idaho was brought into being. It is scarcely necessary to state that he was at once placed in public office and at the first election held in Boise county, as an active Republican, he was chosen as a member of the First Territorial Legislature, which met at Lewiston, the territorial capital. His knowledge of law and his large experience in lawmaking in Wisconsin made him a potential power in framing the laws for the government of this new territory, which through his wisdom became of more than an ordinary character and met the necessities of the people in the fullest manner, being also largely the foundation for the first and the subsequent legislation of the state.

With his legal practice Judge Kelly combined mining enterprises, and was busily engaged therein in April, 1865, when he was honored by President Lincoln by an appointment as one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the territory, this being the last appointment of the President, made only a few hours before he went to his death in Ford's theater. Judge Kelly was assigned to the First judicial district, comprising Nez Perces, Shoshone and Idaho counties, and his record in this connection is of the highest order, gaining him many friends in the leading circles of the territory, and the reputation of being a wise judge of eminent knowledge of the law and its correct application in practice. His name is inseparably connected with the jurisprudence of the territory and his memory is perpetuated as one who ever kept his judicial ermine unsullied.

While serving as judge the family home was maintained at Lewiston, but soon after the expiration of his term of office it was changed to Boise, and on January 2, 1871, he purchased the *Idaho Statesman* and became at once its owner, publisher and editor. To use the fitting words of another writer: "During the seventeen years that he was at the helm of the *Statesman* Idaho passed through its most troublous and eventful days, and Judge Kelly's influence was always used on the side of right, and to him is due much of the development and good government of the Gem state of the mountains. Under his management the *Statesman* grew in the esteem and favor of the people and was a very potent factor in advancing the best interests of Idaho, its circulation extending until it found a place in the homes of nearly all the families of the territory and adjacent states. He brought to his editorial work a keen judgment, the dissemination of a natural newspaper man, and the impulses of a loyal patriot, while as a writer he was plain, comprehensive, clear, direct and true. He seldom made a mistake in estimating the character of his fellow men. His opinions were his own and were expressed with such vigor, candor and courage that they commanded the respect of even those who differed from him in policy."

In the spring of 1889 the veteran journalist sold the paper he had largely created to the *Statesman Publishing Co.*, which has ably sustained its character and popularity.

The marriage of Judge Kelly to Miss Lois Eliza Humphrey occurred in 1843, the bride being a native of Connecticut and a descendant of early New England families. Their children are Ellen (Mrs. James H. Bush), Kate A. (Mrs. Joseph Perrault), Homer H., Anna D. (Mrs. Annie D. Call).

Such is a brief epitome of the life of one of the worthiest of the adopted sons of Idaho. In whatever sphere or relation of life he was

placed, in political circles, as a judge, as an editor, as a citizen, as a husband and father, he was ever the honorable, chivalric, highminded gentleman, and in his passing from earth a great loss fell to the entire state.

#### CHRISTOPHER W. MOORE.

One of the organizers and the first cashier of the second national bank chartered west of the Rocky Mountains, of which institution, the solid First National Bank, of Boise, Idaho, he has been the efficient and popular president since 1890, Christopher W. Moore has been an integral portion of the prosperity of Boise, and also of the state of Idaho, for many years. His experiences in the West have been extremely various and contrasting from the dangers and discomforts of the pioneer period, changing, as the result of his sagacity and financial ability, to the height of luxury in this luxurious land of American civilization. As an old-timer he is entitled to representation in this memorial volume, as a leader in financial and industrial enterprises in the state he is also entitled to a place; while as one of Boise's first citizens he is preeminently to be considered as a factor in any work reflecting honor on the progressive men of southern Idaho.

Springing from the world-renowned Scotch-Irish stock, Mr. Moore is himself a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was born on November 30, 1835, as a son of Christopher and Eliza (Crawford) Moore, people of repute and standing in the community and in the Methodist Episcopal church. In the excellent schools of his native city Mr. Moore received a solid and practical education, supplementing this by an attendance until he was nearly seventeen in the schools of Wisconsin, whither the family removed from Canada in his youth. On May 5, 1852, commenced his long connection with the West, for on that

date his father's family started from Wisconsin with a party of friends for Oregon, and on the long and tedious journey over the western prairies and the noted Oregon trail he was soon initiated into the mysteries of pioneer life, meeting the various experiences of hardship, Indian atrocities, and often tragedy, with the coolness and fertile resources of a veteran.

On arriving at their destination Mr. Moore soon engaged in stock operations of importance, not only raising fine herds, but buying and shipping stock in quantities to Puget Sound and Victoria with good financial results. In 1862 he came to Idaho and in 1863 to Boise, which has since been his home. He soon thereafter was engaged in merchandising operations at Booneville, Ruby City and Silver City, in this connection becoming the first merchant of Owyhee county. From that time to the present writing he has been one of the leaders in business and financial enterprises in not only Boise and its surroundings, but throughout the whole of southern Idaho.

The need of suitable banking facilities was experienced by all doing business at that early day, especially that portion of the community engaged in merchandising or in large live-stock enterprises, and to fill this want, in 1867, Mr. Moore and a few other energetic financiers, notably Gov. D. W. Ballard, B. M. Du Rell and William Roberts, organized the First National Bank of Idaho, at Boise. This was, as has been heretofore mentioned, the second national bank to have an existence west of the Rocky Mountains, and Mr. Moore is the only one now living of the original corporators. His acknowledged financial ability caused him to be the choice of the directorate for cashier and this office he held with such good results and marked acceptability that in 1890 he was elected as president of the bank, which position he has since most creditably held. Capitalized originally for \$100,000, under the sa-

gacious and conservative policy inaugurated by Mr. Moore, it has declared dividends to the amount of eight times its capital—a most notable record indeed. Many enterprises and undertakings that have greatly advanced the wealth and prosperity of Boise were only rendered possible by the assistance of the First National Bank, and the wise acumen of Mr. Moore in selecting proper persons with which to form business relations has ably demonstrated its happy correctness.

It must not be inferred that banking has been the sole activity of Mr. Moore during this period, for in many and widely differing ways he has promoted the welfare of the city of his residence. He is the president of the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Co., that furnishes both kinds of water to the residences and business houses of Boise, obtaining its supplies of hot water from artesian wells less than three miles distant. His own residence was the first dwelling in this country and probably in the world to be heated with natural hot water, and, after its introduction into this home, the system has extended until the business is one of the representative industries of the city. A splendid natatorium, an elegant bathing establishment, being surpassed in its appointments by not more than one establishment of the kind in the United States, is connected with this system and operated by this agency.

Mr. Moore is prominently interested in and a director of the Capital Electric Light and Power Co., and holds large interests in many fields of industrial activity. His career in business has been one of marked prosperity and no one who knows the man and his wise policy and earnest methods of endeavor will wonder at his acquisition of more than ordinary wealth, while he is honored and reverenced both as a citizen and an old-time pioneer, and to show his interest in the early days we will mention that he is the popular presi-

dent of the Pioneer Society of Idaho. In political adherency always a strong Republican, his personal influence has often been a strong factor in the various political campaigns, always working quietly and unobtrusively in his own way.

It was a most felicitous marriage union that was consummated on July 3, 1865, when Mr. Moore and Miss Catharine Minear were wedded. Their home is one of Boise's notable homes, being of modern design and equipment, heated, as before said, with natural hot water and surrounded by elaborate and charming grounds. Mrs. Moore is a native of West Virginia, her Minear ancestors standing high on the roll of the eminent sons of the Old Dominion, where has been their residence from Colonial days. The children are Alice (Mrs. Dr. L. Bettes), Laura B. (Mrs. J. W. Cunningham), Crawford, who now resides in Colorado, Anna L., Marion P. and Raymond H. The family is a component part of the best society life of Boise, while to Mrs. Moore must be awarded the distinction of being one of the pioneer Methodists of Boise. The attractive atmosphere of the home is redolent with a most gracious hospitality.

#### WILLIAM G. MCNEILLY.

Orphaned by the death of his father when he was seven years old, and beginning the battle of life for himself when he was eleven by hiring out to work on a farm, and since then building by industry and thrift, and wholly through his own resources, his fortune and making his way in the world, William G. McNeilly, a prosperous farmer and stockgrower of Canyon county, living five miles south of Caldwell, has had a trying and adventurous career, and has gained from his valuable experience force of character, clearness of vision and readiness in action. His life began in Put-

nam county, Mo., in 1865. His parents were Jonathan and Mary (Watson) McNeilly, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. His father passed the first thirty years of his life in Kentucky, then came to Missouri, settling in Putnam county. In the state of his adoption, as in that of his nativity, he farmed and worked at carpentering, having learned the trade in his early manhood. He died in Missouri in 1872, aged about sixty years. His widow, who was born, reared and married in Virginia, after his death married James McCormick, with whom she moved to Kansas, and there died in 1891, at the age of sixty. Her son William was the fifth of her seven children by her first marriage. He lived at home until he was eleven years old and then went to work on the farm of Daniel B. Porter, in Wayne county, Iowa. He remained in the employ of Mr. Porter until he was twenty-one, and then went to farming on his own account, renting a farm in the same county for the purpose. But at the end of the first year he abandoned this enterprise and worked for a year for wages on a farm in Page county, Iowa. In 1888 he came to Idaho, arriving at Boise on April 1st, and remaining there during the summer engaged in cutting and handling timber. The next spring he moved to Caldwell and there worked at different occupations for a period of three years. He then rented a farm and for two years conducted its operations with vigor and success. At the end of that time he moved to Nampa and opened a butchering business, which he carried on for three years. From Nampa he moved to his present residence, taking up the land as a homestead and devoting himself to a profitable farming and stock industry. This has since occupied his time and energies and rewarded his labors with good returns. He has a well-improved and well-cultivated place, and his stock is high in grade and choice in breeds.

In politics Mr. McNeilly is a zealous and faithful Democrat, firmly attached to the principles of his party and giving its candidates and policies his loyal and serviceable support. He is not an office-seeker himself, but through the importunities of his party friends accepted the nomination for the lower house of the state Legislature in 1901, and was beaten by a majority of only two votes, running far ahead of his ticket because of his personal popularity and recognized fitness for legislative duties. He is an Odd Fellow in fraternal relations, holding membership in Caldwell Lodge, No. 10, and taking great interest in its proceedings.

In 1891 Mr. McNeilly was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth McConnell, a native of Tennessee and daughter of A. V. and Cornelia (Revely) McConnell, of that state, who became residents of Idaho late in their lives and died in this state. Mr. and Mrs. McNeilly have two children, Ethel and Adelene. It is of the fiber found in Mr. McNeilly's make-up that the best and most useful citizenship in this country is composed. It contains both the constructive and the conservative elements of American life.

#### FRED F. ROBERTS.

Fred F. Roberts, the leading liveryman of Nampa and at the head of the business within a large extent of surrounding country, was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1855. His parents were Josiah and Harriet (Lymes) Roberts, both natives of Connecticut, the latter removing to Bradford county, Pa., with her parents when she was young, and the former coming there when he was about thirty years old. The father was a wheelwright or wagon-maker by trade, and in his new home followed that industry and carried on a large sash and door factory, with a sawmill in connection therewith. In 1882 he sold all his interests

in Pennsylvania and removed to Kansas, settling in Russell county, and giving his attention to ranching and raising stock on land which he bought there. He died in Kansas in 1887, aged sixty-four years. In politics he was a Republican and held a number of local township and county offices. His wife preceded him to the other world some twenty years, dying at her Pennsylvania home in 1867, at the age of forty-six. She was descended from old Colonial stock which bore a prominent part in the Revolution.

Fred F. Roberts passed his childhood and youth in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and was educated in the public schools. When he was sixteen years old he made his first venture on his own account in life's battle by running canal boats up and down the Susquehanna River between Pittston and the Erie Canal. He followed this profitable but rather monotonous occupation for about six years, then went to Bridgeport, Conn., and worked for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co. until the factory was destroyed by fire. He thereupon returned to Pennsylvania and carried on a flourishing business for two years, buying sheep and shipping them to Williamsport, Scranton and other points. After some months passed in other enterprises, he came to Kansas and locating at Bunker Hill, engaged in the livery business for two years with gratifying success. At the end of that time he came to Idaho, arriving at Boise in 1890 and remaining there about two years. From there he moved to a ranch about four miles and a half northwest of Nampa on Indian Creek and on it conducted for nine years a farming and stock industry of good proportions and active vigor. For six years of this time he was also engaged in freighting between Silver City and the mining camps. In 1900 he sold out his ranch and stock and took up his residence at Nampa, where he opened first a real-estate

business and later the livery business which he is now conducting.

In political affiliation Mr. Roberts is an active and zealous Republican, and has held a number of local offices. He has been especially active in organizing and developing school districts, and for years was a school trustee, and one of the most energetic and serviceable in the county.

In 1876 Mr. Roberts was married to Miss Bertha Taylor, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Dolomer and Malinda Taylor, of that state. They have had six children, the first born of whom died in Pennsylvania. The others are Mabel, wife of Amos Thompson, of Boise; Earl Clarence, Walter, Stella and Frank. During four years of his useful life Mr. Roberts was connected with the Standard Oil Co. and the United Pipe Line Co. in the same industry, and won high praise by his fidelity to duty.

#### CHARLES ROBERTSON.

In the struggle for supremacy among men Charles Robertson, of Canyon county, living about three miles and a half north of Caldwell, has borne a manly part, meeting every duty with courage, cheerfulness and determination, and coming off more than conqueror in most of the trials and hardships to which he has been subjected. Whether on the field of battle, crossing the pathless plains of the farther West, or building, amid privations and dangers, a new home on the frontier of Idaho, he has presented to every peril and difficulty a bold and resolute front; and in the milder atmosphere of peaceful progress he has been of substantial aid to every good enterprise which he has considered of value to the community in which he lived. It was in 1844, in Madison county, Ind., that his life began, and his parents were Francis and Susan

(Gregory) Robertson, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Kentucky. The father was reared and educated in his native state and there learned the trade of a wheelwright. When a young man he migrated to Indiana, and locating in Madison county, worked at his trade, learning at the same time that of a blacksmith, and combining it with his work at the other. In his new home he met and married Miss Susan Gregory, who had come with her parents to the same locality when she was a child. In 1851 they moved to Iowa, and in that state the father died in 1861, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survived him until 1873 and then died at the age of sixty. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom Charles was the ninth. When he was seven years old he removed with his parents to Iowa, and in that state he passed his boyhood and youth and secured a common-school education. Soon after the Civil war began his father died, and in 1862, he being but eighteen, he enlisted in the Union army and served to the end of the contest. After his discharge he determined to come west, and, taking the isthmus route, he reached California late in the autumn of 1865. He passed the winter and spring in that state, and early in the summer of 1866 came to the Boise Valley in Idaho and opened a blacksmith shop at Silver City, the first ever known in the basin. His services in the shop were in great demand, and as he had mastered his trade thoroughly before leaving his home, his work was highly appreciated and was well paid for. He pursued his craft for a number of years, then took up the ranch on which he has since lived, and began raising cattle and improving and cultivating the land. All the inviting and useful improvements on the place have been made by him, and the results of his arduous and continued labors there are creditable alike to his enterprise and his taste and skill. In

1892 he turned his attention to fruit culture, being among the first to engage in this line of production in the valley, and has been very successful in the venture, giving special attention to berries and winter apples. In the various projects undertaken for the development and betterment of the section of the county in which he lives he has been a forceful and serviceable factor. He was one of the originators and principal promoters of the Canyon Hill irrigating ditch, and is a director in the company which controls its affairs. In political faith Mr. Robertson is a Socialist, but he is not an active partisan. In 1871 he was married to Miss Martha Herrald, a native of Illinois who came with her parents, I. Christopher and Rachel M. (Cherington) Herrald, to the Northwest in 1862, crossing the plains with ox teams. They settled first at Auburn, Ore., and after a short residence there came to Idaho City, where they remained about two years. The next six years they spent in Benton county, Ore., and then came to the Boise Valley in 1869, locating near the site of the present town of Caldwell. Here they remained until the death of the mother, in 1871, after which the father went back to Illinois and lived there a few years. He then took up his residence in Iowa where he is now living. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson have two children living, Arthur and Lina, and three deceased, Francis Edward, Lucy Agnes and an infant. All the deceased children are buried in Canyon Hill cemetery.

#### JACOB PLOWHEAD.

Born and reared amid the mountains of Switzerland, and drawing in the love of liberty with the air he breathed, passing his childhood and youth on his father's farm and assisting in its invigorating labors, and dwelling in a home filled with the spirit of scholarship and culture devoted in large measure to the

cause of education, Jacob Plowhead brought to the land of his adoption many of the most desirable and serviceable qualifications for the best American citizenship, and his career in this country proves that he has used them to the best advantage for his own profit and the benefit of his fellow men. His life began at the village of Kalnach, in the land of William Tell, in 1835. His father, Bendicht Plowhead, also a native of that village, was a prosperous farmer and a much appreciated school-teacher. He died in 1873, at the age of eighty-seven years, and was laid to rest in the soil that was hallowed by his useful labors, with every demonstration of popular respect and esteem. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Scheurer, passed away in 1859, aged about fifty-eight years. They were the parents of seven children, their son Jacob being the fifth in order of birth. He remained at home attending school and assisting on the farm until he was sixteen years old and was then apprenticed to a jeweler and watchmaker, and worked at the trade in his native land until 1855. He was then twenty years old and was filled with an uncontrollable longing to see something of the world and find better opportunities for advancement in life than his own country afforded. Accordingly he left the scenes and associations of his youth and came to the United States, intending to go direct to California. He remained, however, in New York city and worked at his trade until the spring of 1856. He then made his way by railroad and steamer to St. Joseph, Mo., and remained there until October of the same year. From that city he went to Richardson county, Neb., and took up a section of land, where he remained six years. On June 9, 1862, he started with ox teams across the plains and mountains for Oregon or Washington, halting finally where Baker City now stands, and from there going to the Auburn

mining camp. His stay at that once busy and fruitful camp was not a long one. He soon left for the Boise Basin, packing his way to the desired destination. On his arrival in that favored region he engaged in mining below North Elk Creek in a place which he named Nebraska Gulch, and was succeeding well in his enterprise when the water gave out and he was obliged to abandon it. He then went to Bar Creek, in the Rocky Bar country, in June, 1863, and after prospecting in that vicinity for a while, removed to Idaho City, at that time called Bannock. There he conducted a dairy until the following September, getting \$2.00 a gallon for milk and pushing the business as vigorously as his circumstances would allow. He determined then to seek a permanent location and start a business in ranching and raising stock for a continuous occupation. He moved down the Boise Valley, stopping for a week or two at Boise, which had but recently been laid out and was as yet only a matter of hope. When he reached the neighborhood of what is now Middleton he was so well pleased with the country that he concluded to settle there, and in that locality he has since made his home. At first he engaged in teaming and found therein plenty of active employment. But he soon went to work improving the homestead he had taken up, and by the close of 1866 had transformed the waste into a well-cultivated farm supplied with good buildings and yielding annual harvests of increasing volume and value. In 1881 he sold his original homestead, but he still owns a considerable body of land near Middleton on which he has a fine residence. In 1885 he started an enterprise on this land which is now well and widely known as the Middleton Nursery, and which supplies an abundance of superior fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery throughout this part of the state and a wide extent of the surrounding country. He

also was a director and vice-president of the Commercial Bank at Caldwell from its beginning in 1895, and since its reorganization a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Caldwell Banking and Trust Co.

In political faith Mr. Plowhead is a Republican, but he is not merely an active partisan although a leader in party matters. He is earnestly concerned in the welfare of the community and, with commendable public spirit and breadth of view, takes an active and serviceable interest in the cause of education. For many years he has served as school trustee, in that capacity giving to the educational forces of his district a strong and healthy vitality. In Switzerland, in 1871, he was married to Miss Magdalena Luthi, who was born in that country in 1844. They have five children, William T., John J., Edward Hayes, Bertha and Lilly. It must not be overlooked that Mr. Plowhead has borne his part in the sanguinary conflicts occurring in the land of his adoption since he came to it as well as in the useful work of construction and development. He served seven months as a volunteer in the Union army during the Civil war as a member of Company D, Third Missouri Militia, under command of Major Peter Joseph, being detailed for hospital duty for the most part. And in 1863 when the Indians became troublesome around Rocky Bar he was prominent in organizing the forces of the settlement for the common defense.

#### DOUGLAS KNOX.

Descended from sturdy old Irish families long resident in the Emerald Isle, born on an Ohio farm of parents who emigrated from Ireland to that state and there married, and reared there and in Iowa and Nebraska, passing all of his minority in the country and learning well its lessons of economy, frugality, self-re-

lance and industry, while he was acquiring the strength of body and loftiness of spirit that rural life bestows upon its discriminating votaries, Douglas Knox, of Canyon county, with an attractive home at Emmett, came to the western frontier in his young manhood well prepared for its strenuous life, arduous struggles and exacting privations. He was born in Ohio in 1843, the son of James and Agnes Douglas. They settled in Ohio when the father was about twenty-five years old and lived there as prosperous farmers until 1852, when the mother died. The elder Dr. Knox, in the fall of 1853, married again, this time his choice being Miss Ann Mason, also a native of Ireland. Soon after this marriage was consummated the family moved to Iowa, and after a residence of three years in that state went to Nebraska, where the father died in 1898, at the age of eighty-four years. His widow is still living on the homestead in Thayer county, aged about seventy-eight years.

Douglas Knox was educated in the schools of Ohio, Iowa and Nebraska, remaining at home until he was nineteen years old. In 1859, when the Denver gold excitement prevailed, he came to that locality but remained only a short time, returning after a few months to Nebraska. From 1862 to 1864 he drove teams between Denver and Fort Laramie, Wyo., and in the year last named came to Idaho, arriving in the fall of 1864 and going to Rocky Bar in October of that year. There he engaged in mining and continued his operations in that field until the spring of 1865, when he went to the Boise Basin and mined there until the spring of 1867. At that time he was united in marriage with Mrs. Margaret (Williams) Davies, a native of Wisconsin and daughter of Barret and Elizabeth (Griffith) Williams. Her father died in 1901, at the age of ninety-eight years, after having lived in the farther West for a period of thirty-seven years. After his

marriage Mr. Knox settled on a homestead which he located on Willow Creek, about six miles from Emmett. He remained there two years and then gave it up and removed to Boise, where he lived until 1870. Early in that year he took up land on Payette River, one mile west of Emmett, and there conducted a flourishing stock and farming business until 1901, when he moved to Emmett, where he still resides. In 1876 and again in 1878 he was elected county assessor of Ada county, and since then has served as county commissioner of Canyon county, his tenure of this office covering the years 1897 and 1898. He is warmly interested in the cause of education and has been very active in organizing school districts and promoting their development. He has been for many years school trustee in his district and was the impelling force in its organization as an independent district. In politics he is a straight Democrat and gives the principles and candidates of his party hearty and effective support. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Emmett, of which he is treasurer, but originally a member of the one at Boise. In 1884 Mrs. Knox departed this life, leaving nine children, one of them the offspring of her former husband, Thomas Davies. Mr. Knox's children are Ella F., wife of William Parrish (see sketch elsewhere in this volume); Clayton, Delos, Walter, Frank, Lottie, wife of G. E. Little; Maggie, wife of A. Wells; and Minnie.

#### GUSTAVE F. YANKE.

Gustave F. Yanke, postmaster at Enterprise, Canyon county, and proprietor of the Givens hot springs, to whose curative medicinal properties he believes he owes his life, is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1861, the son of John and Frederica (Darsio) Yanke, both natives of the fatherland

and belonging to old German families whose home has been in that country for many generations. He was the youngest of five children born to his parents, and was starting out in life for himself at the age of fourteen years with a resolute heart and a cheerful and hopeful disposition. Experience in the contest with his fellows soon began to develop the force of character that was latent within him. With his eyes open and his hand willing for opportunities for profitable labor, he was never without employment, and was not long in learning that he who knows what to do and how to do it, and stands ready and willing for the work under any given circumstances, is truly educated and need not go idle. In 1881, at the age of twenty years, he came to the United States and made his way to Iowa, where he worked on a farm for two years. From there he went to Omaha, and for the next twenty-two months was engaged in a profitable dairying business. In 1885 he came to Idaho, and locating at Boise, was employed in the fruit industry of Thomas Davis for a period of one year, after which he worked for the N. Y. Canal Co. for three years, being attached to the engineer's department and employed on surveys. During the next two years he was engaged in various occupations, and then became interested in the sheep business, with which he was connected for seven years thereafter. In 1900 his health failed and he was advised by his physician to seek a lower altitude, and started toward it. But not being able to stand the ride, he left the train at Nampa and drove to the Givens hot springs for rest and recuperation. He experienced great benefit from the use of the waters and remained at the springs until he was entirely restored to health. He then determined to make the virtues of the springs known to the world and more available to the suffering. Accordingly he secured an interest in them and at once proceeded to

greatly improve the accommodations for visitors, and to push the place forward into public notice as a most useful sanitarium. The development of the plant and the increase of its usefulness has been a labor of love with him as well as a matter of business, and he has brought many patients to a grateful knowledge of its benefits. He also has a fine farm on which he carries on a thriving industry in fruitculture and general farming. The springs are beautifully located on a bend of Snake River near the Warm Springs ferry, in Owyhee county, thirty-five miles from Silver City and fifteen from Caldwell, and are easily accessible from all parts of the surrounding country. In 1901 Mr. Yanke was united in marriage with Mrs. Mattie S. (Shirley) Givens, widow of the late Milford Givens. They, with their four sons, Berry, Granville, Grey and Jesse Givens, join in their enthusiasm over the value of the springs and are a valued adjunct in conducting the business which they involve. A new bathhouse has just been completed and the new and commodious building is practically complete, thus affording unexcelled accommodations for all who come here for health or pleasure.

#### FRANK H. WIGLE.

Frank H. Wigle is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers and stockgrowers of Canyon county whose contributions to the development and improvement of the section in which he lives, and whose active and useful career justly entitle him to honorable mention in any chronicle of the achievements and services to the state of the progressive men of Idaho. He was born at Mansfield, Ohio, in 1858, the son of John and Margaret (Bowland) Wigle, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. The father left the rural hamlet in which he was born in the

great Keystone state when he was eleven years old, and from that time made his own way in the world. He came to Ohio, and locating at Mansfield, clerked in a store for a number of years, then engaging in the mercantile business for himself, continuing in the same until his death, in 1889, at the age of sixty-nine years. His father, Frederick Wigle, who was a native of Pennsylvania also, and served with distinction in the war of 1812, spent the closing years of his life with his son. Margaret (Bowland) Wigle, the mother of Frank H., was born, reared and married at Mansfield, Ohio, and died there in 1885, aged sixty-six years. She was a daughter of Robert and Amy Bowland. Her father was born in Pennsylvania, but in early life took up his residence in Ohio, and was during a long and useful career engaged in running boats between Cincinnati and New Orleans, in the latter half of his life being also engaged in mercantile business at Mansfield.

Frank H. Wigle was the third in order of birth of eight children, and by the circumstances of the family and his own disposition as well was forced to start in life for himself at the age of fourteen. His first venture was a trip to California in 1872, and on his arrival there he secured employment in the service of a railroad company as a brakeman. He was employed in this capacity for a year and after that for several as a clerk in the Baltimore & Ohio express office. He was next engaged as express messenger on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Chicago Junction and Wheeling, W. Va. Quitting this employment, he became night agent of the Adams Express Co. at Kansas City and served that company two years. From Kansas City he went to Cincinnati and worked for a while as book-keeper for G. W. Forney & Co., manufacturers of buggies, then removed to Central City, Neb., and passed a number of years as book-

keeper and assistant cashier of the Central City Bank. In 1891 he came to Nampa, Idaho, for the purpose of starting a bank and general store. He conducted these enterprises for a year or two and then sold them. Returning to Central City, Neb., he again entered the employ of the bank, becoming assistant cashier. He remained in that position until 1896, when he moved to Chicago and became head book-keeper for Clay, Robinson & Co., serving them in Chicago three years and one in Omaha. Owing to failing health, he then left their service and again came to Nampa and engaged in the sheep business. He is still carrying this industry on with a fine farm of eighty acres lying just inside of the corporate limits of Nampa as a base of operations, and has a flourishing business. He is also connected with the Greer, Mills & Co. Livestock Co. as solicitor in this part of the country, and has done excellent business for the company.

In politics Mr. Wigle is a loyal Republican, but takes no active interest in party matters. He gives intelligent and appreciative aid to all projects for the advancement or improvement of his neighborhood and county without regard to partisan considerations. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and has been connected with the order for many years. He gives the meetings of his lodge close and useful attention, and maintains an abiding interest in the welfare of the order.

In 1889, at Central City, Neb., Mr. Wigle was married to Miss Lunetta Gale, a daughter of Nathaniel and Esther (Allen) Gale. Her father was a minister and school-teacher. For the benefit of his health he spent the closing years of his life in Colorado, dying at Geneva, that state, in 1898, at the age of sixty-nine years. His wife died in 1864. Both were natives of New York, the father having been born at Plattsburg and the mother at Ellensburg, where her remains were buried. Mr.

and Mrs. Wigle have one daughter, Frances Lunetta. Mr. Wigle is a courteous and refined gentleman of the old school with whom the amenities of life are natural and spring from a respect for the rights and consideration for the feelings of others, and are not assumed as a manner for the purpose of being agreeable. He is highly esteemed as a representative citizen throughout his county and far beyond its borders.

#### HON. JAMES A. NICHOLSON.

Hon. James A. Nicholson, county judge of Elmore county, this state, is a native of Crawfordsville, Ind., born in 1841, and the son of John and Eunice (Francis) Nicholson, natives of Kentucky and of Virginia ancestry. The father remained at home in his native state until he was about twenty years of age, having been reared on the farm and educated at the country schools, and then removed to Indiana, where he remained until 1849, in the meantime meeting and marrying his wife. In 1849 they removed with their young family to Iowa, and after living two years in that state became residents of Missouri, locating in De Kalb county, where they engaged in farming, and where the mother died in 1876, leaving six children, of whom the Judge was the first born. Her father was Samuel Francis, of Virginia, who moved into Kentucky and remained there a number of years. He then took up his residence in the Platte Purchase in Missouri, and passed the rest of his days there except three years which were spent in California in prospecting and mining. He returned to his Missouri home in 1853 and two years later died there. After the death of his wife the Judge's father removed to Nebraska, where he is now living at the age of eighty-eight years. He is a veteran of the Civil war and in politics he is a Democrat.

Judge Nicholson was partially reared and educated in Indiana and partially in Missouri. When the Civil war broke out in 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out as a non-commissioned officer in 1865 at Little Rock, Ark. Throughout the war he was in active field service and participated in a great number of battles, some of them among the most important and sanguinary of the struggle. After peace was restored he lived at his Missouri home until 1875 engaged in farming, and during this period, in 1867, he was married to Miss Marilla J. Caldwell, a Virginian by nativity and daughter of Isaac and Maria (Bowen) Caldwell, of that state, who settled in Missouri in 1860 where the father was prosperous as a farmer and held in high esteem as a civil engineer. In 1875 the Judge and his family came to Idaho and located at Rocky Bar, then the county-seat of what was known as Alturas county. Here he was engaged in mining about two years and for three following that period was postmaster of the town under President Grant. He then became deputy under County Treasurer J. Winkleback, one of the early officials of the county, and remained in the office two years. At the end of that time he was appointed deputy sheriff, a position he occupied four years. The next six years were passed by him as a justice of the peace. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Fifth session of the state Legislature as a member of the house of representatives, and was the father and framer of the anti-gambling law of this state. In 1900 he moved to Mountain Home and was appointed deputy sheriff. At the end of the term of the sheriff under whom he served as deputy his son Clarence was elected sheriff, and in January, 1902, the Judge began his term in the office he now fills with so much credit to himself and such de-

cided benefit to the county and people. While he has been in office during a great part of his mature life he has not neglected business opportunities which have come his way, and by thrift and enterprise he has acquired valuable mining properties in various localities. In politics he is an unwavering Democrat, and his influence in party affairs prior to his taking the judicial office was commanding and potential for good to the organization and all its interests. In May, 1900, Mrs. Nicholson died, at the age of fifty-four years, and her remains were buried at Rocky Bar. The household numbers two children, a son named Clarence M. Nicholson, who has served the county well as sheriff, and a son named Edward Nicholson, who is living at home. The Judge is one of the most highly respected and representative citizens of this section of the state and one of the best and most capable officials the county has ever had. He is well equipped by both general and special training for the duties of his office, and has the keen perception and breadth of view acquired only in the school of various and impressive experience. These qualifications, combined with his unswerving integrity and courage and his pleasantness of manner, give him unusual fitness for the office he holds and render him exceptionally efficient in the performance of its duties.

#### HENRY O. HARKNESS.

While in manners and social life a genial and unostentatious gentleman, Mr. Harkness is well known throughout a wide extent of country as a man of remarkable business capacity, advanced thought, clear and incisive foresight and tenacious and resolute purpose, possessing the highest type of sagacity, ingenuity and firmness in overcoming obstacles in the way of his enterprises, and he is also noted for skillfully holding his own against flood-tides of op-



H O Harkness



position, scoring success when other strong men have gone down, and it is well understood that his success has been the legitimate result of his own ability, integrity and quiet perseverance. He has for years occupied a most prominent place in the ranks of the representative men of Montana and Idaho, and the record of his career in this compilation will be read with pleasure by a large circle of his intimate friends. Henry O. Harkness, now the leading factor of the thriving town of McCammon, where is located the center of his large industrial activities, was born on May 28, 1835, at Norwalk, Huron county, Ohio, being the son of Abner and Nancy (Garrett) Harkness, both descendants of the best New England citizenship. His father came from his native state of Vermont to the new lands of Huron county, Ohio, in 1825, there, aided by his superior wife, developing from the heavy forests by his untiring industry and thrift a fine farm. His death occurred in Norwalk in September, 1882, his wife surviving him until January, 1884.

Until the age of nineteen years the subject of this review remained on the homestead farm, acquiring, under the tutelage of his parents, those qualities of head and heart that are so characteristic of New England, learning that honest toil only dignifies a man and that "honesty is ever the best policy" in all things. He thereafter learned the trade of a machinist in Sandusky, and at the age of twenty-two came westward to Watauga county, Ill., there associating himself with an older brother in farming and a coal business, continuing to be thus employed until September, 1861, when he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops, enlisting as a private in the Washburn Lead-mine Regiment, which was mustered into the Federal service as the Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry. In this historic organization he served for four years in the hottest of the

fighting of the greatest war known to history, participating in some of the severest battles and by steady promotion attaining the rank of captain, with which title he was honorably discharged at the close of the war on June 12, 1865. Incidentally in this connection we will state that Mr. Harkness was one of five brothers who served in the Union army through the entire Civil war, two of them including Mr. Harkness, being wounded, one taken prisoner and all receiving honorable discharges.

Not long after his return to civil life Mr. Harkness decided to make the West the field of his business endeavors and at Atchison, Kans., in 1866, he purchased a freighting outfit of four wagons and ten yokes of oxen. Loading with merchandise, he crossed the plains to Montana, where he located a ranch in the Madison Valley, embarking in stockraising. The winter proved one of exceptional severity and the intense cold destroyed all his cattle. Selling his wagons and merchandise, he went to Salmon River country of Idaho, passing the summer of 1867 at Salmon City, and becoming acquainted with the country and its opportunities, in the fall leasing the Beaver Canyon toll road in the northern part of Oneida county and conducting this for two years. In the spring of 1870 he came to Portneuf and engaged in stockraising in connection with the toll road. In 1874 he was nominated and elected as a Republican to the important office of county commissioner of Oneida county, discharging the multifrom duties of the at-that-time engrossing office with great credit for six years.

By this time his commercial activity had brought him into connection with various forms of business, and in 1876 he formed an association for banking purposes with J. W. Guthrie and J. M. Langsdorf, under the firm title of J. W. Guthrie & Co., establishing a bank at Corinne, Utah, then the chief supply point for

Montana and other northern country, and until 1878 the business was very prosperous. That year saw the completion of the Utah Northern Railroad, furnishing a new and more speedy avenue of shipment to the territory supplied before from Corinne by freighters, and the freighting business was discontinued and much of the life of the town went out. The banking industry was then transferred to Ogden, one year later Mr. Harkness purchasing the interest of the senior partner and changing the firm-name to Harkness & Co., which it retains.

In January, 1881, the toll road was opened as a free road and Mr. Harkness devoted more attention to his farming interests. His landed estate now consists of 1,600 acres of land in Round Valley near Oxford, which is utilized as a range for his large herds of finely bred cattle and sheep, as well as the large acreage of valuable land he holds in fee simple at McCammon and its vicinity. In early years he raised large crops of potatoes, but now makes a specialty of wheat, of which his annual crop numbers many bushels. He is also the owner of an up-to-date roller flouring mill at McCammon, having a capacity of 2,000 barrels a day. Farther than this Mr. Harkness is the proprietor of a finely equipped hotel at McCammon, where he makes his home.

On August 11, 1871, Mr. Harkness wedded with Mrs. Catherine Murphy, whose maiden name was Scott. She died on December 28, 1898, and on October 5, 1899, Mr. Harkness married Miss Sarah Scott, and they have two children, Henrietta and Katie. Among the representative men of southern Idaho, men of high and commanding intellect, men of business force and earnestness, of financial skill and sound practical judgment, having and maintaining most harmonious and pleasant relations with all with whom he comes into contact, there are none the superior, and but few the equal in point of ability, of H. O. Harkness, of McCammon.

#### N. P. HALLBERG.

A native of Sweden, where he was born in 1859, and a resident of the United States since 1880 and since 1884 living in Idaho, N. P. Hallberg is one of the valuable contributions of the land of Charles XII and Gustavus Adolphus to the civilization and development of the western frontiers of America, and in his daily life and elevated citizenship exhibits the best attributes of his country's thrift, diligence and resourcefulness. His parents were E. C. and H. (Lusti) Hallberg, also natives of Sweden, where they were reared, educated and employed until 1885, when they emigrated to this country, coming at once to Idaho and engaging in raising stock and farming, the occupation they had followed in their native land. They continued in this until the death of the father, in 1893, at the age of seventy years. He was the son of Christian Hallberg, whose life was passed in his native Sweden, thirty years of it being given to the service of his country in its navy. The mother of N. P. Hallberg is still living, at the age of seventy-five years, and makes her home with him. The family consisted of seven children, two of whom are living and of these he is the oldest.

N. P. Hallberg grew to manhood in his native land and there received his education. After leaving school he was employed for a period of eight years as a forester, and then, in 1880, emigrated to America, landing at New York City, where he remained three years employed in a shipbuilding and hoisting establishment. He determined to seek his fortune in the far West and amid the pursuits of his parents, and on January 9, 1884, arrived at Silver City, Idaho, and, accepting the first employment that offered, engaged in teaming at which he continued twelve years. He then homesteaded on a ranch near the one he now occupies and began an industry in raising

stock and general farming which he kept up on that place until 1897, when he removed to the one that is now his home located on Lower Reynolds Creek, where he is carrying on his operations with increasing volume and profits, and is keeping up his products in stock and other commodities to a high standard of excellence. He takes a deep and permanent interest in public affairs, especially such as involve the general welfare of the community, giving special attention to the cause of public education, in which he has been of great service as a member of the local school board during the past nine years. He has the confidence and good will of the whole community in which he is living, and is regarded among his fellow citizens as one of the leading men in this part of the county.

Mr. Hallberg was married, at Boise, Idaho, May 10, 1904, to Miss Edna S. Whitt, of East Radford, Va. She was born in Virginia in 1876. She has been a teacher in the public schools of Virginia and Idaho. She came to Idaho to teach in 1901 and has since taught in Canyon, Owyhee and Fremont counties. Her parents, J. B. and Elvira S. (Haley) Whitt, were born in Virginia and still live there on a farm which they own.

#### WILLIAM KINKAID.

Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but two and one-half years old, and that of his father when he was ten, William Kinkaid has been obliged from an early age to make his own way in the world, and to contest every foot of his progress. He learned early and learned well the lessons of adversity, but through his resolute and manly spirit got from this exacting and inexorable taskmaster the salutary benefactions of self-reliance, independence of thought and action, keenness of perception, readiness in action, and a confident

faith in his own powers of advancement. He was born in 1837 in Crawford county, Ind., whither his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Glenn) Kinkaid, came from their native Kentucky in early days. His father was a minister of the Gospel and a farmer, and died in his adopted state after a life of usefulness. His wife's father was also a minister and was actively engaged in evangelical work and in farming in Indiana, having settled there when he was a young man. She survived her husband eight years, and then died, leaving to the care of strangers her three young children, of whom William was the second in order of birth. He was left much to himself as he grew to manhood, and was obliged to go to work at an early age, leaving the school at which he had just begun to gather knowledge. He drifted about from place to place and from vocation to vocation until 1861, when he came west to Colorado, where he remained a year. In 1862 he came to Idaho, and a short time later went to the Grand Ronde Valley in Oregon. In that prolific mineral region and at Idaho City, this state, he was engaged in mining for seven or eight years, and then, after a residence of a year or two in Oregon, he settled near what is now Caldwell, locating a homestead of 160 acres on which he began a stockgrowing and farming industry, at first devoting his attention to stock principally and gradually getting more and more into general farming and with increasing success and profit. Since settling on the land he has occupied himself busily in improving it and adding to its equipment in the way of suitable buildings and desirable appliances for his farming operations, and now has one of the attractive and highly developed farms of this part of the county.

In politics Mr. Kinkaid is an ardent Democrat, and gives the principles and candidates of his party zealous and loyal support. He was married, in 1873, at Dixie, Idaho, to Miss

Rhoda F. Morrow, a daughter of Rev. B. F. Morrow, of whom extended notice is given in another part of this work. She died in 1901, at the age of forty-seven years, and was buried in Canyon Hill cemetery. Her offspring consisted of a daughter, Daisy, wife of Henry Vinson, of Caldwell; a son, William, who died some years ago and was buried in Canyon Hill cemetery, and a younger son, George, now eleven years of age, who still is with his father. Mr. Kinkaid is one of the substantial, progressive and serviceable citizens of the county, who bear their share of the public burdens, in whatever form they come, with cheerfulness and a patriotic desire to aid in working out the best results for the community in every way. His upright life, obliging disposition and genial manners have won for him the cordial regard of a large circle of friends and the confidence and esteem of the people generally among whom he has lived and labored.

#### JAMES B. GARFIELD.

Living on a fine ranch of 160 acres, located six and one-half miles southwest of Nampa, Canyon county, which was a tract of unprofitable sagebrush when he took it up as a homestead in 1893 and which he has brought to a high state of improvement and cultivation by assiduous and systematic industry, James B. Garfield has contributed essentially to the development of the section of the state in which he lives and has to his credit not only the work done on his own place but the stimulus and encouragement his example has given to others in the same direction of productive enterprise. In his useful labors as a road supervisor, an office which he held for a number of years in the formative period of the county, he gave abundant proof of his intelligence and diligence as a builder of highways and his public spirit in the administration of official duties.

Mr. Garfield is in all respects a self-made man and has been almost wholly the architect of his own fortune. He was born in Jackson county, Mich., in 1858. His father, Horace Garfield, was a native of New York, and died when James was four years old. His mother, nee Sarah J. Fellows, was born in Vermont and removed with her parents to Michigan while she was young. Her son James lived with her four years after the death of his father, or until he was eight years old, then ran away from home and, making his way to Ohio, lived there seven years. At the end of that time he returned to Michigan and went to work as a well digger and farmer, remaining in that state until 1879. He then came to Dakota and passed three years in that state as a successful farmer. In 1882 he moved to Oregon, and for eleven years went about from place to place, looking the country over and working at various occupations, husbanding his resources and investing his earnings in property here and there. In 1893 he came to Idaho and homesteaded on the ranch which he now occupies and on which he conducts a profitable business in raising hogs and cattle. His favorite breeds are Poland China and Berkshire hogs and shorthorn and Durham cattle, and of these he has a large number whose fine condition shows the care and skill with which they are kept and cared for, while their high grade gives proof of the judicious care with which they are selected and their standard is maintained. He has taken great pride in developing and improving his place, finding all the more satisfaction in his work and its results because of the unpromising conditions with which it began, his conquest over nature being all the greater by reason of her churlishness and niggardliness at first. He took hold of the problems his land presented with vigor and intelligence, boring the first artesian well for water in his vicinity and

compelling by his own enterprise a state of fertility and fruitfulness which would otherwise have been impossible, and was grudgingly granted as it was.

In politics Mr. Garfield is an unwavering Democrat, and in every campaign gives his party good service. He was married, in 1895, at Caldwell, to Miss Katie Wall, a native of Sweden.

#### CHARLES GRIMM.

Charles Grimm, a leading business man and citizen of Pine Grove, Elmore county, this state, was born at Quincy, Ill., in 1838. His parents were Henry and Louisa (Ruff) Grimm, Germans in nativity, and descendants of old families in that country. The father came to the United States when he was a young man and settled at Quincy, Ill., where he was employed in brewing and malting. After a short time spent in profitable business at that place he returned to the fatherland and was married and brought his wife to his American home, where they passed the rest of their lives, his ending in 1884, when he was ninety-six, and hers two years later when she was eighty-nine years old. They had eight children, of whom their son Charles was the fourth in the order of birth. He was reared and educated at Quincy, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one and there learning his trade as a tinsmith. In 1859 he removed to California, making the trip across the plains with a mule team, leaving Quincy on April 9th, and reaching Carson City, Nev., in July. After a few days' rest at that place he journeyed on to Lake Valley, Calif., and four months later to San Francisco. The next spring he settled at Sacramento, and for twelve years thereafter drove freight teams between points in California and Nevada. When the railroad was constructed through this region he settled for a year at Reno, Nev., from

whence he moved to Elko and later to White Pine, in the same state, going to the latter place at the time of its gold excitement and prospecting there for a short period, after which he passed a summer in southern Arizona, and on his return went into business at Eureka, where he remained until 1884. He then came to Blackfoot, this state, where he was taken ill and remained until the spring of 1885. The next two years he passed at Bay Horse, then was a short time at Wood River, and after that drove stage for ten years between Rocky Bar and Mountain Home. At the end of that time he went into business at Pine Grove and this place has since been his home.

In politics Mr. Grimm is a Democrat and he is deeply interested in the success of his party, although not desirous of office for himself. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Mary Troy, a native of Connecticut and daughter of John Troy, also natives of Connecticut, where their lives were passed. Mrs. Grimm died in 1879, at the age of thirty-two years, and her remains were buried at Walcott, in her native state. One child survived her, James, who died in 1880 and was buried at Butte, Mont. In all the relations of life Mr. Grimm has lived and worked acceptably, and in all places of his residence he has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the people around him.

#### HON. ARTHUR PENCE.

Belonging to a family of pioneers whose homes have been on the frontier for three generations or more, and identified in a leading way with all the productive industries of this section and all phases of its political life, Hon. Arthur Pence, of Hot Spring, Owyhee county, is a typical citizen of this part of the country and one of its most forceful and effective leaders of thought. He is a native of Iowa, born

eight miles from Burlington on February 10, 1847, the son of William and Mary (Thurston) Pence. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and removed to Iowa in 1833, locating near Des Moines, where he was one of the early settlers. He was a blacksmith by trade and worked at his craft in his new home and also followed farming. In 1856 he moved to Wapello county where he remained until his death, in 1857, at the age of fifty-four years. His father was William Pence, also born in Pennsylvania and moving from there in early days to Illinois, where he was a pioneer and a prominent politician and public man. Mrs. Pence, the mother of the Senator, died in 1857, at the age of fifty-six years. Her offspring consisted of six sons and three daughters, and of these Arthur was the last born. He passed his school days in Iowa and in 1864, when he was fourteen years old, came to Idaho, having tasted the bitterness of hard labor by two years' service at the Alpine coal bank on the Des Moines River before leaving his native state. He made the trip to this state by driving an ox team across the plains to Boise, arriving there on October 19, 1864. From Boise he went into the basin and walked to Idaho City where he remained until the next April. He then returned to the Boise Valley, and for three years thereafter was occupied in driving bull teams to and from the mining camps. In 1869 he came to Bruneau and located at his present home, being the first settler in this neighborhood. Here he began an industry in raising stock, dealing principally in cattle for awhile, but about sixteen years ago became extensively interested in sheep, which he is still handling. His business is large and prosperous and he is named among the leading producers in his lines in this part of the country.

In politics Mr. Pence is a Democrat and is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in the county. In 1900 he was elected to the

lower house of the state Legislature, and the value of his services in that branch of the law-making body was so apparent and so considerable that at the end of his term he was chosen to represent the county in the Senate. In this more elevated forum he well sustained the reputation he had made in the lower, showing himself to be a capable and judicious legislator, a statesman with a wide sweep of vision, an extensive and accurate knowledge of public affairs, a man of enlightened public spirit and a tactician of great shrewdness and skill. In the early days of his residence in this part of the county he served some years as postmaster at Bruneau. On his farm he has a natural hot spring which has a constant flow of 250 inches of water at an even temperature of ninety-eight degrees, and he has also an artesian well which yields thirteen gallons a minute at a temperature of 130 degrees as it flows from the mouth of the two-inch pipe. His farm is partially given up to fruit, of which he produces large quantities and excellent qualities in various kinds. He belongs to the Masonic order and that of the Knights of Pythias, with membership in lodges at Mountain Home, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows with membership in the lodge at Bruneau. He was married, in 1878, to Miss Mary S. Wells, a native of Missouri. Their offspring numbers two sons and two daughters: Maud, wife of J. M. Matterhouse, of Hot Springs; Arthur, Jr.; Mattie, attending school at Mountain Home; and Grover, at school near his home. Senator Pence has been one of the unostentatious but effective promoters of the progress and improvement of the county, and has made his influence felt for good in the support of every commendable enterprise tending in this direction. He is easily one of the leading citizens of this part of the state, and as such is esteemed and respected by all classes of the people in every walk of life.

## GEORGE DABNEY ELLIS.

"The beginning of Boise was when George D. Ellis drove the first stake on its present site on about August 1, 1863, on the eve of the establishment of Fort Boise. His cabin, located on what is now Grove street, between Seventh and Eighth, was then the only house in all the countryside, save two crude dwellings at Hot Springs. The story of his life has woven itself into the history of the capital city of Idaho, for when he set out the first apple orchard and planted the first vegetable seeds in Boise, he at the same time helped to plant the seeds of statehood for the commonwealth of Idaho." Thus justly writes a contributor to the Idaho Magazine and a somewhat detailed sketch of the life and activities of this hardy old pioneer, horticulturist and banker, for he has been prominent in all of these lines, should become a part of any work treating of the progressive men of southern Idaho.

Mr. Ellis was born on April 10, 1837, in Albemarle county, Va., as a son of Thomas and Polly (Ballard) Ellis, both of whom were representatives of early families of the Old Dominion, the father well maintaining the ancient reputation and valor of the family by heroic military service in the war of 1812. Up to the age of nineteen years the life of Mr. Ellis was similar to that of all the boys of his place and period, working at the labors incidental to home and attending the field and private schools. He then took his way westward to battle with life and win success on his own account from the outstretched field of opportunity there awaiting him. Kansas was his first objective point, and for four years he lived in Paola, the strife and horrors of that period of disorder presenting their thrilling and tragic events everywhere around him. The "border-ruffianism" of the pro-slavery advocates horrified and shocked his sense of equity

and right and from that early period of his manhood he has been a pronounced Republican. From Kansas he went to Colorado and was there connected with mining operations for three years. Then occurred his removal to Idaho City, where he and his companions did excellently well at mining, averaging ten dollars daily to the man.

In 1863, as already stated, he came to Boise, where he has since been one of the leading factors in all of the chief elements of its growth and prosperity. His first claim at Boise included 140 acres of land, and here, in association with Thomas Davis, he planted the first apple orchard of this great fruitraising section, if not of the entire state. He was also concerned in large contracting and building operations and in this connection constructed the brick church edifice of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a loyal member for many years, a generous contributor to its numerous plans of benevolence, being also for twenty years the efficient and popular superintendent of its Sunday school.

For a number of years after his arrival at Boise Mr. Ellis conducted freighting to various points and gave liberally of his time and means to public improvements. After retaining its ownership for some years he sold his original real-estate property and purchased 300 acres lying northwest of and outside of the city limits. Here he has developed a model farm, producing large crops of various grains, timothy and fruit, and possessing a model country residence, barns and outbuildings. He made his permanent lease on this property in 1876, which caused the name Centennial Ranch to be given to the estate.

In other lines of business Mr. Ellis has been actively known. He has been the capable president of the Capital State Bank for eleven years and until its sale in January, 1904, was the general manager and treasurer of the Boise

Electric Railway, in which he was also a large stockholder, holding also a large block of stock in the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Co., and is financially interested in numerous other enterprises tending to the upbuilding of Boise, for he possesses a laudable desire to aid any deserving cause or person. He is a man of undoubted integrity, Christian character and uprightness and worthily ranks high among the people of the state.

Mr. Ellis enjoys a domestic life of great felicity. His fortunate marriage, in 1873, with Miss Telitha Stafford, a native of Illinois, gave him a life companion of deep religious principles and womanly traits of high order, whose sweetness of character has been acknowledged for years by the entire community. Having no children of their own, this worthy couple has lavished a tender parental devotion on four adopted children, who honor and revere them for their munificent kindness.

#### GEORGE B. BRIM.

George B. Brim, of Albion, Cassia county, who is actively engaged in ranching and raising sheep on the fine ranch which he has improved with a good dwelling and all necessary modern appliances for its purposes, and much of which he has in an advanced state of cultivation, is a native of Chili, Hancock county, Ill., where he was born on January 30, 1843, and is of German and New England ancestry. His parents were Alexander and Anna M. (Bishop) Brim, natives of New York. They were early emigrants to Illinois, and there they became acquainted and were married. Soon afterward they removed to Council Bluffs and from there crossed the plains to Salt Lake with two yoke of oxen and two of cows, arriving at the Mormon capital in 1852 and settling there. The father was a teamster and followed that occupation until his death, at the

age of seventy-five years. The mother died at the age of sixty-five years. They had eight sons and two daughters, their son George being the third in the order of birth. He received a limited education at Salt Lake, attending school until he was about twelve years old, then went to work at freighting and ranching. In 1875 he moved to Cassia county and continued freighting there for two years, when he took up a homestead one mile from Albion, on which he settled in 1878, and since then he has been actively engaged in ranching and raising sheep, running now about 2,500 head of the latter of good breeds and doing everything he can that is required to keep up the standard and his flocks in first-class condition, by the quality of his product and the intelligence of his methods taking rank among the leaders in his industry, and by the uprightness and usefulness of his life holding his place in the confidence and good will of his fellow men of all classes. He was married to Miss Ada I. Phippen, at Salt Lake City, and they have eight children: Annie Louise, Julia Lottie, Eugene and Ada Irene (twins), Mary Parmelia, Ira Freeman, and Ila May and William Ray (twins). In political faith Mr. Brim is an ardent and active Democrat, but although always zealous in the service of his party, he has never desired public office for himself. He is a member of the Mormon church and is prominent in its councils, having served as elder, teacher, a member of the Seventy and as first counsellor to Bishop Harper, holding the last-named position twelve years. He is now a member of the high priesthood. Mrs. Brim was a teacher in the church for eight years and has been president of the Relief Society since the organization of the stake, fourteen years ago. Mr. Brim was an important aid in building the Mormon church at Albion, and he has also suffered heavily at the hands of treacherous Indians, at one time losing a part

of his team and the load of freight he was hauling, his loss aggregating more than \$1,000. This occurred at Lewis's Ferry, when he was hauling grain.

### ETHER DURFEE.

Pleasantly located on a fine ranch near Oakley, which he took up as a homestead when he first came to Idaho in the spring of 1880, and to the improvement and development of which he has sedulously devoted himself since that time, converting its wild and unbroken soil into one of generous and responsive fertility and transforming it into one of the desirable rural homes of the county, and fruitful with a six-acre orchard of his own planting which is considered one of the best in the state, Ether Durfee may laugh adversity to scorn and almost challenge fate herself into the lists against him. For besides his material possessions, he has industry and thrift, the qualities that make men safe almost anywhere on the bosom of Mother Earth, and by his intelligent and helpful attention to the welfare of the community around him he has secured the lasting esteem and confidence of his fellow men and a high place in the councils of his church, to which he has given earnest and valued service. He was born in Clay county, Mo., on March 2, 1836, and his parents were Perry and Ruth (McBride) Durfee. His father and three uncles, brothers of his father, served in the war of 1812, and after the close of that contest the father settled in Wayne county, Ohio, where he was the first probate judge of the county and held other positions of responsibility and distinction. The first American member of this Durfee family emigrated from Exeter, England, in 1660, and settled at Portsmouth, R. I. His name was Thomas and he was a man of prominence in the infant colony. Mr. Durfee is of the seventh generation in direct

descent from him. In 1846 Perry Durfee, who had joined the Mormon church during the first six months of its existence and who was to the end of his life a fervent and faithful believer in its teachings and an earnest worker in its councils, with his three sons and one daughter, who then composed his family, went into winter quarters with the body of his people at Council Bluffs, remaining there until 1851, then came to Utah, crossing the plains with ox teams. They settled in Tooele county, where the father at once became active in church work and the improvement and development of the neighborhood, and where he ended his days, the final summons coming on March 16, 1872. His wife died in the East in August, 1840.

Ether Durfee was educated at the primitive schools of the time and locality, and after he reached man's estate engaged in mining, diversified with farming. In the spring of 1880 he came to Idaho and located on a homestead which he still occupies, and which he has brought to a high state of cultivation and has improved with good buildings and adorned with pleasing shrubbery and other attractive features of country life.

The subject was married on September 7, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Jane Ruder, a daughter of William and Emily Jane (Watson) Ruder, natives of Arkansas and Kentucky respectively, who emigrated to Texas about 1840 and lived in that state for a period of thirty years. They then moved to Santa Ana, Orange county, Calif., where the mother died some years ago and the father is still living at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Durfee have had ten children, of whom nine are living. They are Perry, Emily Jane, Marielle, Jabez S., Margaret L., George A., Miles O., Edna Elizabeth and Annie. The other one, a son named William, died in infancy. Mr. Durfee has been an active and serviceable advocate of all

forms of public improvement and has cheerfully and intelligently borne his part in the public life of the community. He was appointed fruit inspector for his district and served in that position twelve years. When he came to live in the county there were only six families on the creek. He assisted in making the first canal for irrigating purposes, taking the water from the north side of Goose Creek. His aid has been substantial and of considerable value in building churches, roads and bridges, and he contributed forty dollars to the first schoolhouse at Oakley, since which he has aided in building others. In the church he has occupied a prominent and influential place, and has earned it by his faithful and appreciated services, being successively elder, high priest and a member of the high council, and acting as home missionary and ward teacher since 1880. He has distinct and interesting recollections of his trip across the plains, when the way was unbroken, the ordinary scenes and associations of civilized life were unknown along the route, the wild life of nature was luxuriantly abundant and uncurbed, and the prairies were tenanted by thousands of buffaloes. The retrospect is a pleasing one of a phase of American life that has passed away forever, and particularly so in comparison with the present conditions of advanced progress and cultivation which he and others like him have won out of the wilderness by arduous effort and endurance.

#### WILLIAM MOULTRIE.

An active and prosperous farmer and stockgrower and a zealous worker in the Church of Latter Day Saints, also giving good service to the people in various civil capacities, William Moultrie, of Basin, Cassia county, has been a potential element in building up the prosperity and developing the resources of

that portion of the state in which he has lived and labored since 1879, and to which he brought the worldly wisdom gained in a varied and extensive experience and a knowledge of men acquired from seeing them in some of the more intense and earnest phases of their activity. He is a native of Lagrange, Ga., born on December 6, 1846, the son of Joel and Elizabeth (Carr) Moultrie, the former a Georgian and the latter a South Carolinian by nativity. In 1853, when he was seven years old, the family moved to Alabama, and there the parents ended their days. They had nine children, four of whom are living and two are residents of Idaho. William attended the public schools of Georgia and Alabama during the winter months for about five years, as soon as he was able taking his place and doing his part in the work on the plantation, and also being employed at times on a sawmill. At the age of sixteen he joined the Confederate army and served to the end of the Civil war, being taken prisoner at Marietta, Ga., about nine months before its close and held in captivity until after Lee's surrender. After his discharge he came to Utah, and after traveling around considerably in that territory moved to Idaho in 1879 and settled at what is now Basin, where he has since made his home. Here he at once began to take an active interest in the affairs of the community and in 1883 was elected a justice of the peace, being also given a voice of potency and helpfulness in the school interests of the section, as he was an ardent advocate of the cause of public education. For years he served as school trustee and aided materially in establishing the school system on a firm and broad basis and giving it a healthy and progressive vitality. Although retiring from the office of justice of the peace at the end of his first term, he lost none of his interest in the welfare and good government of the county, and in 1902 was called back to

this position by a large vote of the people. On September 17, 1866, he was married to Miss Anna Sophia Mortensen, a daughter of Andrew P. and Inge Borge (Pierson) Mortensen, natives of Copenhagen, Denmark, who joined the Mormon church in their native land and emigrated to Utah in 1864, arriving at Salt Lake City on September 16th of that year. The mother died on June 9, 1901, and the father is now living at Huntsville, Utah. They had five children, of whom only the first three are living, and Mrs. Moultrie was the first born. She became a member of the Mormon church on March 26, 1862, and her husband joined in 1866. He has held the office of high priest and counsellor to the bishop, and has been superintendent of the Sunday school for twelve years. Mrs. Moultrie has been first counsellor to the president of the Relief Society. They have had twelve children, William A., Joseph (deceased), Mary Elizabeth (deceased), Anna Maria (Mrs. Sprague), Nels Waller, Nancy I. (deceased), Sarah E., Jeanette Amelia, John Luke, James Henry (deceased), Joel Franklin and Frederick Le Roy.

#### D. M. MASTERSON.

Entering fully upon life's duties and responsibilities at the age of sixteen, and since that time making his own way in the world and holding his own in the march of progress and development, acquiring a competence of worldly wealth and an enduring estate in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men, D. M. Masterson, the well-known blacksmith, influential citizen and active politician of Middleton, Canyon county, affords in his life story not only a pleasing theme to the pen of the biographer but a striking example of the fertility and fruitfulness of the American mind, and its capacity to grapple with any problem of human responsibility or individual or general

need or duty. Lexington, Mo., is the place of his nativity, and his life began there in 1844. His parents were W. A. and Eliza (Violet) Masterson, natives of Kentucky. In 1851 they came to Oregon, arriving at Portland when it was but a hamlet of primitive and uncomely shanties, after a long, tedious and dangerous trip across the plains by means of ox teams. They proceeded to The Dalles in Oregon, at that time one of the important places on the highways of western travel, and at that point he established the first store, conducting its operations for a while from a wagon bed. Later he removed to Eugene, now the county seat of Lane county, that state, and near that town settled on a farm and also conducted a flouring mill. From there some time afterward he moved to the Boise Valley, Idaho, and settled on what is known as the Brown Bar ranch, located five miles west of Boise. In 1865 he returned to Oregon, where he remained until his death, in 1892, at the age of seventy-eight years. After his death his widow moved to La Grande, Ore., where she still lives. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom their son D. M. was the second.

D. M. Masterson remained with his parents until he was sixteen years old and then started in life for himself. He had received almost no school education, the facilities for that kind of instruction being very limited in this part of the country at the time, and the condition of the family requiring the labor of all its members who were able to work. But the very exigencies of his situation and the necessity of thinking and acting for himself most of the time developed sturdy self-reliance and fertility in resources, while the outdoor life and active toil he was obliged to undergo gave him strength and suppleness of body. The first business of his own in which he engaged was freighting between Umatilla and Auburn,

Ore., and Silver City, Idaho. A few years later he purchased a threshing and heading outfit and made it serviceable to the farmers and profitable to himself throughout the Boise Valley. Five years were passed in this arduous and exciting but agreeable vocation, and at the end of that period he located at Middleton, where he has since resided and carried on a flourishing blacksmithing business, working at the forge steadily himself and at times employing several hands. Meanwhile he has given close and careful attention to the elements of progress and improvement in the community, and has risen to a high regard in the public mind as a thoughtful and intelligent adviser in all public local affairs. He is a Democrat in political faith, and has been called on to fill a number of local offices, notably that of county commissioner of Ada county, a position in which he gave service that was of great value to the county and won him high commendation as a careful, conscientious and far-seeing official.

In 1871 Mr. Masterson was married to Miss Alice Miner, a daughter of William and Martha (Coles) Miner, with whom she came to Idaho in 1862 from Missouri, where she was born. She died in 1878, aged twenty-eight years, leaving two children, Caddie and Fred. In 1879 he was married to Miss Sibbie Preddy, a native of Iowa, who died a year later, aged eighteen years, leaving an infant son, Daniel. In 1885 he contracted a third marriage, being united at this time with Miss Tennessee Newman, who was born and reared in Arkansas. They have had six children, three of whom, Edward, Mabel and Bertha, have died and are buried at Middleton. Those living are Nellie, Beulah and Flora. On July 11, 1904, the daughter Bertha, while bathing with a lady companion in a stream about one and a half miles from Middleton, stepped into a hole and both were drowned, Bertha's age

being nineteen years, eight months and one day. Mr. Masterson has seen trying times and had experiences of great danger and difficulty in his long and eventful life on the western frontier. Many times the Indians have endangered his life, and many times wild beasts and the rage of the elements have done the same. Thirteen of his relatives were killed by Indians opposite Middleton on the Boise River in the early days, this being known as the Ward massacre. Mr. Masterson's shrewdness and courage, and his readiness in emergencies acquired from his varied and instructive experience, enabled him to escape unharmed himself and be of great and timely assistance to others. Approaching now the evening of life, he can rest comfortably in the retrospect of a career which has been a full current of active and beneficent fidelity to duty and usefulness to his fellows.

#### FRANCIS H. McDONALD.

Francis H. McDonald, of the Boise Valley, living near Star, is one of the successful farmers and producers of Idaho whose industry through the course of his busy life so far is scarcely less conspicuous than that of the bees whose culture and product form the principal ingredient of his present enterprise and have made him conspicuous in this part of the country as an authority on one of the most interesting lines of fruitful labor. His apiary is among the largest and busiest in the Northwest, and the commodity which it brings forth in great abundance holds the highest rank in the markets. Mr. McDonald was born on March 22, 1832, in Richland county, Ohio, the son of Henry and Mary (Enos) McDonald, pioneers in that state, to which they moved in the early days from Pennsylvania, where they were born and reared. The McDonalds are of Scotch origin and have been resident in

the United States from Colonial times. They were patriots in their native land, warmly devoted to its interests and gloried in its history of high achievement in every department of intellectual and manly effort. And in the land of their adoption they have been always at the front in defense of its rights and its honors in times of war, and prominent among its useful workers for the promotion of every element of national and local greatness in times of peace. The members of the family living in the country at the time of the Revolution were gallant soldiers in behalf of our independence, and those who were available when the war of 1812 broke out were among the first to dare danger in our defense in that contest. In the Civil war they also followed the flag through darkness and disaster to final victory, and the later generation helped on bloody fields to lower the haughty pride of Spain.

Mr. McDonald's grandfather removed to Ohio when it was an unsettled wilderness for the most part, and built the first residence within the present limits of the town of Mansfield. He was a prosperous farmer in the new territory, and so was his son who succeeded him in the estate. The father's family consisted of eight children, two daughters and three sons of whom are living. Francis H. was the first in the order of birth, and was reared on the farm and educated in the neighboring district schools in Ohio. After leaving school he learned his trade as a carpenter and joiner and for ten years he worked at it in that state. In 1855 he moved to Illinois and for two years thereafter was a farmer on its virgin prairies, returning at the end of that time to Ohio and then passing seven more years at his trade. He volunteered as a minute-man for the defense of Cincinnati at the time of the Confederate general Morgan's raid, and served in the ranks until the danger was past. In 1864 he crossed the plains to Idaho and in this state he has since made his

home. He located at Idaho City and for seven years was profitably engaged in mining, although the hostility of the Indians gave much trouble and lessened the results of his labor. In 1871 he went east for his family, and on their arrival in the state located near Middleton, Canyon county, where he bought a ranch on which he lived and worked for seven years. He then sold this and came to Ada county, taking up the ranch of 120 acres on which he now lives, which he has provided with good improvements and a considerable portion of which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. The principal industry which he conducts here, however, is the culture of bees and the production of honey, and this he carries on on an extensive scale and with the most gratifying results. His first stand of bees, bought in 1880, cost him \$16. He now has 100 stands and his annual receipts from the products of their industry amount to over \$2,500. He also has valuable mining claims in the Pearl districts, and other property of considerable worth elsewhere. In the creamery at this place, which is one of the leading and most appreciated industries of this section, he has had a large interest from the start and for many years was president of its board of directors. In all that involves the general weal of the community he takes an intelligent and active interest, and in public local affairs is one of the leaders of thought and energy. Although not desirous of official station of any kind, he has served several terms as a justice of the peace, and has given appreciated service in other positions of trust and importance. His first marriage occurred in Ohio, and was with Miss Melissa Mead, a native of that state, who lived less than a year after the ceremony. In 1857, in Indiana, he was married to his second wife, Miss Ann E. Heckendorn, and they have two children, Mary C., wife of James Nicolls, of Ada county, and Minnie, wife of Okley Wylie, a resident of Star.

## R. J. GIFFORD.

R. J. Gifford, of Reynolds, Owyhee county, is a native of Vermont, where he was born in 1865, and where he remained until he was eighteen years of age and was educated. His parents were Henry and Amy (Manly) Gifford, also Vermonters by nativity, and prosperous in that state. The father was descended from a long line of prosperous and energetic farmers, and was himself a sawyer and farmer. His death occurred in his native state in 1897, at the age of sixty-two years, and that of his wife in 1899, when she was sixty-six years old.

R. J. Gifford was their third child, and when he was eighteen years old he left the paternal homestead and came west to Iowa, locating at Atlantic, that state, and there engaging in mercantile life as a clerk and salesman in a large grocery store for five years. In 1889 he came to Idaho and for eight years thereafter followed teaming. He then located on Reynolds Creek and has since given his attention to raising stock and farming, having 160 acres of land. He is a gentleman of great public spirit and enterprise, always earnest and active in his support of movements for the benefit of his community and county, and leading in improvements along the line of the most immediate and essential advantage to his section. For years he has been an enthusiastic Odd Fellow, having joined the order as a member of DeLamar Lodge, and afterwards became a member of the local lodge at Reynolds. He has been influential in securing irrigation for the portion of the state in which he lives, and in addition to what he has done in promoting the public ditches for this purpose in the neighborhood, has constructed a private one for his own use. In 1895 he was married, at Caldwell, to Miss Almeda Benard. They have four children, Elmer and Alma, twins, and Isabel and Mary. Mr. Gif-

ford is one of the representative citizens of the county and has given a good example of useful and upright living among this people who have known him for some fifteen years and who esteem him highly for the sterling qualities of head and heart which he has displayed at all times and under all circumstances.

## FRED BRUNZELL.

In the ancestry of Fred Brunzell, of Murphy, Owyhee county, the vivacity and cleverness of the French is mingled with the staid and all-conquering pertinacity of the Swede. He was born in Sweden, in 1833, the son of M. and Martha (Sunstrum) Brunzell. His father was a native of Sweden, descended from French parentage on his father's side and Swedish on his mother's. He was foreman of large iron foundries in his native land, and died there at the advanced age of ninety-four. His wife, mother of the subject, was a Swede by nativity, and died in her native land at the age of forty-two, leaving three children, of whom her son Fred was the second. At her death he was but nine years old, and went to live with an aunt. When he was old enough he left school and went to work in a distillery. He was close in application, quick in acquisition, and retentive in grasp. Thus he learned the business in all its parts, acquiring a knowledge of every detail by practical experience in working it, and put his knowledge to practical use in earning a livelihood until he came to the United States, in 1855. From New York on his arrival, he went by boat up the Hudson River, and over the lakes to Detroit. When he reached Detroit he found that the cholera was raging with fearful havoc in that city, and he hastened to Chicago, being bound for California in company with nine others. There was cholera in Chicago also, and this party went out into the country to work on

farms until the plague was over. They remained in the rural districts four months, but one of their number died of the dread disease. In 1856 Mr. Brunzell went by rail to Burlington, Iowa, this city being at the time the terminus of railroad travel. He remained at Burlington two weeks, boarding at the same house with Hon. James Buchanan, who was then making his race for the Presidency of the United States. From Burlington he went by boat to New Orleans, and after a short stay there proceeded to Cuba. Finding the climate too hot for his comfort, he soon left the island, going to Aspinwall, now called Colon, and crossing the isthmus of Panama with a mule caravan from that point. On the other side he took passage on a steamer for San Francisco, and served the steamboat as butcher on the trip. Of the party of ten with whom he started only four reached the Pacific with him. In San Francisco the conditions were primitive and, although the town was bustling and promising, it was as yet very undeveloped. What is now Market street was a graveyard and town lots on it were selling at \$20 apiece. Mr. Brunzell went on to Sacramento by steamer, and when he reached that place at once went to mining at the old camp then called Hangtown. His mining operations were continued in Trinity county, in Scotch Valley, at Deadwood and at Yreka. Here he became acquainted with a merchant named Gus Bergren and worked in his store for several months. Mr. Bergren has been dead for many years. Having acquired a knowledge of the business and the prices of goods, Mr. Brunzell determined to start a mercantile enterprise of his own. Just then great excitement was occasioned by the discovery of gold in Idaho, and Mr. Brunzell purchased \$2,600 worth of goods much needed at the mines, and shipped them to The Dalles, in Oregon, by way of Astoria, Portland and the Columbia River. Hear-

ing unfavorable reports from the mining districts of Idaho, he lingered at The Dalles for six weeks for more definite information. Being satisfied by that time that the outlook was good for trade in the Boise Basin he shipped his goods to Umatilla, Ore., and himself landed at Sandy Beach, financially broke but with his goods paid for. He arranged with a party owning a pack train for the purchase of the train, the payment to be made when he sold his goods, and went to work building corduroy roads on Blue Mountain. At Placerville he opened a store and in less than a year he sold out his merchandise at a profit of \$9,000. He then followed the tide of emigration and development, stopping where a new place was started that promised well for his business, now at Ruby City, then at Silver City, anon at White Pine, Nev., and at other places from time to time, meanwhile spending a year or two at college in San Francisco. After carrying on his trading successfully for some years he went to Europe to visit the home of his father and the grave of his mother. While there he entered the employ of an emigration company at Glasgow, Scotland, and a little later started for "the states" again with a party of emigrants. The party was joined by a number of Norwegian and Swede emigrants, and among the number was Miss Lena Moe, with whom he soon fell in love, and on their arrival at New York they were married. This was in 1871, and in June of the same year he reached Silver City, this state, with twelve emigrants. Here he once more embarked in mercantile life and continued in it until 1877, when he bought a ranch on Reynolds Creek. He then settled on this ranch and for five years lived there, engaged in raising stock and farming. At the end of that period he moved to Boise in order to secure proper school facilities for his children. Some time afterward, when the town of Guffy on the Boise, Nampa

& Owyhee Railroad sprang at one bound into vigorous life, he settled there and opened a store. And when the newer town of Murphy, on the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad, was started he moved his business to that place. This has since been his home and the seat of his active and progressive merchandising. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the state, always in the front rank in every good movement, and not afraid to risk his money in improvements that promise well for the town or its people. His value as a business man and a public-spirited and progressive citizen has been recognized in many ways, notably in his election as a county commissioner, and the faith which selected him for the post was fully justified by the manner in which he performed the duties of his office. In politics he is a Democrat, and to the cause of his party gives active and most valuable aid in all its campaigns. Although given up mainly to the pursuits of peace, he has not hesitated to take his place in the ranks of the volunteers raised to protect the community in times of Indian uprisings. His family consists of four children, two living and two deceased. Those living are Alvin, a resident of Murphy, and Selma, wife of A. A. Getchell, a prominent druggist of Silver City. Those deceased are Ludvicke and Lilly, both buried at Silver City.

Reverting to an experience in the subject's life, it may be stated that on the trip from Umatilla to Boise Basin the Indians were very troublesome and Mr. Brunzell was compelled to stand guard every night. In Powder River Valley shots were exchanged with the red men, but luckily the only casualty was the wounding of one mule in the pack train. Slipping out of the camp at three o'clock in the morning, Mr. Brunzell, with the pack train of fifteen miles, resumed the journey, the remainder of the outfit completing the trip in the spring of 1863.

#### DANIEL REAGAN.

In every line of human activity and in almost all parts of the world the Irish race has made an honored name and contributed essentially and in generous measure to the progress and improvement of mankind. The versatility of talent and adaptability to circumstances which characterize this people give them dominion in one way or another wherever they locate and make their presence felt in the civilizing and elevating elements of society. To this versatile and gifted race belonged Daniel Reagan, deceased, formerly of Canyon county, residing on a farm which his industry and skill brought to a high state of development and cultivation, about half a mile from the town of Emmett on the opposite side of the river. Of old Irish families residing on the green little isle from time immemorial, he was born in Ireland in 1835. When he was yet less than two years old his parents came to the United States and settled at Syracuse, N. Y., where they lived for ten years. His father was John and his mother Margaret (Collins) Reagan. In 1848 they moved from Syracuse to a farm which they had bought, near the city, and on that conducted a prosperous industry in agriculture until death ended their useful labors, the mother passing away when she was fifty-six and the father when he was nearly seventy-seven years old. They were the parents of five children, of whom Daniel was the second in the order of birth.

Daniel Reagan was reared and educated in New York and remained at home until he reached the age of twenty-five years. He then came to California by the isthmus route, sailing from New York City in 1861, and reaching San Francisco in due time and without incident worthy of note. He at once fell in with the spirit of the country and went to mining in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He

followed this line of work in that region until 1865, then came to Idaho, locating at Idaho City, and for six or seven years he courted the smiles of fortune in the mines of that locality. At the end of this period he settled in the Emmett Valley, locating on the ranch which he afterward occupied, and on which he conducted his prosperous and active stock and farming business. He had a fine farm and a herd of excellent stock, and all his efforts were bent to keep up the standard of both and secure the best returns for his labor that skill and industry could bring forth. His death, which occurred on May 27, 1904, was widely and deeply lamented.

Mr. Reagan took an abiding and earnest interest in public local affairs, looking well to the advancement and improvement of his community, and showing his patriotism and zeal as a citizen by active political work in behalf of the principles of the Democratic party, of which he was an esteemed and serviceable member. He was married in 1860, to Miss Catherine Fitzgerald, a native of Boston, Mass., daughter of Jeremiah Fitzgerald, who passed their lives in Massachusetts and New York. Mr. and Mrs. Reagan became the parents of five children, four of whom are living, John, Dinah, Mary Ann and William. A daughter, Margaret, died in childhood and was buried at Amsterdam, N. Y.

#### HON. TEXAS ANGEL.

The pen of the biographer has seldom a more engaging theme than is furnished in the life story of the late Texas Angel, of Hailey, whose death occurred at that place on April 5, 1903, after a long life of usefulness and patriotic devotion to the interests of his country, in which he attained distinction in military and professional lines, prominence in political affairs, and high standing in the best so-

cial circles. His intelligent and serviceable support of every commendable enterprise for the advancement of the community in which he lived gained him a wide reputation as a man of progressive ideas and great public spirit. Mr. Angel was born at Angelica, N. Y., on October 19, 1839. His parents were William G. and Clarissa Angel, the former a descendant of the Puritans who landed at Plymouth Rock and started the glorious history of New England. The paternal grandfather, William Angel, resided for a number of years on Block Island, N. Y., where he was a prominent citizen, and his son, William G., the father of Texas, was a member of Congress from the Thirteenth New York district during the last two years of John Quincy Adams's administration, and for a number of years thereafter served in the national Legislature with such distinguished men as Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun and Gen. Sam Houston, with whom he was on terms of familiar and intimate friendship. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives and took a leading part in forming the government of the new state of Tennessee, which came into the Union at that time. It was because of his intimacy with Gen. Sam Houston and his admiration for the character of that sturdy patriot that he gave his son the name of Texas. The son was reared on the home farm at Angelica, and received his education at the public schools in the neighborhood, being graduated from the academy with high honors in 1858. The next year he went to Adrian, Mich., where he served in the railroad shops for a short time as timekeeper, then went into the service of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad in Illinois. In 1860 he returned to Angelica and began the study of law in the office of his brother. On May 21, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army as a member of the Twenty-seventh New York Infantry, under

Col. Henry W. Slocum, and was made commissary sergeant. He was in the first battle of Bull Run, the battle of West Point, the seven-days fight at Gainesville, the contest at White Oak swamp, and the battle of Malvern Hill, where he assisted in guarding the right flank. At Harrison's Landing, to which place the regiment was ordered immediately after the battle of Malvern Hill, he was taken ill and sent to the hospital, and was unable to rejoin his command until after its return from the second battle of Bull Run. After Antietam he was promoted second and afterward first lieutenant of his company, and during the march from that sanguinary field to Fredericksburg he was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, continuing in that capacity until May 21, 1863. During the summer of that year he was clerk to the provost-marshal. In the fall he was assigned to recruiting duty in Allegany county, N. Y., and enlisted over 1,200 men for the service. May 21, 1863, he went to Washington and settled his accounts with the government, received an honorable discharge from the service, and took a steamer for San Francisco. On his arrival at that city he renewed the study of law in the office of Hon. Samuel M. Wilson, and on April 3, 1866, he was admitted to practice at Sacramento. In the fall of the year he returned to New York with his sister and established a law office in the city of Jamestown, remaining there twelve months. He then removed to Eau Claire, Wis., where he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession for more than ten years, being for five years a partner of Levi M. Vilas, a brother of Senator Vilas. He also served for a number of years as district attorney at Eau Claire. While living in that city, on May 25, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary Goodrich, of Wellsville, N. Y., and soon after, his wife's health requiring the benefit of a milder climate, he removed again to

San Francisco, where they remained until July 3, 1881, when he brought his family to Hailey, when the town was about sixty days old. He identified himself actively with the young town and assisted materially in building it up and developing its resources. He was always earnest and active in politics, as a Republican until 1892, then for some years as a Populist and still later as a Democrat. In 1902 he was the Democratic candidate for judge of the Fourth judicial district, but was defeated, Hon. Lytton Price being the successful candidate. Mr. Angel's family consists of three children, Richard M., who was associated with him in the legal profession; Mary G., who resides at home, and Floyd D., who is a student at the State University at Moscow. Mr. Angel's death was due to paralysis, and during the last week of his illness the community in which he had lived and labored for more than twenty years was shrouded in gloomy apprehension, which gave way to universal grief when the end came. He was highly esteemed on every side for his sterling worth, his breadth of view, his elevated character, his unyielding integrity and uniform courtesy and kindness of manner, his acuteness and power of intellect and his wealth and accuracy of legal attainments.

HON. GEORGE L. SHOUP.

Prominent in the highest circles of the statesmen of Idaho and manifesting the choicest qualities of an American citizen, Hon. George L. Shoup must ever be recognized as one of the most picturesque and forceful leaders of the business, political and social element of the state of Idaho, who has served with distinguished ability in her highest offices, in his incumbency of the executive branch of the government of the territory and state, winning laurels by his wisdom, strength of character and sagacious administration of the af-

fairs of state, and, thereafter, when honored by an election by the Legislature to the highest office in its gift, that of United States senator, bringing to his service in that capacity qualities and accomplishments that redounded to the credit of the state, and taking his place in that august assemblage as no inferior member of that body, wherein is to be found the master minds of the American nation. In a volume whose mission it is to preserve a record of representative men, for the instruction, guidance and improvement of unnumbered generations of future citizens of the state, he must have conspicuous space.

Hon. George L. Shoup descends from an ancient lineage holding residence and standing for centuries in the intellectual German fatherland, his first American ancestors locating in Pennsylvania in Colonial days, various members of the family being numbered among the patriotic soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. He was born in Kittanning, Pa., on June 15, 1836, as a son of the marriage of Henry and Anna (McCain) Shoup, the mother being a descendant of the notable Scotch-Irish stock. In the progression and cultured atmosphere of an intellectual home, the education of the schools of his childhood and youth was made of double value to him and he remained in his native state until 1859, when he crossed the plains to Pike's Peak and was one of the initial discoverers of gold in western Colorado.

The free and strenuous life of a miner pleased him and in mining and successful trading he was busily employed when, in 1861, came the President's call to arms to preserve the integrity of the Union. Enlisting at once in a company of independent scouts, he was soon made its second lieutenant, and on its assignment to the Second Colorado Infantry he became its first lieutenant. From this time until the close of the Civil war he rendered

valuable service in the field. With his command he was engaged in scouting in Texas and the Indian Territory, and in 1864 he was commissioned as colonel of the Third Colorado Regiment. In the spring of that year he was called from the field to render service as a member of the convention called to frame the constitution for the new state of Colorado, in which he did capable and effective work, then rejoined his regiment. Not long after this occurred the fateful battle of Sand Creek, where he had his regiment and was associated with one Colonel Chivington and his troops. This was a hard-fought and bloody battle, 400 of the Indian Confederate sympathizers being killed.

In consequence of misrepresentations, both of the Union colonels taking part therein were later censured for their action by the United States Senate, which was deceived concerning the hostilities of the Indians, the atrocious murders they were committing and the great amount of destruction of property of Union men they were effecting. In the succeeding February Colonel Shoup was summoned to Washington to appear before a committee appointed by Congress to investigate the matter. His direct and clear testimony changed the aspect of affairs and he was congratulated and complimented for his vigorous and successful action in this battle by every member of the committee. He and his associate members of the Union forces were fully exonerated from any blame, which was very gratifying, in view of the fact that they had jeopardized their lives in successful attempt to punish lawless Indian criminals.

In 1866 Colonel Shoup engaged in merchandising in Virginia City, Mont., and in the Salmon River mining district of Idaho, and in 1867 he surveyed and platted the town of Salmon City. From that year that place has been the headquarters of his successful business op-

erations, and by his industry, sagacious commercial and industrial methods he has acquired large wealth and attained a high standing in the financial ranks of the state. He is noted for his attention to the improvement of the cattle of Idaho and he has often brought fine specimens of thoroughbred stock from the East for this purpose. He has large interests in mining in Lemhi county and elsewhere and has done much in this line to develop the resources of the state. He is one of the most courteous and affable of persons and his great individual popularity has done much to advance his interests as a public man, for he inspires personal friendships of great and lasting strength. From his earliest manhood he has given true fealty to the Republican political party. His fellow citizens, appreciating his loyalty and capability, elected him as a member of the lower house of the territorial Legislature in 1874 and his services there met with such approval that he was elected as a member of the territorial Council in 1878. In 1884 he was appointed as a commissioner to attend the World's Cotton Centennial at New Orleans in the interest of Idaho, which, from the press of private interests, he declined. Finding, however, that no one else could do the work, or would attempt to do it, he accepted the appointment, and with his characteristic public spirit and generosity he contributed the large sum of \$35,000 to properly represent the vast possibilities of the territory of Idaho by suitable exhibits at that great exposition. He further gave freely of his time and means in this connection for a full year and has the satisfaction of knowing that the remarkable progress of this commonwealth was greatly furthered by his services in this direction.

In March, 1889, Colonel Shoup was honored by the appointment of governor of the territory, and, at the first election of the new state of Idaho, in 1890, he was elected by the

people as the first governor of the state. His services and qualities for sustaining the important functions of public office were so well understood and appreciated by the state at large that, in December, 1890, he was chosen as one of the state's representatives in the United States Senate, drawing the short term, which expired on March 4, 1895. He was then re-elected and held this office for six more years, thus making his valuable service in this capacity to Idaho extend over a period of ten full years. In this august body he held a high rank and rendered preeminent services both to his state and the nation. Few men of the present generation have so well and faithfully filled so high official trusts or with such unquestioned honesty.

Senator Shoup has been a Benedict since 1868, since on January 28th of that year he married with Miss Lena Darnutzer, a descendant of families for long centuries resident in the little independent republic of Switzerland. They have had born to them six children, three sons and three daughters.

#### THOMAS M. CARRIGAN.

Thomas M. Carrigan, who is actively engaged in farming and raising stock on his well-appointed ranch located in Garden Valley, Boise county, this state, was born in California in 1864. His parents were Michael and Ellen (O'Herrin) Carrigan, both natives of Ireland, where they were reared, educated and married. They came to the United States about the year 1856 and journeyed to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. For some years they were engaged in mining in that state and then came to Idaho during the Boise Basin gold excitement of 1864. Here they remained until the death of the father, which occurred at Garden Valley in 1886, when he was sixty years of age. The mother is still living, and

so are their five children, of whom Thomas was the first born. He passed his boyhood days in Boise county, coming hither with his parents when he was but a few months old, and he has since resided in the county, living at home until the death of his father, since which time his mother has made her home with him. A few years ago he took up a ranch at Garden Valley and began farming and raising stock, in which he has since been continuously engaged with increasing volume of business and growing profits. His ranch has been well improved and a portion of it is in an advanced state of cultivation. The family were among the earliest settlers at Garden Valley, and as they came to this part of the state when it was yet a wilderness, occupied mainly by wild beasts and savages, they experienced many hardships and encountered many dangers. The Indians were often hostile and always treacherous and dishonest. Many conflicts with them occurred and the menace to life from roving wolves, bears and other beasts of prey was almost never absent. Mr. Carrigan's father was earnestly interested in the development of this part of the country, and he took an active part in all the early systems of irrigation and other works of improvement, building roads and similar necessary conveniences and aiding by every means in his power in bringing the country to fruitfulness, safety and a comfortably habitable condition. In politics Mr. Carrigan is a Democrat, but he is not an active partisan except where he sees the best interest of the community involved in the issue. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World and gives to the affairs of the order intelligent and serviceable attention. He is a useful and highly respected citizen and one of the best farmers and stockgrowers in this section of the county.

## M. R. JENKINS.

M. R. Jenkins, of Canyon county, residing four miles north of Caldwell, was born in the state of Maryland in 1832, the son of Samuel and Ida (Reader) Jenkins, who migrated to Frederick county, that state, from Pennsylvania, where they were born and reared. The father was a prosperous farmer and died at the early age of forty-six years and was buried near Knoxville, on the Potomac River. The mother passed away at the age of thirty-six years, leaving eight children, her son, M. R. Jenkins, being the second. The latter's childhood and youth were passed in his native state and he was educated in its public schools. At the age of twenty years he started in life for himself, engaging in railroading on the Baltimore & Ohio road. He continued in the employ of this company for seven years, then spent a year in Indiana and from there moved to Minnesota, where he remained seven years engaged in farming in Rice county on land which he bought soon after his arrival in the state. While in Minnesota he was married to Miss Agnes Clark, and in 1863 they came to Idaho, making the long and trying trip across the plains with ox teams and arriving at Boise on September 15th of that year. The trip was uneventful, but not altogether unpleasant. They traveled most of the way in company with a government escort under Captain Crawford, and in addition to the feeling of security this gave, it furnished pleasant and helpful companionship. After their arrival at Boise Mr. Jenkins went to mining in the basin, but at the end of one season he turned his attention to the more congenial occupation of farming, locating in the neighborhood of Star on a homestead which he took up for the purpose. Two years were passed on this place and he then went to Montana and for some

months speculated in mining properties and claims. During his absence on this trip his wife died, the end coming in the spring of 1866, when she was about twenty-seven years old. She left one child, Ida, who is now the wife of Charles Hammond, of Nampa. On his return to Idaho, after his wife's death, Mr. Jenkins opened a butcher shop and meat market at Boise which he conducted successfully for two or three years. He then sold out there and coming down the valley to Middleton, he started a similar enterprise there and carried it on for several years. Tiring of this business, he sold it and bought a ranch nearly a mile from the one he at present owns and occupies, and went to work at farming and raising stock. He continued this undertaking on that place until 1901, when he sold out both ranch and cattle and took a year's rest. In 1902 he bought his present place and at once began to improve it and to build up on it a stock industry, especially devoted to the production of fine stock, in which he takes great pride and to which he gives assiduous and careful attention. In the matter of public improvements and the inauguration and development of projects for the benefit of his portion of the county Mr. Jenkins is always foremost among their intelligent and energetic promoters. He is connected with several irrigating plants and has aided materially in making them useful in the largest measure to the country through which they operate. In politics he is a Democrat and has given his party good service in office and in private station. He was the first probate judge of the county, beginning his term with its organization in 1893. Previous to this he served two terms in the Legislature, once in the lower and once in the upper house, and represented his people with great ability and with manifold benefits to them and the territory at large. For many years he has been an active, working Freemason,

son, taking great interest in the order and giving it a due portion of his time and attention. He now holds membership in the lodge at Caldwell, but was made a Mason in Boise Lodge, No. 2.

Mr. Jenkins has seen active service under arms in defense of the homes and lives of American citizens. In 1862, when there was an Indian uprising in Minnesota, he joined an independent company of Rice county volunteers and marched with them to the relief of Fort Ridgeley. There was sharp fighting and great danger, but he escaped unhurt. In 1875 he contracted a second marriage, being united on this occasion with Mrs. Eliza Bacon, widow of Joseph Bacon, an early settler in Canyon county. They have two children, Elizabeth and Michael R.

#### JOHN W. LENSON.

Living in peace, prosperity and contentment on his well-improved ranch of 165 acres, located a mile and a quarter west of the village of Marsh, Boise county, this state, John W. Lenson has found a snug harbor and a safe anchorage after many wanderings and the observation of men and methods of life in many latitudes. He was born in 1828 in Onondaga county, N. Y., eight miles from Syracuse, the son of Nicholas and Polly (Welsh) Lenson, the former a native of Germany and the latter of the United States, though of French and Scotch ancestry. The father was a soldier under the great Napoleon for seven years before coming to this country and saw war in its highest development for that period, being in active service all of the time and contending with the giant armies of Europe. In this country he again took the field in the war of 1812 and fought as valiantly for the land of his adoption as he had formerly done for that of his nativity. He was a resident of New

York state, remaining there until his death, in 1833, at the age of fifty-two years. The mother survived him thirty-six years, dying in 1869, aged eighty-four. Their family consisted of four children, of whom their son John was the last born. His boyhood days were passed in his native county and with the usual experiences of boys of his day and station. At the age of twelve years he became a driver on the Erie Canal, rising at an early date to the position of a pilot. After following this occupation for a time he engaged in towing timber to Utica on his own account. In 1848 he started to California, but reached Texas through a change of plan and then traveled through the West and South, making extended tours in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Missouri, the Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. From the last named state he went as far north and east as to Maine, and from there again started west. He stopped in Illinois and farmed in that state for eight or ten years, and in 1861 he once more proceeded toward California, but halted in Utah for a short time. He then went from there to Texas, coming finally to Idaho in 1867 and locating about six miles from Boise, where he was engaged in farming and mining for three years. At the end of that period he moved to the Lower Boise Valley and in that region was occupied in farming and teaming seven or eight years longer. Since then the most of his time and energy have been devoted to mining and farming on the place which is now his home and which he acquired by purchase. Here he has 165 acres of fine grazing land and cultivates also a promising fruit orchard which is steadily growing into value and increased abundance of yield. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the section in which he has lived, and was twice elected a justice of the peace at Sweet and once in High Valley.

In 1864 Mr. Lenson was married to Miss Mary Williams, a native of Illinois, and they have five children, Mary Polly, John W., Robert E., Anna Nora and James Henry. Mr. Lenson in his wanderings and in his location has not escaped trouble with the Indians, having had many a brush with them from time to time although never engaged in any specific Indian war or outbreak. He has also endured a goodly share of the hardships and privations incident to frontier life, and has seen every phase of its trying and exacting conditions, all of which he has helped to overcome for himself and others. He and his family are well esteemed in the community everywhere.

#### HON. JOSIAH E. MILLER.

Prominent in the agricultural and industrial life and the political activities of the section of the state in which he lives, and devoting himself with energy and intelligence to the development of all its educational and moral forces, Hon. Josiah E. Miller, of Albion, is recognized as one of the leading and most representative citizens and one of the most serviceable and productive forces of southern Idaho. He has had a varied and trying experience in life, but has met its responsibilities with a calm and resolute spirit, using his resources and self-reliance to the best advantage and making substantial progress in the race for supremacy among men in spite of adverse circumstances and often unexpected difficulties. He was born at Harrisville, Pa., on March 23, 1842, and was the son of Robert and Rebecca (Love) Miller, of that state, in which their lives were passed, the father dying at the age of seventy-four years and the mother at that of ninety-seven. J. E. Miller was educated in the public schools of his native place, remaining at home until he was about eighteen years old, when he enlisted in

defense of the Union in the One Hundred and Fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving to the close of the war and receiving seven wounds in battle. After his discharge from the volunteer service he passed the examination for the regular army, but, not having fully recovered from his wounds, he was obliged to retire a few months later and return to his Pennsylvania home from Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, where he had been stationed. He then went to the oil fields at Pithole, where he passed a year teaming. Returning to his native county at the end of that time, he engaged in farming for one season, then came west to Washington, Iowa, and bought a farm in Keokuk county, but after living there two years moved to Lincoln, Neb., which was his home during the next seven years. In 1876 he spent a short time at Humboldt, Kans., and in 1877 came to Idaho, locating on Goose Creek, where he still retains his ranch, although for some years he has made his home at Albion, doing this in order to secure good school facilities for his children. In 1878 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Owyhee county, this state, and served for a term of two years. In 1891 and 1892 he was elected assessor of Cassia county, and in 1893 and 1894 served the district comprising Owyhee and Cassia counties in the state senate. From 1893 to 1897 he was trustee of the State Normal School, and in turn has held all the municipal offices at Albion. He introduced in the Legislature the bill creating the State Normal School, and when it became a law donated the ground for the institution and one-half of the cost of constructing the first buildings, all of which was contributed by citizens of Albion. In fraternal circles he belongs to the Masonic order and has held the rank of past master for many years, being also a member of the chapter. In political faith he is an unswerving Republican, and from his early man-

hood has given his party ardent and loyal support. He has also been active and zealous in behalf of every educational and moral force among his people.

On October 19, 1865, Mr. Miller was married at Harrisville, Pa., to Miss Isabelle Ray, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Gilmore) Ray, natives of that state and living on the farm adjoining that of the subject's parents. They have had seven children: George (deceased), Robert W. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Grace B., Lillie D., Arthur C. and Clara May (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Miller have lived a quarter of a century among this people and enjoy their confidence and respect in a marked degree.

#### DANIEL E. GOTTL

Comfortably located on a ranch of over 182 acres of land, which his diligence and skill have made productive, although it was given up to sagebush and was taken up by him as a desert claim; and rejoicing in the opportunities which the farther West offers to men of industry and thrift to build themselves a home out of even very unpromising conditions; moreover, having given his father to the cause of the Union in the Civil war, and having felt in his own person the pain of that contest, of which he still wears the marks; and with the blood of his ancestors flowing freely in defense of their country in the Revolution and the war of 1812, Daniel E. Gott, a prominent and enterprising stockgrower and farmer living five and one-half miles southwest of Nampa, Canyon county, has many incentives to patriotism both in prospect and in retrospect, in present conditions, in recollections of the past and in hopes of the future. He was born in the state of New York in 1848, at the city of Rochester. His parents were Edward and Amelia (Smith) Gott, natives of Connecticut

and New York, respectively, and descendants of families resident in New England from early Colonial times. The father, when a young man, settled in New York and engaged in farming. He also practiced veterinary surgery and for some years was connected in business in this line with Rary, the noted horsetamer. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army as regimental veterinary of the Eighth New York Cavalry and was killed in battle soon after entering the army, being buried in an unknown grave. His father, John Gott, of Connecticut, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his grandfather, Samuel Gott, served valiantly in the Revolutionary struggle, winning high commendation under Gates at Saratoga. He was a son of Frank Gott, who came, in the age of discovery and colonization, to the Barbadoes in the service of Spain. Daniel Gott's mother was a native of New York and died in that state in 1842. Her parents were Phineas and Chlorissa (Spencer) Smith, New Englanders by nativity but early settlers in New York, the father cutting timber in the wilderness where the present prosperous and progressive city of Rochester now stands. In 1856 he went to Virginia, but returned to New York in 1862, and there passed the remainder of his life. He fought in the war of 1812, and always took a deep interest in the welfare of his country.

When Daniel E. Gott was nine years old his mother died, and after the death of his father in 1864, in the war, he enlisted as a private in the Second New York Cavalry, but after a service of three months was disabled and discharged. When he recovered from his disability he reenlisted as a member of Mack's Black Horse Battery, and continued in this command until transferred to the Twenty-fifth Indiana Battery, with which he served until the close of the war. After the war he supplied the deficiency in his education by attending

school for three years, and at the close of his course, in 1868, settled in Kansas and engaged in farming. Discouraged, however, by the continued ravages of grasshoppers, in 1871 he moved to Colorado, where he spent five years actively prosecuting a dairy and stock-growing industry. In 1876 he came north to the Black Hills and, finding good opportunities for profitable business, remained there thirteen years, mining and farming. From there he came to Boise, and after a residence of two years at that place, located on the ranch he now occupies and which has since then been his home. Here he is conducting an active stock business, running numbers of well-bred cattle. In the affairs of the county Mr. Gott takes an earnest and serviceable interest. For thirteen years he has been a school trustee and his contributions to the advancement and improvement of the schools in that time have been valuable and highly appreciated. He is a Republican in politics and an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1878, at Central City, Mr. Gott was united in marriage with Mrs. Sarah (Park) Carroll, a widow, a native of Kentucky but for some years a resident of Idaho. Her parents were Joseph and Mary (McDonald) Park, of Kentucky, where her father passed his life and was buried at its close. Her mother died at Macomb, Ill., and her remains were buried there. Mr. and Mrs. Gott have four children, Edward, Daniel, Frank and Allie.

#### WILLIAM CLINTON MARTINDALE.

Having followed the plow for sixty years, and being therefore thoroughly versed in agriculture, and having passed more than half a century on the frontier actively participating in every phase of its life, and being therefore well versed in woodcraft and all the requirements of a new country wherein man and

beast and Nature herself seem armed against the progress of civilization, and moreover, having contributed freely in every relation to the needs of the locality and time in which he has lived and borne willingly his share of the burdens incident to the situation, William Clinton Martindale, of Oakley, Cassia county, is a fine type of the pioneer and an excellent representative of that heroic and fast-fading class whose work on earth is practically ended, as there are no more worlds for it to conquer. He was born at Greens Fork, Wayne county, Ind., on July 10, 1834, the son of William and Mahala (Stigelman) Martindale, and comes of a valiant and patriotic strain. His great-grandfather was a member of Washington's body guard in the Revolution and through all the trying experiences of that momentous contest stood faithfully by the great commander, and his father was with Jackson at New Orleans when the last great victory for American arms was won in the second test of strength with the mother country. William's parents came with their family to Utah in 1852, having followed the fortunes of their church people from their abandoned temple at Nauvoo, Ill., and settled at Grantsville, where William was a member of the town council for a period of twenty years. The father moved to St. George after a residence of some years at Grantsville, and died at the former place on February 14, 1867. In 1879 William came to Idaho and explored the country, after which he returned to Utah, but was called back to this state to organize a branch of the Mormon church, being made presiding elder of the Oakley district. He moved his family there on March 15, 1881, and brought about eighty other families with him. He at once began to take an active interest and a leading part in public affairs, and the next year was elected to the territorial Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and in 1884 was reelected. At the time

he was acting as bishop of the Little Basin ward, and was as active in church matters as he was in public affairs. Being deeply concerned for the educational interests of the territory, he secured the passage of the law providing for the use of a uniform system of text-books in the territory, and when the bill providing for setting off the four northern counties to Washington was pending it was his vigorous and skillful opposition that defeated it. He also introduced and had passed a memorial to the United States Congress praying for government aid in conducting the waters of Snake River into the arid regions for purposes of irrigation, and thereby secured the desired aid. Mr. Martindale has been engaged from time to time in all the occupations incident to this section of the country and may be said to be well skilled in them all. During the last seven years he has followed sheepraising with success, having on his ranches and ranges at this time over 2,500 head. He was married on May 5, 1854, to Miss Matilda J. McMurray, a native of Pennsylvania, and they have been the parents of twelve children, Matilda A., Rebecca Ann (deceased), William C. (deceased), Martha M. (deceased), Mary L., John C., James A., Edgar (deceased), Henrietta, William A., Joseph and Alonzo. On July 22, 1876, he married a second wife, Miss Mary Ellen Bagley, of Grantsville, Utah, and by this marriage he has begotten five children, Mary Matilda, Martha Amelia (deceased), Eleanor Ann, Erma Leona and Norma Elizabeth. Mr. Martindale has been an earnest advocate and an efficient servant of the cause of public education, organizing the first school at Oakley and building in part the first schoolhouse on his own land. From the organization of the school district he was trustee until he declined to serve longer. After the passage of the Edmunds law against polygamous marriages he was arrested and confined in the

county jail for an alleged violation of the law. Among the prominent and representative citizens of Cassia county none has a more exalted place in the public confidence and esteem, and none is more entitled to the regard in which he is held, whether he be considered as a private citizen, a public official, a church worker, or an inspiring and potential force in the industrial and commercial life of the community.

### JOSEPH PINKHAM.

Not many men in all this broad country can boast the proud distinction of having such a public acknowledgment of their personal bravery and prowess as to be called to the office of United States marshal for three distinct terms. Yet that honor has worthily come to Joseph Pinkham and a review of his stirring life and eventful activities forms a constituent element of this volume. He descends from Thomas Pinkham, a native of Wales, who early was a dweller in that portion of Massachusetts now the state of Maine. The family was prolific, and the descendants of the old pioneer are in number as the sands of the ocean shore of the old Pine Tree state. In that state was Hanson Pinkham, the father of the one of whom we are now specially writing, born, reared, and wrought at various industries patiently and well, marrying, and, somewhat later than 1830, emigrating to Upper Canada to avail himself of the manifold advantages of that then primeval wilderness. Here, in this their new Canadian home, came to them by birth, on December 15, 1833, a son, whom the parents named Joseph, the same who is now the subject of this writing.

On the forest farm near London young Joseph grew in stature and in strength, acquiring in that rural community that stalwart body and strong constitution which have been such pronounced sources of his success and skill in

the wild country of the West. In the primitive schools he acquired such educational advantages as were attainable until he was seventeen years old, when, in 1850, he started for California, making an ocean voyage from New York to San Francisco by the Cape Horn route and being eight months on the way. From San Francisco he went to Shasta City, and soon thereafter, to Pitt River, when he became a placer miner for a time, later going on horseback to Jacksonville, Ore., where he conducted both mining and farming successfully. On August 3, 1854, the day preceding the outbreak of the Rogue River Indian war, Mr. Pinkham reached the Rogue River Valley and commenced to know something of the stern vicissitudes of frontier existence west of the Rockies. In the fall of 1855, after a temporary lull, the war again came on and Mr. Pinkham, as an attache of the quartermaster's department, came into active service, participating in the somewhat noted battle of Hungry Hill. After the conquest of the Indians Mr. Pinkham remained in Oregon, continuing his mining and farming, until 1862, when for five years he was at Umatilla, connected with the trading store of Z. F. Moody, later governor of Oregon. In 1864 he was one of a company formed to conduct a saddle-train route between the Columbia River and Boise, and until 1868 he remained at Umatilla, occupied with the purchase of supplies and the forwarding of saddle trains and stages. For two years thereafter he purchased stock for the Meecham stage route from Umatilla to the Boise Valley and had the charge and supervision of the road leading from Umatilla over the Blue Mountains. In 1868 also he became a resident of the present Idaho, by making his way to Idaho City, when he purchased the stage route crossing the Boise Basin to Placerville and Quartzburg, and, in connection therewith in 1870, when he was appointed United

States marshal, he bought and operated the line from Idaho City to Boise, selling them in 1872, to Greathouse Brothers. During the time of his important service as United States marshal Mr. Pinkham was connected with various business and industrial enterprises, but the exciting work of his office caused the most of his time to be fully occupied in his earnest endeavors to preserve law and order and arrest the breakers of the peace. Since his connection with this office he has quite extensively bought and sold mining property and he is reputed as a mining expert and an unerring judge of the value and quality of ores.

His forceful and sagacious nature has made Mr. Pinkham a tower of strength to the Republican political party and for three years he was the very efficient chairman of the state central committee of his party, bringing by his well-devised plans and vigorous action success at the polls.

In fraternal circles Mr. Pinkham stands high. Joining the Masonic fraternity at Umatilla in 1864, he has touched the links of the brotherhood until he has reached that of Knight Templar, while he is also an Elk. In Masonry he has been the master of his lodge, past grand secretary and treasurer and deputy grand master of the grand lodge of Idaho. He wedded, in 1857, the daughter of an extremely popular clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, her maiden name being Miss Mary E. Gray, and this union has been a happy one, her conscientious religious sentiments and executive powers making her popular and useful in the beneficent and society circles of her church.

But Mr. Pinkham's chief work and most important achievements have been accomplished in the service of the United States government. He was first appointed as a federal marshal in 1870, his commission, issued by President Grant, appointing him as "United

States Marshal for the Territory of Idaho," and he entered the duties of the office when this then pioneer region was thickly infested with an element that knew no restraint or law and crime was an almost every-day occurrence. He filled the office with such fearlessness and activity that he was reappointed at the end of his first term and to his efforts in that transformation period much of the credit for the rapid changes to stable government and peacefulness must be awarded. After a lapse of years, in 1890 Mr. Pinkham was called to the same office by President Harrison and again demonstrated himself as a bulwark of defense to the honest citizens of the state and a terror to law-defying men, who fled from the state to escape his fearless loyalty to his sworn duty. He was on duty at the time of the great strike of the Railway Union and he handled the unique Coxey movement so skillfully that no loss of life or property was sustained. His superior officers awarded him the highest praise, Attorney-general Olney stating that he had been far more successful in his services than any other marshal in the whole United States. Perhaps no other man has carved his name so legibly and durably upon the history of the state, and in years to come the adventures and exploits of Joseph Pinkham will be the wonder and admiration of generations of future citizens.

To properly conclude this review we will briefly give a little space to some important actions of Mr. Pinkham which indicate somewhat of his sterling worth, his unflinching courage and the rare capability of the man. In 1878 an Indian who killed a white man at Ross' Forks was followed and arrested by some of the Fort Hall soldiery. Mr. Pinkham went for the prisoner, took him to Malad City, where he was tried and sentenced to be hanged at Boise. With two companions, Mr. Pinkham then started to convey the culprit to

Boise, but soon learned that a large number of Indians were on their way to release the prisoner. Instructing his deputy to shoot the Indian at once in case of attack, he changed his route and arrived at Boise unmolested, where the Indian was duly executed. At an earlier period the Marshal was riding on a stage with the driver, traveling in quest of an offender. In a narrow mountain pass (Portneuf Canyon) the stage was held up by two men, a rifle pointed from the roadside brush so close to Mr. Pinkham that he could almost clutch the barrel. The ball from this rifle when discharged passed just in front of him and hit the driver, who, although mortally wounded, clung to the lines with such tenacity that Mr. Pinkham, who tried to assume them, could not loosen them. At the same time a gun loaded with nine buckshot was fired from the other side of the road, the balls passing through the coach just back of the driver and over the heads of the passengers. What might have happened had not Mr. Pinkham forced the horses into a headlong gallop by a vigorous application of the driver's whip, never stopping until he reached Blackrock Station, several miles from the scene of the attack, may never be known. The driver was then found to be mortally wounded, and Mr. Pinkham assumed his place on the stage, which he drove to the next station, where the driver, who had been placed inside the stage shortly after the shooting, breathed his last. The brave marshal then continued his journey and found and arrested the man he was after.

Probably his duty at the time of the great strike of the Coeur d'Alene miners and the consequent rioting was performed under the most dangerous conditions ever known to him as a government official. It devolved upon him to serve the papers enjoining the strikers from interfering with the working of the non-

union miners. Five hundred of these injunctions were served in Shoshone county and it was a time of great excitement and the strikers were desperate. So it became the duty of Marshal Pinkham and his deputies to arrest and hold in military custody at Wallace 257 of the miners. At a special term of the court held by Judge Beatty, all were discharged but thirty of the leaders, who were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the jail at Boise. During this strike also the lives of fifteen non-union miners were saved from certain death at the hands of a desperate mob of strikers. It happened in this manner. These fifteen men, working at Burke, were surrounded by the mob that threatened to capture the mine and kill every one at work, and it became Mr. Pinkham's duty to bring them away from the mine in safety. A very difficult and dangerous duty surely. Let us see how it was accomplished. Going with a deputy, Charles Sweeney, both unarmed, he took a locomotive and one passenger coach to Burke, telephoning from Wallace to the guards at the mine to bring the miners to the foot of the hill about a hundred feet from where the engine would stop. The yard was crowded with furious strikers. When the little train stopped the marshal and deputy dismounted, walked bravely through that seething mass of almost frenzied strikers, all of whom were fully armed, to the little band they had come to save and then, forming them into line, the marshal headed the procession in its march to the train, the deputy following in the rear. Never heeding the vile abuse that was poured upon them from every side and with great nerve appearing to consider that the movement was only a common every-day occurrence, the car was reached and the train moved safely away, the exceeding boldness of the procedure making its outcome fully successful.

## HYRUM W. EGAN.

The late Hyrum W. Egan, of Basin, whose untimely death from appendicitis on Saturday, March 24, 1888, three days after he was first stricken with this dread ailment, at the early age of thirty-eight years, when all his faculties were in full vigor and life promised him a long and useful career, was universally lamented, was a native of Salt Lake City, born on July 24, 1850. He was the son of Howard and Mary (Tuttle) Egan, who came to Utah with the pioneers, crossing the plains with one of the early ox trains. They settled at the Mormon capital and remained there until the death of the father, on March 16, 1878. He was a mining man and followed this business for some years, then operated the overland stage line through Deep Creek for a long time. He was also a surveyor and laid out many of the leading roads into Salt Lake and through California and the surrounding country. His widow is living at Thurber, Wayne county, Utah. Their son Hyrum, after leaving school, followed farming and learned the trade of a blacksmith, at which he wrought to the end of his life. On January 30, 1872, he was married to Miss Mary S. Preator, a native of Birmingham, England, daughter of Richard and Mary (Harper) Preator, also natives of England, where the father was a prosperous carpenter. They emigrated to the United States in 1856, coming direct to Utah, making the journey across the plains with the first handcart company and settling at Springville, where they engaged in farming. They embraced the Mormon faith in their native land and hastened at any sacrifice to join their chosen people in the new home they were building in the western wilderness, and here the mother died in February, 1878, leaving four children, of whom Mrs. Egan was the first born. After his marriage

Mr. Egan resided at Deep Creek in Tooele county, Utah, for nearly eight years, a part of this time serving as constable, and then moved to where his last home was maintained in Basin, Cassia county, this state, locating there in the fall of 1879. Here he took an active part in the public affairs of the county, serving as school trustee, and giving faithful and intelligent attention to the duties of the place, performing them to the general satisfaction of the people and with decided credit to himself. He was essentially a pioneer in this region, there being but three ranches in the neighborhood when the family located here, and they were obliged often to get along on short rations, being obliged to get all their supplies from Kelton, and to go into the canyon and work hard for all the timber needed for their buildings. The hardships and difficulties of frontier life were full upon them, and they met the conditions with lofty courage and persistent industry, coming out more than conquerors in the end. Mr. Egan was stricken with appendicitis on Thursday, March 22, 1888, and went to Albion for treatment, dying there on the following Saturday. His family comprised four children, Hyrum L., Emily Theresa (Mrs. Joseph Dayley), Mary Elizabeth and Vida Valentine. Mrs. Egan has been an active and useful worker in the church for a number of years. She is first counsellor in the primary and a leading member of the Relief Society. Throughout the district and sphere of her labors she is popular and highly esteemed, as was her late husband wherever he was known.

## A. CUTLER WORTHINGTON.

The beautiful and hospitable home of A. Cutler Worthington, of Oakley, Cassia county, this state, with its imposing dwelling of dressed sandstone, its spacious grounds blooming with

a shrubbery that Shenstone might have envied, its graceful and ample shade trees bending lovingly above the greensward, and its fruitful orchard dispensing bounties freely to all comers, in comparison with the little log shack in which he and his family first dwelt after coming to this country, powerfully strikes the imagination with suggestions of the mighty march of progress in this western world, where the wilderness hears one command and bows obediently to the lord of the heritage and where cities rise like exhalations from the ground. Nothing in human history is equal to it or just like it; and the mind dwells instinctively or inevitably on the character and force of American citizenship which achieves such results and the beneficence of American institutions which make them possible.

Mr. Worthington is a native of Nauvoo, Ill., where he was born on December 13, 1844, the son of James and Rachel (Staley) Worthington, natives of Pennsylvania who settled at Nauvoo in the early forties. In 1846 they joined the flight of the people of their faith towards the setting sun, but halted in southern Iowa and engaged in farming there until the spring of 1853. They then crossed the plains to Utah and located at Salt Lake City where they remained until 1855. At that time they became residents and pioneers of Tooele county, living and farming near Grantsville until 1858, when they removed to Deep Creek, that county, and there they made their home until 1880, returning in that year to Grantsville, where they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in 1882 and the father in 1884. He was one of the leading farmers and representative men of the county and had great influence on its public life in many ways.

Their son, A. Cutler Worthington, was reared on the paternal homestead and educated at Salt Lake City, his educational facilities being very limited owing to the necessity for help on the farm. He was much on the fron-

tier engaged in its exacting duties and daring its stimulating dangers, and thus took up the battle of life for himself at an early age. He worked with his father on the farm until he was about twenty-four years of age, then took charge of it and managed its affairs until 1878. In that year he moved to Bear Lake county, Idaho, and bought land near Montpelier, where he remained three years engaged in raising stock. Not liking the severe winters in that section, he sold his interests in 1881 and moved to what is now Oakley, Cassia county. Here he settled that fall on the ranch which is now his home, building a little log shanty for shelter, his becoming one of the ten pioneer families resident in this vicinity at the time. He began farming and raising stock on a small scale, having brought a small number of cattle with him. In 1886, when the little settlement began to show signs of a more active and ambitious life, he plotted some of his land into town lots and sold a few of them to new settlers. He held on to the most of the plot, however, and still has a considerable frontage on the main street of the town. His dwelling is located one block from this street and was built in 1897, the first house of modern style and pretentious size and appearance in the community. His example has been generally followed in this respect and the little town is rich in fine residences of brick and stone on every side, and the ranch dwellings in the surrounding country have also greatly improved in character and comfort. Mr. Worthington is deeply interested in the welfare of the community in which he has cast his lot, and omits no effort that can add to its progress or promote its advancement. He takes a leading part in all projects for the general improvement and in local public affairs is a man of influence and prominence. In political faith he is an unyielding Democrat, and although never desirous of office for himself, is active and forceful in behalf of the success of his

party. He is one of the leading and representative stockmen of this part of the state, and has also valuable connection with mercantile enterprises of importance, notably the Oakley Cooperative Store Co., in which he is a stockholder. The little old log cabin which he built on his arrival here is still standing as a memorial of past times not far from his present elegant and spacious residence. Mrs. Worthington is known far and wide as the good angel of those modern knights errant, the traveling salesmen. She took them in and fed and sheltered them when accommodation was otherwise almost unattainable in the neighborhood, and they still insist on finding accommodation at her hospitable board and fireside. She was Miss Priscilla Martin, a native of England, and daughter of Samuel and Priscilla (Layton) Martin, also English by nativity. They emigrated to the United States in 1850, landing at New Orleans and proceeding from there up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where the mother died. The father and the rest of the family remained in that city until 1855, then crossed the plains to Utah and settled at Grantsville in Tooele county, where they made their home and the father engaged in farming until his death in 1884. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Worthington occurred at Grantsville, Tooele county, on December 28, 1868. They have one child, Maude Z. Worthington. John Martin, of Preston, one of the esteemed pioneers of Idaho, is a brother of Mrs. Worthington, and has exemplified the same admirable traits of progressive citizenship in his section of the state that she and her husband have shown in theirs.

#### HON. D. W. STANDROD.

The men of force and capacity, who take strong hold of the rugged conditions of life and mould them into successful and useful ca-

reers, are entitled to all honor among their fellows, not only for the individual triumphs they win, but for the fruitful potency awakened and inspired by their examples. It is almost a maxim that clearly defined purpose and consecutive efforts in the affairs of life will ultimately bring success, and in following the career of the prominent subject of this review, the observer will acquire much incentive and inspiration. The qualities which have made Mr. Standrod one of the prominent financial powers of the state of Idaho, and the legal ability which he has manifested have brought him into connection with a wide range of various classes of humanity and have won for him the universal esteem of his fellow men. His career has been one of well-directed energy, strong determination, honorable methods and financial integrity.

Hon. D. W. Standrod, now a prominent attorney, the vice-president of the First National Bank, of Pocatello, Idaho, and the president of the D. W. Standrod & Co. Bank of Blackfoot, Idaho, was born in Rock Castle, Ky., on August 12, 1859, a son of Dr. Samuel and Elvira (Campbell) Standrod, natives of the same state, the father being a physician and surgeon at Rock Castle, and a man of influence, public spirit and high character. Dr. Samuel Standrod was a son of Basil and Rebecca (Rogers) Standrod, who in their native state of North Carolina owned a large plantation and many slaves, being of German extraction and of old Colonial stock. The mother of the subject of this review was a victim of the cholera epidemic of 1873, dying at the age of thirty-three years, the father later removing to the West and making his home in Malad, where he died in 1885, at the age of sixty years, and of their seven children only three attained mature years, and beside Mr. Standrod only one is now living, Mrs. Frances Nicholas, of Ogden City, Utah.



D.W. Bradford



Hon. Drew W. Standrod received his preliminary literary education in the public schools of his native county, thereafter attending Cadiz Institute, in the state of Kentucky, from which he was graduated in the class of 1880, having paid attention to the technical studies preparatory to the legal profession and acquiring such proficiency therein that he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state, and he immediately thereafter came to Idaho and began the practice of law in Malad City, then the county seat of all this part of Idaho.

His thorough knowledge of law, his accuracy and painstaking attention to the minute details of his profession, and the ability with which he presented his cases to the court, attracted such attention that in 1886 his capability for creditably holding important official place was recognized by his election as district attorney, being continued in this office by a re-election in 1888, and in his service displaying such distinguished ability and manifesting such legal knowledge that in 1890 he was nominated and elected as district judge of the Fifth judicial district of the state, holding this office with such pronounced legal erudition and understanding of the equities of the causes that he was continued in this high position until 1899; in the meantime, in 1895, making his residence in Pocatello.

After the expiration of his term of office as district judge, he opened a law office in Pocatello and has since devoted his attention to the practice of law, having a clientage of more than ordinary character and acquiring a reputation as a wise counsellor, able advocate and successful lawyer. He has manifested marked financial abilities; his services in the realm of finance has been in great demand, and he has been the vice-president of the First National Bank of Pocatello since 1897, is now president of the D. W. Standrod & Co.'s Bank of Blackfoot and is a director of the private bank of J. N. Ireland & Co. at Malad City.

Judge Standrod stands high in the councils of the Republican party; in 1896 and 1898 he was its candidate for supreme judge, making an aggressive canvass and receiving a very complimentary vote, while in 1900 he was the standard bearer of his party in the gubernatorial race for the office, ever battling for the principles and policies that distinguish the party of his choice and supporting it with marked ability by his pen and on the stump in its successive campaigns.

On September 24, 1888, Judge Standrod was united in matrimony with Miss Emma VanWormer, a native of the state of New York, and a daughter of John and Nancy (VanPatten) VanWormer, also natives of the state and descendants and sterling representatives of the old Knickerbocker stock of which President Roosevelt is also a conspicuous member. The family of Judge Standrod consists of two children: Elvira C. and Drew W.; and in his beautiful home, No. 548 Garfield avenue, Pocatello, an atmosphere of culture and courteous hospitality is ever present, making it a center of enjoyment to a large number of strong personal friends of the family, who esteem the Judge for his manifold excellent qualities of head and heart.

Mrs. Standrod can claim one of the purest and earliest ancestral trees rooted on the civilization of the American continent, and the full history of the various families connected therewith would be the history of the state of New York from the first settlement of the Island of Manhattan down to its occupation by the English and past the period of the war of the Revolution. Dominie Everhardus Bogardus, the first settled minister of the New Netherlands, the Dutch colony originally founded on the site of New York city, came to America from Holland in 1633, accompanying his personal friend, Gov. Wouter Van Twiller, and in New Amsterdam immediately upon his arrival founded the first Dutch Reformed church of the New

World, of which he was the honored and venerated pastor until his death. This sad event occurred by drowning on September 27, 1647, while he was making the outward voyage of a visit to Holland. His American residence and stable were located on what is now Broad street in New York city. One of this Bogardus family in a later generation was the Reverend Cornelius Bogardus, the founder and first pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of Schenectady, N. Y., his installation to that office occurring in 1732. From him the line of descent is readily traced to Mrs. Standrod.

Casper Van Wormer, also one of the earliest Hollanders to make settlement in the picturesque Hudson River Valley of New York, was the first American ancestor of Mrs. Standrod on the paternal side. His fine estate lay near or on the present site of Saugerties, and his wife was originally Miss Eva VanDyke, whose parents came from Holland, and were of the same family as the distinguished Fiscal VanDyke, who was the Colonial treasurer of the New Netherlands, and one of the two associates of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant in his meteoric government of the colony, being one of the leading factors of the Dutch supremacy in the country.

Capt. John Van Patten was an honored Colonial officer in the Revolutionary war, and, through intermarriage, the brilliant Huguenot family of Conde became united with the Van Pattens. Anna Bogardus married with Adam Conde and became the great-grandmother of Mrs. Standrod.

#### WILLIAM HENRY PARKE.

William Henry Parke, of Malta, one of the pioneer sheepmen of Cassia county, and now one of its leading stockmen in every way, has seen the strenuous life of the Northwestern frontier in all its worst and most try-

ing phases, and knows from personal experience all its lights and shadows. He is a native of the section, was reared among the exactions and privations of its earlier history, bore his part manfully in the toils and dangers through which it has been brought to its present state of development, and is now enjoying in peace and prosperity the legitimate results of his fidelity to its requirements. He was born at Bountiful, Davis county, Utah, on December 15, 1854, the son of Charles and Lavina (Coltrin) Parke, the father a native of Illinois and the mother of New York. They came to Utah in 1849 and after a short residence there went on to Nevada and later to California, where the father was interested in several mines, among them the Consolidated. He made several trips back and forth until 1861, when he settled for a time in Utah at regular occupation there. In 1872, his wife having died three years before, he came to Idaho and located in Cassia county where he remained until his death, in 1902. When he settled in Cassia county there were but five ranchers within its present limits. His forefathers were Scotch and noted for longevity of life. His grandfather, Micajah Parke, fought in the Revolution under General Washington, and others of the family have rendered gallant service to their country in subsequent wars. William Henry Parke had but limited opportunities for education, but made good use of those he had. He attended school in Nevada two years, and after the return of the family to Utah had a few terms at Bountiful and six months at the University at Salt Lake. After leaving school he worked on the farm with his father until he was twenty-seven years old, when he was married, on July 14, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Capener, a daughter of William and Ellen (Rigby) Capener, natives of England. Her father came with the early Mormon people to Utah and was the first man

to engage in the furniture business in Salt Lake City, making the furniture he sold and also coffins. He sold the business to Mr. Dinnidie, who is now called the pioneer of the place in his line. On January 27, 1894, he died, at eighty-four years of age. His widow is still living, aged sixty-four years, and makes her home at Farmington, Utah. In 1881, soon after his marriage, Mr. Parke and his father bought a band of sheep together which he took charge of and kept until 1885. He then sold his interest in them and bought the ranch on which he now lives. They were the first men to keep sheep permanently in the county, he starting with 315 and now having between 6,000 and 7,000 and having sold about 9,000 in 1899. He employs seven men throughout the summer and four during the winter. At first the cattle men bitterly resented the introduction of sheep into the territory and in the contests which followed one of Mr. Parke's herders was wounded by them. But he and his father were not of the kind who quit. They determined to hold their ground in the matter and with the help of others finally triumphed and established their right and their ability to handle sheep here if they wished. At that time and until about ten years ago Cassia county was one of the best grazing grounds in the West, but it is now so far gone in this respect that there is little left even for sheep. Mr. Parke is also a leading breeder of pure Durham cattle and is now raising a few mules. He also owns stock in the Cassia county coal mines on Goose Creek. Every enterprise which has a tendency to develop and improve the county has his cordial and substantial support, and he is universally respected as one of the leading citizens of the county. His family comprises nine children, Clarence W., William C., Dale, Ellen Lavina, Ralph G., Sarah Margaret, Lois Irene, Grace and Marian. He is a Republican in political

faith and an active worker for the success of his party. While not desirous of public office, he has, for the good of the community, served two terms as school trustee. As an evidence of the mildness of the climate it should be stated that Mrs. Parke has been in these parts twenty-two years and in only two of the winters has she seen enough snow for extended sleighing. When she first came here to live jack rabbits were so plentiful that they were slain by thousands. After a time disease broke out among them which hastily depleted their number. In the early residence of the family in this county a train of emigrants was attacked by the Indians and most of them were killed. Mr. Parke's father kept teams constantly harnessed for a hasty flight in case of attack, and always went armed with a rifle, a six-shooter and a belt of cartridges. Living for years thus ever in the shadow of a possible death by violence, they can all the more appreciate the peace and security in which they now rest, and they have also the gratification of knowing that they have contributed their due portion of the activity and endurance necessary to bring about the present conditions.

GEORGE R. BURDICK.

George R. Burdick, one of the active, energetic and progressive business men of Malta, has had a varied experience and learned worldly wisdom from mingling with men under a great variety of circumstances and conditions. He was born on January 29, 1862, in Hardin county, Iowa, whither his parents, George D. and Sarah (Christy) Burdick, emigrated from their native state of Pennsylvania in the early history of the new Western state, but where they only remained a short time and then returned to their former home. A taste of pioneer life seems enough, however, to inoculate the being with the desire for its

continuance, and so, after remaining in Pennsylvania a few years, they came again to Iowa determined to make it their permanent home. At the beginning of the Civil war the father enlisted in the Union army as an Iowa volunteer, and after two years' service was killed in battle. In 1872 the mother moved her family to Kansas and four years later came to Idaho and took up a ranch near Albion, on which she passed one winter, then in the spring moved back to Kansas. In 1880 she took up her residence at Florence, Ariz., where she still lives. Her family consists of three sons and one daughter. George attended school at Albion a short time and then began the contest of life for himself as a range rider, looking after cattle for a period of two months. After that he worked for the Marsh Lake ranch from 1877 to 1881, then farmed a place at Albion for one season. At the end of the season he determined to try his hand at mining and prospecting and went to the Wood River mining district for the purpose. There instead of mining he operated a pack train during the first season and at its close returned to Albion, where for a year he attended a band of 250 horses. He then once more took up range work for a year and after that conducted a band of horses to Kearney, Neb., where he sold them and passed the winter, returning to Idaho in the spring and again engaging in riding the range, being employed in this capacity by Switzer Bros. & Pierce, with whom he remained four years, the greater part of the time in Cassia county. In 1897 he started a saloon at Albion and conducted this enterprise two years when he sold out and took two race horses on a circuit through Utah, returning again in the fall to Albion and there locating two mining claims, known as the Jenny and the Gridiron. These he sold a week later and took up the Monarch and Monarch I, on which he worked during

the winter and spring, doing his assessment work except two seasons, when he has hired it done, being engaged as blanket rusher in placer mining on Snake River. After completing this work on the Monarch claims he assisted in surveying the group of mining claims known as the Melcher Mining Company's Group. On January 29, 1902, he came to Malta and bought a one-half interest in a saloon, and in April of the same year purchased the other half. He is now conducting this business with industry and success. In politics Mr. Burdick is a Socialist and is a very active worker for the party. He is a substantial and progressive citizen, with a deep interest in the welfare of the community, and has the respect of its people generally.

#### CHARLES S. GAMBLE.

Charles S. Gamble, merchant, school trustee and generally public-spirited man and progressive agency at Malta, is a native of Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, born on March 7, 1846, the son of Robert and Anna C. (Miller) Gamble, also natives of Maryland and descendants of families resident in that state from its first settlement. The mother is still living there, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and is held in high and universal respect and reverence as one of the best types of Maryland womanhood. The father died in 1852. They had a family of five daughters and two sons. Charles was educated at the public schools of his native county and at Washington College at Chestertown, the county-seat, remaining at college four years until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he came west to St. Louis and engaged as clerk in a wholesale hardware establishment. He continued in the employ of that firm until 1866, then entered the service of the United States government as a teamster, starting from Fort

Leavenworth, and remained in the service two years. At the end of that time he went to work for J. Q. Shirley & Sweetser, bringing for them the first band of Texas cattle that came into the state, arriving with the cattle in 1868. He ran cattle for this firm until June 5, 1899, although there were many changes in the firm, Mr. Sweetser, however, being a member of it all the time. At the date last named he began to devote his attention exclusively to a ranch which he had previously located in 1881. On March 24, 1874, he was married, at Malta, to Mrs. Sarah Williams, a native of St. Louis, whose parents came to Utah among the early settlers. There she was married to Mr. Williams and had a family of three daughters: Alice E., married to E. A. Bowen and residing at Ogden; Sarah, residing at Conant and married to O. L. Bucher; Rose, married to C. Carnahan, and residing in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have had five children: Birdie, who died at the age of three months; Charles S., Lena A., Clara G., who is married to Rutherford Lounsbury and resides at Malta, and LeRoy S. At the time of the Indian uprising in 1878 Mr. Gamble was with a cattle outfit, and most of the families moved out of the country. In 1872 he made a trip with cattle to Cheyenne, Wyo., and on the return trip one of his wagon tires broke and he was obliged to make the rest of the journey with strips of rawhide tacked on the wheel to serve as a tire. It may be inferred that the trip was a long and trying one, and that this accident added to its tediousness and difficulty. In January, 1901, he purchased the mercantile business of W. K. Abercrombie at Malta, which he has since conducted with skill and vigor, studying the needs of the community and carrying a stock of goods suitable to them. During much of the time since engaging in this enterprise he has been obliged to freight his goods from Kelton, a distance of

forty-five miles and over roads often deep with heavy mud. But he is a gentleman of great energy and determination, and no ordinary difficulty daunts him in the accomplishment of a worthy purpose. He has had an extensive experience and his recollection of events of interest is unusually good and clear, in consequence of which and his genial and companionable manner he is a delightful entertainer in conversation and ordinary intercourse.

#### GREEN MARTIN.

The interesting subject of this brief review belongs to distinguished families whose record runs like threads of gold through the history of the older states of our Union, and his own career has in it much of what is inspiring and suggestive in human life. His parents were Levi and Sarah (Rogers) Martin. The father was a son of Levi Martin, a trusted scout under Generals Washington and Wayne during the war of the Revolution, and located in Miami county, Ohio, in 1801, his being one of the six first families that settled in this part of the West. His wife, whose maiden name was Corbly, was scalped by Indians and left on the ground as dead in one of the fights with the savages; but she recovered, although all the rest of the family were killed in the massacre. The ancestry of the mother came from Virginia, where the family owned large plantations and held a prominent place in the public regard and took a prominent part in the affairs of the state.

Mr. Miller was one of seven children born to his parents, of whom six grew to maturity and four, two daughters and two sons, are now living. His parents died when he was four years old, and the hard, rugged but efficient school of experience was the only one open for his instruction. In this he learned self-reliance, and was prepared for the battle

of life by the development of the natural force of his character and the independence and resourcefulness of his spirit. His life was for years one of toil and hardship, and as the state in which he was born seemed grudging and unresponsive in opportunity for his advancement, in 1854, when he was twenty-four years old (having been born on March 24, 1832, in the county which was the seat of operations for his parents, Miami county, Ohio), he left his native heath and journeyed across the plains to California, where he mined for a short time and then moved into the redwood timber and engaged in the lumber business. In 1862 he migrated to Auburn, Ore., and there again followed mining for a short time, then sold out his claims and came to Placerville, this state, where he joined Jeff Standerford's rangers in 1863 and was in the service with that body about forty days. Standerford died at Fort Steele while acting as a scout under Wild Bill. The rangers had a number of fights with the Indians and captured several of their camps. They were in pursuit of Big Foot, but their horses became exhausted and they were obliged to give up the chase. After that time for many years Mr. Martin was a prospector and miner, and always had good luck while working other people's claims, but did not often strike anything of great value of his own. Since retiring from the mining industry he has been engaged in the stock business and done considerable trading in lumber also. He owns a timber ranch near Idaho City, a portion of which is cleared and under cultivation, and on this he raises stock in goodly numbers and conducts farming operations of increasing value. Mr. Martin's life has been an almost constant succession of interesting adventures, in which the element of danger has been ever present, and that of profit has been frequently wanting, but in which he has been faithful to duty and true to himself under all circumstances.

#### MARION S. HUGHES.

The scion of old Colonial stock on both sides of his house, and descended from Revolutionary heroes with valued records of courage and fortitude in the struggle for independence, Marion S. Hughes, of Ada county, this state, has many incentives to patriotic devotion to the interests of his country in the traditions and history of his family, and has exemplified in his own career the qualities for which his forefathers were distinguished. He was born in Sullivan county, Tenn., on November 2, 1858, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Cox) Hughes, also natives of that state. The father was of Welsh and the mother of Irish ancestry. He was a farmer in his native state until 1859, when he moved his family to southern Missouri, where his son Marion received limited education in the crude and primitive schools of the period, and this was still less effective than it would otherwise have been because of the interruptions occasioned by the war. Their home was on the border and in the very midst of the guerrilla warfare waged throughout the contest by Quantrell's and similar bands of predatory combatants, and was in the line of battle between the two contending armies during most of the time. Their house was robbed by soldiers from both sides, and small parties were continually levying tribute on them. The father was a school-teacher, and in sympathy with the Union side, but on account of the weakness of his lungs he was not accepted as a volunteer. For several years after he reached man's estate Mr. Hughes worked as a farm hand in Missouri, and then he bought cattle and took them to Kansas, where he remained until 1880 engaged in freighting and railroading, hauling supplies for the government from Wichita to old Camp Supply. In 1880 he came to Idaho and settled at Eagle Rock, now Idaho Falls, where he followed farming and raising stock

for eight years, at the end of which he sold out at that place and came to Ada county, purchasing the ranch on which he now lives and which has since been his home. He owns 104 acres of excellent land, the greater part of it meadow, and on this he has erected a good residence and commodious barns and other outhouses for the accommodation of his stock. His product comprises principally Shorthorns in cattle and well-bred hogs of high grades. He is also interested in a leading way in the Caldwell Milling Company, and is a valued aid in the development and management of its business. He belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America, with membership in the lodge of the order at Star, and is an active worker in behalf of every good enterprise for the development and advancement of the community.

On July 24, 1879, Mr. Hughes was married to Miss Mary Cogdill, a native of Missouri and daughter of Jacob and Minerva Cogdill. They have three children, Susan, Hazel and Marion S.

#### DR. ABRAHAM FRIEDLINE.

Dr. Abraham Friedline, proprietor of the Denver Dental Parlors, in the Shamwald building at Boise, is one of the most studious and enterprising practitioners of a very progressive profession, every branch and part of which receives his close and conscientious attention. He reads its able literature industriously in order that he may lose no new thought on the subject, and applies his knowledge with rare judgment and common sense. Having risen by right to the front rank in his business, he omits no effort necessary on his part to keep him in that rank. He is moreover a scholarly and cultivated gentleman whose companionship is rendered highly entertaining and profitable by a great fund of general information, a wealth of worldly wis-

dom gained only in the school of experience, a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of business conditions and requirements, and a quick and busy sense of humor which gives piquancy and seasoning to his conversation. He was born in Pennsylvania on May 8, 1848, a son of Evan and Catherine (Pile) Friedline, natives of that state and descended from Holland ancestors who were emigrants to this country in the early Colonial days. His father was a farmer and thirteen children were numbered in the household, of whom three sons and two daughters are living. The Doctor was reared to manhood in his native county, and received the limited common-school education available to country boys of his day and locality at the primitive and ill-furnished schools of the time, with their puncheon floors, slab benches and other crude equipments, attending during the winter months when the snow was deep or the weather otherwise unfit for any kind of work on the farm. After leaving school and reaching his majority he moved westward to Illinois and there worked on farms for several years, at the same time giving his leisure to the diligent study of dentistry and preparing himself for a life of work in that line of professional usefulness. In 1876 he began practicing in the state of Nevada, but soon afterward moved to California where he lived and worked for six or seven years. In 1890 he came to Idaho and located at Moscow, remaining and practicing there for a period of five years. He then spent two years traveling through the eastern part of the United States, and in 1897 came to Boise, where he has since made his home and the seat of his extensive professional and business operations. His dental parlors are among the best and most completely furnished for their purposes in this section of the country, and his skill and excellence in both the theory and practice of his profession are widely known

and highly commended. The work done by him and under his supervision shows an elevated order of technical knowledge and mechanical skill, and it is one of the best tributes to his art that he robs the chair of torture, which is a necessary part of every dental outfit, of many of its terrors and lessens as much as possible the pain of needed work. Two of his sons, Dr. George P. and Dr. Abraham G. Friedline, are associated with him in the practice and are worthy examples of the high standard of professional ability and social courtesy for which he is distinguished.

The exactions of his profession are extensive and inexorable, for his practice is large and embraces many of the leading citizens and families in a wide sweep of country; nevertheless he does not allow them to occupy all his energies or consume all his time. He has large business interests in real estate and the mining industry, owning, in addition to his own elegant home at the corner of Fourteenth and Washington streets, a substantial and ornate apartment house at Fourteenth and State streets which is built of brick and consists of eight residences of seven rooms each, all well finished and supplied with all modern conveniences. He is also connected with mining enterprises of considerable magnitude, being president of the X-Ray Mining, Tunneling and Development Co., Limited, which is incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, and owns seven claims in the Black Hornet district of Ada county within twelve miles of Boise. He and his two sons own a three-fifths interest in this company, which, in the development of its properties, is preparing to drive a commercial tunnel that will intersect at least fifty-two established veins of rich ore. Samples already extracted yield thousands of dollars of metal to the ton and give promise of even better results.

Dr. Friedline is a prominent worker in the order of Knights of Pythias, being the oldest member of the order in this state. He joined in Nevada in 1878, and from that time until now has been active and influential in the councils of the craft, filling all the offices in the subordinate lodge and several in the grand lodge of Nevada and also in that of Idaho, which he helped to organize. With the public spirit and patriotic devotion to his section of the country that have characterized his career through life, he went forward in defense of the Union when its integrity was threatened by armed resistance, enlisting in February, 1863, when he was but fifteen years of age, in Company A, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and going at once to the front. He participated in the battle of Hatch's River and in all the subsequent engagements of his division of the army until the surrender at Appomattox, being discharged on June 27, 1865. The companionships of the tented field and the army life he then enjoyed and the associations he then formed are kept vividly alive in his memory by his active membership in the Grand Army of the Republic and his zealous participation in the proceedings of the organization.

On October 6, 1869, in Colfax county, Neb., Mr. Friedline married with Miss Sarah Smith, a native of the same county as himself in Pennsylvania and daughter of Jacob Smith, and four children have blessed their union, Minnie E., Emma, George P. and Abraham G., Emma and George being twins. Minnie is the wife of J. W. Clark, of Bishop, Calif.; Emma is the wife of W. H. Morgan, a prominent attorney of Moscow and private secretary of United States Senator Heitfield; George P. and Abraham G. are associated with their father in dental practice and his extensive business interests and are popular members of social and business circles.

## JOHN C. GEISLER.

Idaho, like the residue of the great Northwest of the United States, has gathered its developing and improving forces from all parts of the civilized world, and especially from every portion of the Union. From Wisconsin, not long ago itself the far western frontier of this country, came John C. Geisler, a prominent merchant and county assessor of Canyon county. He was born at Warsaw, Wis., in 1862, the son of Julius and Mary (Hooper) Geisler, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Terre Haute, Ind. His father came to the United States about 1855 a young man, and settled at Terre Haute, where he carried on a general merchandising business for four years, then moved to Warsaw, Wis., and there continued his mercantile enterprise until the breaking out of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted as captain of a company in the Twenty-third Wisconsin Cavalry and served until near the close of the war, then in 1865, suffered the fate of many a gallant fellow, being picked off by a bushwhacker in Arkansas, near Little Rock, while in the faithful discharge of his duty. His widow, a daughter of W. S. Hooper, survived her husband about six years, dying in 1871. Her father, a prominent merchant of Indiana, was a native of Kentucky.

Thus completely orphaned by the death of his father when he was three years old and that of his mother when he was six, Mr. Geisler found life for him no "primrose path of dalliance," but ever a stern reality, full of toil and struggle and without adventitious circumstances or fortune's favors of any kind. Every inch of ground he was obliged to contest with adverse fate, and make progress if he could by his own unaided efforts. But nature had endowed him with a resolute spirit and he soon began to acquire self-reliance and readiness in

action from the exercise of his faculties, and succeeded in securing a good education in the public schools of Indiana and Missouri, where his childhood and youth were passed, and at the Central Normal School of Illinois, located at Danville, in that state. From the commercial department of this institution he was graduated in 1880. He at once came to Idaho, and has been a resident of the state continuously since that time. He settled near the site of the present town of Payette, which he helped to build, and engaged in stockgrowing and farming, taking up land on a preemption claim. For five years he followed this peaceful vocation, and then in 1885 sold his land and stock and opened a general store at Payette in partnership with his brother, Carl Geisler. They are still conducting this enterprise and it is in a flourishing condition, with a large and loyal body of customers and a trade extending over a large extent of the surrounding country. Mr. Geisler has since starting in it purchased a ranch near Payette which he still owns and on which he carries a thriving stock industry. He is an ardent Democrat in political affiliation, and is always found in the front rank in the campaigns of his party. He is also connected with many of the leading projects for the development and improvement of the county and the comfort and convenience of its people. He was elected county assessor and the manner in which he discharged his duties proved the wisdom of the choice. In the organization of the Lower Payette Irrigation Co. and the construction of its irrigating works he was a potential factor, and is one of its controlling forces now. He was also prominent and active in organizing the Payette Valley Melon-Growers' Association, and has from its beginning been its secretary, a position in which he has been of material service to the agricultural interests of his portion of the county. In 1887 he was married to Miss

Ella McKere, a native of Oregon who was reared by Mr. and Mrs. Guild, of that state, her parents having died while she was yet a child. Mr. and Mrs. Geisler have six children, Cordelia, Mary, Edela, Ethel, Cecil and John C.

T. T. JOHNSON.

T. T. Johnson, a prominent rancher and stockgrower of near Caldwell, Canyon county, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1836. His parents, James D. and Frances (Satterfield) Johnson, were born, reared and married in North Carolina, and soon after their marriage removed to Kentucky, the father being a Baptist preacher. He followed his sacred calling in his new home and also engaged in farming. When their son T. T. was six years of age they removed to Missouri, settling in Cedar county, where six years later the father died. His widow survived him eleven years, dying in that county also in 1859. Their family consisted of eight children, the subject being next to the last born. He was reared and educated in Missouri, and at the age of twenty-three years left home and joined the stampede to Pike's Peak, but remained there only a short time, returning to Missouri within the year. The next year, 1860, he crossed the plains with ox teams to California and located in Butte county, that state. There he engaged in milling and found the business profitable, for flour mills were scarce and their output was in great demand. In 1864, however, he left that state and came to what is now Boise, arriving on July 15th. At that time the hamlet consisted of a few log cabins and a few adobe huts, and gave no decided promise of its subsequent growth and development to the proportions and finish of a city within a single generation of human life. He remained at Boise only two or three months and then located west of the present city of

Caldwell, being one of the first settlers in that section of the state. On land which he took up there he raised large crops of hay and numbers of fine cattle. The land was, however, often too dry for proper cultivation, and he interested himself and others in getting up an organization for the construction of an irrigating canal, the first of its kind in that part of Idaho and one of the earliest in the West. In all matters of public improvement he has taken a leading part and been of valuable service, being wise in counsel as he is vigorous in action where the welfare of the community is concerned. He is a devoted member of the Democratic party and gives to the principles and candidates of his party loyal and serviceable adherence. His ranch comprises 520 acres, all in one body, and is beautifully located and well adapted to the stock industry. He has also several sections under lease. When he made this neighborhood his home the Indians were numerous around it and were frequently unfriendly if not positively hostile. Constant vigilance was required to protect his stock from their depredations, and even that did not always succeed. Many times, too, his life was in danger and was only saved by courage and strategy. A pioneer where he lives, one of the first to plant the seeds of civilization in this portion of the state, he has been essentially one of its most earnest and serviceable promoters and developers, and is justly entitled to honorable mention among the progressive men of southern Idaho.

ANDERS JACOBSON.

Every civilized country on the globe has given aid of her thrifty and serviceable population to settle and fructify the great Northwest of the United States, and one source of the great strength and flexibility of the American mind is the conglomerate origin from

which it has sprung. If there be anything in the theory of the survival of the fittest it has its best expression in this land of ours wherein all that is best in every race of men has been gathered and made to work together in a blend of the finest and best elements of human nature.

Anders Jacobson came hither from Denmark, where he was born in 1862, the son of Jacob and Anna (Jergemduiter) Medsen, also Danes by nativity, and passing their whole lives in their home country. In his native land their son Anders was reared and educated, and in 1882, soon after the death of his mother, he came to the United States and added one more unit to the productive forces his country had sent to swell the army of industrial progress which was making this land rich and great. On arriving in America he came at once to Laramie, Wyo., and after a month in that city went to work for the railroad company as a blacksmith, having learned that trade in his native land. He remained in the employ of the railroad for a time, then found employment in the shops at Pocatello, where he worked eleven years. At the end of that time he came to Nampa and homesteaded on the land he now owns and occupies and on which he conducts a flourishing stock industry, his stock consisting of well-bred Shorthorn cattle and hogs of first-class breeds. When he settled on his land it presented an unwelcome and uncomely expanse of wild sagebrush and barren land, and now, through the continued application of his intelligent and systematic industry, it is a quarter-section of well-improved and productive land, yielding annual crops of marketable farm products and supporting generously the cattle and other stock which he cares for with such constant and skillful attention. No man of Mr. Jacobson's enterprise and progressiveness could fail to be deeply and broadly interested

in the welfare of his community and the advancement and comfort of its people. He has never failed in his active support of all the elements of progress and elevation in his neighborhood, and has given especial attention to school matters, serving for years as an official in this most important branch of public usefulness, the local system of education. In political belief he is a confirmed socialist, but as there is no party of his faith in his county, he votes with the Democrats. In 1883 he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Petersen, a native of Denmark and daughter of Rasmus and Marie (Christensen) Peterson. They have five children, George, Myrtle, Elna, Fred and Anna.

#### C. W. VAN KIRK.

C. W. Van Kirk, located on a fine farm three miles northwest of Nampa, Canyon county, is a pioneer in fruit culture in this part of the world. He is a native of Calcutta, Ohio, where his life began in 1850. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Van Kirk, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Kentucky. The father remained in his native state until he was twenty-one years old and then moved to Ohio, where he soon after married. A few years later he left for Wisconsin with his young wife and small family. He settled at Jefferson in the new state, and there was engaged in farming and merchandising until his death, at the age of forty-five years. His widow, who removed with her parents to Ohio when she was yet a child, and was married in that state, survived until 1890, dying that year in Minnesota, aged sixty-seven years, and being laid to rest at Albert Lea. She was the mother of five children, of whom C. W. was the third in the order of birth. He came with his parents to Wisconsin when he was but three years

old, and six years later was sent back to Pennsylvania to be educated. He remained in that state about six years attending school, and then came west to Iowa where he was employed in railroading and telegraphing. He was engaged in these pursuits for a period of twenty-five years in Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, the Dakotas and other western states, living and working at Hampton, Iowa; Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo., and various points in Dakota and elsewhere. In 1889 he came to Idaho, and after a short stay at Henryton settled at Nampa, going to work in the railroad office there and spending a year in the service. He then turned his attention to ranching and at the same time conducted a general merchandising establishment in the town. He took up a homestead of 160 acres, of which he has since sold eighty, and began to improve it with diligence and enterprise, transforming it from a wilderness into a beautifully arranged, highly cultivated and very productive fruit farm. He takes especial pride in the cultivation of prune trees, having about thirty acres of his land in them, and gathering every year a large and profitable crop of their valuable fruit. The rest of his land is given up to small fruits and hay, of which he raises large quantities. He also has a number of fine cattle, his favorite breeds being Hollisters and Shorthorns.

In politics Mr. Van Kirk is a loyal Republican and has from time to time filled many local offices with credit to himself and advantage to the people. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge and the Royal Arch chapter at Hampton, Iowa. In 1873 he was married to Miss Celia Norris, a native of Maryland and daughter of Nimrod and Elizabeth (Bierly) Norris, also born and reared in Maryland and married there. They spent much of their mature life in Pennsylvania as prosperous farmers, com-

ing to Iowa in 1851. There they again engaged in farming until death ended their labors, that of the mother occurring in 1874, at the age of sixty-one years, and that of the father in 1875, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk have one child, Grace.

#### THOMAS WHEATLEY.

Spending the evening of life in peaceful retirement, secure against adverse fortune by reason of a competency which he gained by his own unaided efforts and his thrift and frugality, and well-established in the confidence and esteem of his fellow men among whom he has passed the greater portion of his useful life, Thomas Wheatley can look back with eminent satisfaction over his past career, finding in the record constant fidelity to duty, loyalty to manhood and earnest interest in the best attributes and products of American citizenship. He was born in 1842, in Indiana, the son of Allen and Laura (Abrams) Wheatley, natives respectively of Kentucky and New York. His father passed the first twenty-six years of his life in his native state and then moved to Indiana, where he met and married his wife, who had come to that state with her parents when she was young. In 1854, when their son Thomas was twelve years old, they removed to Iowa. There the father carried on a successful farming industry, and there he died in 1870, at the age of fifty-four years, and was buried in Hickory Grove cemetery, in Story county, where the mother is still living.

Thomas Wheatley spent his childhood and youth in Indiana and Iowa and was educated in the schools of those states. When he was eighteen years old he crossed the plains with ox teams to Denver, Colo., and in and near that city he lived the next ten years of his life. In 1864 he returned to Iowa with mule teams, and in Fremont county, that state, on April

28, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Simmons, a native of Ohio, where her parents, John and Sarah (Chaney) Simmons, were born and reared. Six days after their marriage he and his bride started for the West with ox teams and reached Boise on August 15th, following, having been three months and a half on the way and having suffered the privations and hardships incident to such a trip. He left his wife at Boise and went to Idaho City and engaged in placer mining, remaining there so occupied for a year. In 1865 he returned to Boise and moved from place to place and from vocation to vocation until 1867, when he settled in the Boise Valley, four miles from Middleton, and went to farming and raising stock. He remained there three years and in 1870 crossed to about a mile and a half on the other side of Boise, and again engaged in farming and stockgrowing, handling horses and cattle. For twenty-one years he carried on his industries on the ranch he then occupied, and at the end of that time moved to his late residence, four miles and a half from Nampa, where he took up home-stead and timber claims, and improved both tracts, bringing them to a good state of development and cultivation and building on them a commodious and comfortable dwelling and other necessary structures. After twelve years' residence on this land he sold it in 1903 and retired from active business, making his home in a pleasant house he owns at Nampa.

Mr. Wheatley is an active Democrat in politics, but never was a candidate for office. He has seen much trouble at times with hostile Indians, and has borne his share in the work of subduing them. His family consists of three children, Fannie, Lucinda and Lula. Four other children born to him have died, Linda, Mary, Etta and Rosa. He is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county, and has been always a potential

factor in the progress and development of his part of the state and the support of all its productive forces.

#### CHARLES F. MADDEN.

A native of Missouri, where he was born in 1830 at the town of Saint John, and for years a wanderer through the Northwest in search of fortune's favors, Charles F. Madden, of Canyon county, living five miles east of Caldwell, has learned from a wide and varied experience the useful lessons of self-reliance, independence of thought and action, and readiness for every emergency. He has encountered all the privations and dangers of pioneer life, confronted and conquered hostile Indians, defied the rage of the elements and dared fate into the lists against him, and through all has come forth strengthened in spirit, established in physical health and comfortably settled in a progressive neighborhood with a competence for life won by his own unaided efforts. He is essentially one of the progressive men of southern Idaho, and the story of his life is an inspiration to the struggling.

Mr. Madden's parents were Richard and Margaret (McKelvie) Madden, Missourians by nativity, the former of Irish and the latter of Scotch ancestry. Their lives were passed in their native state, where the father was prominently engaged in mining and farming and also in milling and raising stock. He was a Whig in politics and had a potential voice in the local political affairs of his portion of the state. His father was Thomas Madden, who came to the United States from Ireland when he was twelve years old, and settled in Virginia, where he was educated and married. He was a civil engineer by profession, and from his young manhood lived in Missouri and practiced his profession there, dying about 1840, at the age of 111 years. He was also

engaged in grist and sawmilling, and was identified in a leading way with the early history of St. Louis, owning at one time a great deal of the land it now covers, and being employed by the Spanish government in surveying in that part of its dominion in America. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Brown, was a native of Virginia, and was reared, educated and married in that state. She died about thirty years before he did.

Charles F. Madden's father died when he was thirteen years old, and while he was next to the last born of the seven children constituting the family, he was early called upon to aid in carrying on the business of the homestead, and had therefore but limited opportunities for securing an education at the schools. At the age of nineteen years he left home and drove an ox team across the plains to Oregon. This was in 1849, at the height of gold excitement over California, and after a residence of three years at Oregon City he went to that state by water, stopping at different places along the route, wherever there was mining in operation, and engaging in the universal occupation of the people with varying success. After arriving in California he continued to follow the discoveries of gold, and so found himself back in Oregon in the course of a few years. In 1861 he came to Idaho, being among the first to reach Florence in the stampede to that place after the discovery of gold there, and mined at that point until the autumn of 1862. He then moved to the Boise Basin, arriving on January 18, 1863, this state being then a part of Washington Territory. He settled at Pioneer, then called Hoggum, and engaged in mining, remaining until the fall of 1864, and after a short stay at Boise City he bought a ranch near his present home and went to work raising stock and farming. Some time later he took up the land he now occupies and began to improve it with industry and discrimination.

He has taken special pride in producing blooded horses and superior cattle, giving to the work the best and most skillful attention of which he was capable, and realizing the reward for his care in the most gratifying results.

In politics Mr. Madden is a loyal and unswerving Democrat and, although never seeking or desiring office, he has been called upon from time to time to fill official stations in the county, and has discharged their duties with a fidelity and intelligence that have won him high commendation. He has ever been foremost in any movement for the advancement and improvement of his section; has taken his place in the ranks against hostile Indians, and had many dangerous encounters with them, in Idaho and elsewhere, and has boldly opposed public sentiment in the peaceful contests of industrial progress when he believed he was right. While in California in 1856 he took a prominent part in the Modoc war, serving in the quartermaster's department of the California volunteers under Gen. John D. Cosby, who was killed by his run-away horse while returning at the close of this war to Yreka with Mr. Madden. In 1862 Mr. Madden was married to Miss Allie Coleman, a native of Massachusetts and daughter of W. W. Coleman. Her father was a native of New York and a sea captain. He died by accident in 1849, at the age of forty-five years. His father was an Irishman by nativity, and by reason of his participation in the Robert Emmet uprising came to the United States and passed the remainder of his life in Boston. Mrs. Madden's mother was of English ancestry and died in Boston in 1840, aged thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Madden have ten children, Harry P.; Ada Frances; Stella, wife of C. P. Hartley, living near Caldwell; Roscoe; Ella, wife of J. J. Walling, of Nampa; Amy; Eugene; Una; Merrit, and Philip. Wherever he has lived

Mr. Madden has impressed the community with his enterprise and resourcefulness, his breadth of view and public spirit, his wisdom in counsel and his energy in action, giving a good example of progressive and useful citizenship, which, while reaching out for all that seems desirable in advancement, holds on with wise conservatism to whatever is best in all that has been already accomplished.

#### WILLIAM P. CARTER.

William P. Carter, of Nampa, is one of the leading citizens of Canyon county, and has been of great and substantial benefit to this and the neighboring counties through the development of the Lincoln group of mines, which are the only quartz mines in this part of the state. His untiring energy in opening and working these mines after discovering them, and the success which has attended his efforts, all directly due to his own indomitable and unconquerable perseverance, have marked him as a man of great force of character and a promoter of wonderful resourcefulness. And his deep and serviceable interest in the welfare and progress of the county in which he lives has given him high rank as a useful citizen and established him in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was born in White county, Ill., in 1844, the son of Miles and Anna (Hoage) Carter, natives of North Carolina and for a number of years residents of Tennessee. From there they moved to Posey county, Ind., and several years later to White county, Ill., where they prospered as farmers for about twenty-five years. At the end of that period the father and his children moved to the town of Hamilton in Jackson county, and two years later to a farm in that county, where the father died in 1869, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died in 1840 and was buried in White county. Thus

from the age of two years Mr. Carter was left without a mother's care and was necessarily dependent, as he grew to manhood, in large measure on his own resources for development and training, his father being busily occupied with the affairs of the farm. When he arrived at the age of seventeen, in 1861, he obeyed the first call for volunteers to defend the Union from armed resistance, enlisting as a member of Company C, Fortieth Illinois Infantry. He served two years in this company, going in a private and coming out at the end of his term a corporal, having been promoted for meritorious service. After leaving the army he returned to Illinois and took a course of special instruction at the Bloomington State Normal School. He then taught school for a few years and when he gave up that occupation engaged in merchandising at Murphysboro and De Soto, Ill. Not finding mercantile life to his taste, he sold out and became a contractor and builder, giving especial attention to railroad construction work, following this line of enterprise in its westward course until in 1888 he reached Weiser, Idaho, where for eleven months he served as assistant to the chief engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, following up the construction of the line. He returned to Weiser when he quit this engagement, and for four years thereafter was employed by the railroad company as foreman. In 1892 he gave up railroad work of all kinds and went to mining and in the fall of that year discovered the Lincoln group of quartz deposits in Canyon county. These he developed and when they were well opened and in an active state of production, he sold a one-half interest in them at a good price. He also owns valuable mining property above Pioneerville in Boise county, and in company with others has a group of mines of value and great promise in Lemhi county, near Salmon City. To these various mining properties he gives close

and intelligent attention, and is developing them with vigor and success.

In politics Mr. Carter was a Silver Republican, and with many others of that party joined the Democrats in 1902. He has been active and influential in political matters for many years, and, although averse to official life, consented to serve as a member of the Legislature in 1896. In the body of which he was a member he was of great service to his people and the state in general, being the father of the bill for licensing stock, which bill was passed, but was vetoed by the Governor.

In fraternal relations Mr. Carter is an enthusiastic Freemason, holding membership in Nampa Lodge, No. 19.

Mr. Carter was married in 1864 to Miss Harriet Ellen Bradley, a native of Illinois and daughter of Judge Jones H. and Ruth J. (Cully) Bradley, also natives of Illinois. Her father was a leading lawyer of Jackson county and for many years was probate judge there. His wife was a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth (Hoage) Cully, both belonging to old and long-established families in the state. Mrs. Carter died in 1892, aged forty-seven years, leaving two of her six children to survive her, Anna V. and Alice M., wife of John D. Bloomfield. The four deceased children are James C., Anthony, Greenbury and Jennie.

#### BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MORROW.

This patriarch in Idaho, who is now enjoying the mild sunset of a long, toilsome, adventurous and useful life in peace and comfort, came to the state in 1864, crossing the plains with ox teams and finding almost every mile of the long and tedious journey beset with dangers and fraught with privations and hardships, has lived among and served this people for forty years. Since he planted his foot upon her virgin soil many men have come or been

born within her limits, risen to prominence, and after careers full of serviceable activity and fruitful in good results, have been laid to rest with every demonstration of popular esteem and affection. He has the distinction of having preached the first Christian sermon ever delivered within the boundaries of the present Idaho, and of having married the first couple of white persons ever united in wedlock on her soil. He has also the unusual experience of having remained in the neighborhood where he first settled on his arrival in the state, taking up a sagebush farm and bringing it to fertility and productiveness by diligent and systematic labor.

Mr. Morrow was born at Linn, Mo., in 1826. His parents, Joseph and Mary Jane (Snelson) Morrow, were natives of Kentucky and were reared and educated in that state, where they were also united in marriage. When the father was twenty-six years old they removed to Missouri, locating in what is now Osage, but was then a part of St. Louis county. They remained there carrying on profitable farming operations until 1858, when they moved to Kirksville, in the northern part of the state, and there the father died in 1859, aged eighty-four years. His widow survived him three years, dying in 1862 at her former home near Linn, aged eighty-two years. Her ancestors were noted men in Colonial times and fought valiantly throughout the Revolutionary war, her father entering the Colonial army under Washington when he was but sixteen years old.

Benjamin F. Morrow was the eleventh in order of birth of the thirteen children born to his parents. His childhood and youth were passed in his native county, and in the primitive schools of the neighborhood he received a limited education. When he reached the age of twenty years he started in life for himself, farming and dealing in cattle. He continued

these industries in Missouri until he was twenty-eight years old, and then moved to Iowa, where he remained two or three years farming in Wapello county. He then returned to Missouri and located near Kirksville, where he continued his farming operations for nine years. At the end of that period he sold out and the next year was passed in Monroe county, Iowa. From there he came to Idaho in 1864, crossing the plains with ox teams and contesting much of the way with hostile Indians. He located at once in the portion of the state in which he now lives and has had his home there ever since. Taking up a homestead of the unpromising sage land, he went to work to improve it and make it fruitful, and in time it responded generously to his labors and became a fertile and productive tract. He then sold it and went to the mountains to raise cattle, remaining there eleven years and conducting his business with profit and success. On his return to Dixie Valley he settled on the ranch he now owns and occupies, and gave himself up to the production of high-grade cattle, his chief ambition being to raise the best in the state. He also is part owner of a ranch near Nampa which is highly improved.

When Mr. Morrow came to Idaho the population was very sparse and the conveniences of life were few and hard to get. Educational and religious influences and forces were also few and it was far between them. Deeply imbued with an interest in the welfare of his fellow men, and having been engaged in preaching as a Baptist minister prior to his coming hither, he entered earnestly into the work of his sacred calling and gave the people the best service he could under the circumstances. He braved storm and danger in meeting his appointments, which were frequently seventy-five to eighty miles apart, and while he faithfully held up the banner of the cross in this wilderness, he also ministered to the do-

main of sentiment by performing the marriage ceremony when desired and administered the last sad rites over the dead. So earnest and zealous was he in his evangelizing work that he sacrificed his home to pay for a church he built. He was married in 1844 to Miss Caroline Cason, a native of Kentucky and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Boone) Cason, also natives of that state, the mother being a niece of Daniel Boone. After their marriage they moved to Missouri, and passed the remainder of their days in that state, dying at good old ages. Mr. and Mrs. Morrow have had five children, of whom three are living, Elizabeth, wife of G. W. Wooton, of Long Valley, Idaho; Silas L. and Ora F. The two deceased are Rhoda and Sarah Ann. On two occasions during his residence in this state Mr. Morrow has been robbed of all his movable possessions by the Indians, and at many times he has suffered the extremes of the hardships of frontier life; but through all difficulties and troubles he has preserved a serene and hopeful spirit, and under all circumstances has retained the esteem of his fellow men.

#### COL. WILLIAM HENRY DEWEY.

The qualities which command the largest measure of material success in human affairs are a clearness of understanding that brings into view from the beginning the definite end to be attained and the most available means of reaching it; a force of will tireless in its persistency, and a quickness of decision that instantly utilizes the commanding points in any case. In the ratio in which they possess such qualities men are great, and are the leaders of their fellows from the rightful sovereignty innate in their individual nature. It is men of action who move the world forward in its destined course—especially in this intensely practical age. Col. William H. Dewey, pro-

prietor of the Dewey Palace Hotel, at Nampa, Canyon county, and promoter and developer or a multitude of mines and mercantile interests in Idaho and elsewhere, is essentially a man of this kind—clear in perception, resolute in pursuit, quick and firm in decision. These qualities have given him force and leadership among men, and wrought out for him a place in commercial and industrial life creditable alike to himself and to the people in whose service it has been made. Crowned with the sincere and cordial regard of his fellow men, he is justly styled by them “the grand old man of Idaho.” He was born in Massachusetts on August 1, 1823, the son of Alexander and Catherine (Hall) Dewey, the former born on the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut and the latter a native of Vermont. His father was a prosperous farmer in Hampden county, Mass., on land adjoining the old historic Bacon farm, and died there about 1831 while yet comparatively a young man. He was buried near Grantville, Conn., a town he helped to build. Some time after his death his widow married Lorenzo Huntley, of New York state, and moved with him to Ohio, where she died in 1895, at the age of 106 years. She had three children by the first marriage and five by the second. Of the first three the Colonel was the last born. He was reared and educated in his native state, and there entered upon the duties of life for himself even before reaching his legal majority. In 1863 he came to Idaho and located where the town of Dewey, named in his honor, now stands, but subsequently removed to another part of the county and with other men, on March 21, 1864, laid out the town of Silver City. The region in which he settled was well adapted to his bent. He had a natural aptitude for mining, and found the material for the exercise of his faculties in this direction ready to his hand. And since his arrival in the state he has been

prominently connected with its mining interests, owning at different times many of its leading mines and giving from the start a tremendous impulse to the development of the mineral resources of this and adjoining states. He was one of the three men who discovered the South Mountain deposit and owned nearly one-half of the camp at the time of its greatest activity. In 1889 he purchased the Trade Dollar mine, and after making numerous costly improvements on it, sold to the present owners 134,000 of the 500,000 shares of its capital stock. He also owns more than half of the Florida Mountain group of mines, and a few years ago, with rare tact and finesse, formed a combination of these properties, retaining in his possession the controlling interest. But the mining industry has not wholly absorbed his energies or his time. He built at the town of Dewey, as a public convenience, a fine hotel bearing his name, and erected there also one of the finest stamp mills in the Northwest. His interest in the town has been shown by the erection in it of his own handsome residence and a number of other excellent residences and business structures. He was the projector and builder and is the owner of the Boise, Nampa & Owyhee Railroad, with its splendid steel bridge over the Snake River at Guffey, which is the pride of the state. He built the road from Nampa to Guffey and this bridge at his own expense, and was the largest and most potent element in its various extensions. He is a man of affairs, handling enterprises of great pith and magnitude with ease and success, dwelling comfortably in the atmosphere of large financial responsibility, and dealing with units of value of enormous size. But although great in his commanding ability as a captain of industry, he is simple and unassuming in his manners, frugal in his habits, and generous to a fault in his character and disposition. Nature cast him in a large mold

and endowed him with faculties that would have made him conspicuous and masterful in any line of activity. But with true devotion to her offspring, she placed him in the very environment best suited to his tastes and capacities. While deeply and earnestly interested in the welfare of his state, and loyal to her every interest, he has refused all opportunities to accept political office, preferring the honorable post of private usefulness. Omitting no effort to give his section of the country every benefit of his push and energy, he has recently built at Nampa the Dewey Palace Hotel, a magnificent structure which cost about \$250,000, and is conducted on a scale well suited to its size and elegance. On the long roll of Idaho's makers and builders no man stands higher or is more revered than that of Colonel William Henry Dewey.

#### CHARLES MARSHALL HAYS.

Charles Marshall Hays, a pioneer of 1865 in Idaho, is one of the leading lawyers and best known and most esteemed citizens of the state. His career in the service of her people, covering a period of nearly forty years, is a credit to American citizenship and professional life, exemplifying as it does all that is best in each. He was born on April 22, 1845, in Saline county, Mo., the son of Gilmore and Nevina Knox (Montgomery) Hays, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. The father was a striking and unusually interesting figure in the history of this part of the world. A man of commanding presence, magnetic manner, manifestly a leader of his fellows, and renowned for all the essential qualities of leadership and exalted manliness, he was always in a position of authority, and his right to exercise it was instinctively recognized and admitted. His American progenitors were Virginians who

settled in that state in Colonial times, coming to this country from Ireland, where the family had lived from time immemorial. His father followed the march of civilization and empire westward from the Old Dominion to Kentucky, and when he reached years of maturity he followed that example, coming to Missouri, where he met and married with Mrs. Nevina (Knox) Montgomery, a native of that state and niece of Chief Justice John Marshall. In 1852 they crossed the plains to Oregon, and Mrs. Hays died on the way after a heroic endurance of many hardships incident to the long and wearying trip, her remains being buried near Salmon Falls. Of her family of seven children only two are now living, Charles M. and another son. In 1853 her husband settled at Olympia, Wash., and at once took rank as a leader in every movement tending to build up the town and develop the resources of the surrounding country. He was a Whig in politics, and represented his portion of the territory in one of the early Legislatures. In 1854 he was employed by the United States government on one of its surveys, and later helped to survey the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad. When the Indians became troublesome in 1855, and their general outbreak threatened the safety of this whole section of country, he raised a company of volunteers to fight them and was chosen colonel of the regiment to which it belonged. General Wool of the regular army was in command and the savages were driven across the Cascade Mountains and the war was ended. Mr. Hays was then an aspirant for a seat in Congress, but owing to the divided state of his party on the subject he agreed to a compromise whereby the nomination was given to Hon. William H. Wallace. About the year 1860 he came to the newly discovered mines at Pierce City and, locating at Lewiston, engaged in mining for two or three years. He was also a miner at

Idaho City in its early days. In 1863 he came to Ruby City, then the county-seat of Owyhee county, and was appointed county auditor and recorder, the first incumbent of the office. About 1870 he began a two or three-term service in the territorial Legislature, and in 1880 returned to Olympia, Wash., where he died on October 2d of that year, aged seventy years. He was a gentleman of great force of character and had wonderful influence over other men. He was unanimously elected captain of a company of dragoons he raised for an Indian war, except that his own vote was cast for another man, and after a few weeks' service in the campaign was made major of all the territorial forces in the field. These troops were enlisted in response to a call from the territorial governor, Stevens. When the United States forces camped at Steilacoom, Major Hays by brilliant campaigning drew the whole body of hostile Indians into the mountains on both side of the Columbia beyond Hays Lake, which was named in his honor, and thus ended the contest. This was a masterly campaign and demonstrated his abilities in Indian warfare and his success in fighting the braves with their own tactics. He was a strong, skillful, brave and generous man, well-trained in every phase of frontier life, and feared nothing except to do wrong or be unmanly.

Charles Marshall Hays was educated in the primitive schools of this western country, living in Washington, Oregon and California until he was twenty years old. He then came to Ruby City, Idaho, and for a year was deputy county auditor and recorder under his father. In 1866 he was appointed deputy district clerk by Solomon Hasbrouck, district clerk, now clerk of the supreme court of the state. In the fall of that year he removed to Silver City and two years later became deputy collector of the United States internal revenue, a position he

held for a year. From then until 1880 he was connected with the railroad stage line between Boise and Winnemucca, Nev., with full power to conduct all business of the agency of the line at Silver City. But neither official station nor commercial activity satisfied his longings. He was bent on a professional career, and in 1871-2 he read law in the office of Richard Z. Johnson, afterwards attorney-general of Idaho, and in 1873 was admitted to practice in all the courts of the territory. Since then his rise in professional circles has been steady, constant and well sustained. In 1874 he was the Republican nominee for the office of sheriff. He did not wish to accept the nomination, but as it was made on the first ballot in the convention and with practical unanimity, and also without his previous knowledge of such an intention, he finally consented to make the race, and after a hot contest won the election by a majority of over 200 votes, although the county was ordinarily strongly Democratic. He carried every precinct but one, a fact which demonstrated his universal popularity. He proved to be a most capable official, entirely fair and altogether fearless in the discharge of his duties. In fact he filled the office with such fidelity and ability that a reelection was forced on him in 1876. In 1881 he was appointed deputy district attorney and held the office until he was elected to that of district attorney the next year. He was reelected in 1884 and again in 1886 and in 1888. In the meantime, in the spring of 1882, he purchased a one-half interest in the Idaho Avalanche, and in 1883 became its sole proprietor. He conducted it as an independent paper, devoted to the mining interests of southwestern Idaho, and by this means was potential in bringing capital to aid in their development. It was through his influence that Captain DeLamar was induced to come to Silver City, and Mr. Hays acted as his attorney until he sold his valuable interests to

an English syndicate. His position in the politics of the territory was now high and firmly fixed. In 1889 he was elected to the territorial convention which was chosen to make a constitution on which the territory was to be admitted to the Union as a state. His services in that body were of great value and at the first election after Idaho became a state he was chosen district attorney of the Third judicial district, which embraced the counties of Owyhee, Ada, Boise and Washington. In 1894 he was reelected to serve until January 1, 1899. During his tenure of this office he prosecuted many criminals and probably convicted more than any other prosecuting attorney in the state, and a number of the causes in which he was engaged were renowned in the magnitude of the crimes and importance of the results involved in them. In 1898 he was elected to the state Senate from Ada county, receiving a majority of six hundred votes. In the ensuing session he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the body and a leader in all its legislative action. At the close of the session the governor appointed him on the code commission of the state, the only Republican on the board.

Mr. Hays was married in 1868 to Miss Rebecca L. Dye, a cultured lady who was born and reared in California and a daughter of Job L. Dye, a native of Kentucky, who became a pioneer in California in 1832, and later in Idaho. Mr. and Mrs. Hays have had eight children: Helen, wife of J. H. Hutchinson; C. D., who is actively engaged in mining; Rebecca; Rowenna; Irene; Elma, Mrs. M. M. Getchell, deceased, and one who died in infancy. The family occupies a pleasant home in Boise, and in addition to this Mr. Hays owns 640 acres of well-improved land, besides valuable stock and other property, all acquired through his own efforts. He is a past master of his Masonic lodge, and an enthusiastic mem-

ber of the Royal Arch chapter. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a lifelong Republican. He has met all of life's duties with ability, courage and fidelity, and his contributions to the progress and development of the state have been of great and enduring value in every line of public and private usefulness.

#### JOHN C. BANE.

John C. Bane, a native of Cass county, Mo., where he was born in 1858, came to Idaho in 1879 and since that time has been deeply and serviceably concerned in the progress and development of the state. His parents were Clayton and Martha (Moore) Bane, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1828, locating in Pike county near St. Louis, where he was engaged in farming for a number of years. He then moved to Platte City, where he remained until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted as a private and as such served throughout the contest. At the close of the war he returned to his former home in Cass county, Mo., and there he continued his farming operations until his death in 1899, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a man of local prominence and held a number of county offices from time to time, notably that of county assessor and tax collector, the duties of which he discharged with great efficiency and zeal. His widow, who was a daughter of Francis and Martha (Travis) Moore, of Virginia, is now living at Belton, Mo., at the age of eighty-one years.

John C. Bane was the fourth of the seven children born to his parents. He was reared and educated in his native state, and when he was twenty years old made his first venture in life by undertaking the management of a large farm. This he did successfully for nearly two

years and then came to Idaho in the latter part of 1899, locating near the site of the present town of Emmett and being one of the first settlers in this neighborhood. He carried on a prosperous and growing stock and farming industry for twenty-two years, having a ranch located about fifteen miles down the river. Selling his ranch, he opened a hardware store at Emmett, which he is still conducting, and which is expanding in the volume of its trade and widening its patronage with a steady and gratifying progress. In 1886 Mr. Bane was united in marriage with Miss Della Hudson, a native of Missouri and daughter of Hiram Hudson. He is esteemed as one of the representative and leading citizens of this part of the county, and in business relations enjoys in a high degree the confidence and regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

#### PETER DONNELLY.

Peter Donnelly, one of the prominent and successful mine promoters of Idaho, living at Nampa, Canyon county, is a native of Ireland, having been born in that country in October, 1833. His parents were Michael and Ann (McConnor) Donnelly, also natives of the Emerald Isle and belonging to families who had lived on the island from time immemorial. In 1840 they emigrated to the United States, settling in Rhode Island. There the father worked at his trade of stonemason, which he had learned in the old country. They remained in Rhode Island until 1852, when they removed to Michigan, where they passed the remainder of their days, the father dying in 1876, aged seventy-nine years, and the mother in 1878. When he was twenty years of age their son Peter, who had received a limited common-school education, left his Michigan home and came to California by way of the isthmus, arriving at his destination on January

19, 1853. He secured employment in draying at Sacramento for a time, then went to placer mining which he followed with varying fortunes for ten years at different places. He was much annoyed by hostile Indians and at times was in great danger of his life. But he persevered and by diligence and care secured a fair return for his labors. He went to British Columbia and there engaged in mining for a short time and then conducted a general merchandising establishment. When he closed this out he returned to the Mississippi Valley, locating at Williamstown on the river, where he carried on a profitable butchering business. He did not remain East long, however, and on his return to the Northwest settled in the Boise Basin at the height of the gold excitement in that region. He prospected there for a few months and in the summer removed to Owyhee county and on Jordan Creek again engaged in mining, continuing in the business during most of the time since then. He discovered and brought to notice old landmarks in and about the Oregon Mountains, and found many mining properties of promise, among them the New York mine some distance west of Orphenia. The names of a number of his discoveries have been changed and the old names have faded from human recollection. But the fruits of his labors in this line have enriched the world and made many individual fortunes besides his own. He was one of the promoters of the South Mountain claim and from 1872 to 1876 was one of its principal owners. He has also been prominent and active in bringing to light and into good working order other valuable mineral resources in various parts of this and other states. All his life in this western world has been given up to this line of industry, and while there is nothing especially startling in his record as a miner, it is full of interest in a general way, and has been of unusual service in the progress

and development of the communities in which he has lived.

In politics Mr. Donnelly is a zealous and loyal Democrat, and has been identified for a long time in a leading way with the government of his party, being a man of force and influence among the people and gifted with great astuteness in political affairs. He has lived among this people in such a way as to win and hold their regard and esteem, and enjoys in a liberal measure the confidence and respect of all classes of the population, standing high in business, mining and social circles wherever he is known, and his friends are legion.

#### JOHN M. BOWMAN.

John M. Bowman, of Canyon county, living twelve miles west of Caldwell, is one of the early settlers of Idaho who came to her wild frontier through trials and severe tribulations, and here found others of equal magnitude and persistency. He was born in Greene county, Tenn., in 1834, the son of Joseph and Orno (Newmand) Bowman. His father was a native of Virginia and settled in Tennessee when he was a young man. He there met and married with Miss Orno Newmand, a native of the state and daughter of Cornelius Newmand, of Irish ancestry. The wife died in Tennessee in 1849, and the next year the father moved to Sullivan county, Mo., and there engaged in farming and milling until 1865, when he moved to Barry county, in the southwestern part of the state, where he continued his farming operations until his death in 1872. He was prominent in local politics and gave an unwavering adherence to the Democratic party. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom John M. was the ninth born. He passed his childhood and youth to the age of sixteen years in his native county and received a limited education in its public schools. In

1850 he accompanied his father to Missouri and remained with him in that state until he reached the age of twenty-one years. He then went to Texas and spent a year in Kaufman county, returning to his Missouri home and remaining there until 1859, when he was married to Miss Sarah E. Ireland, a native of Tennessee and daughter of Samuel and Annie (Hester) Ireland, emigrants from Tennessee to Gentry county, Mo., where the marriage took place. After his marriage he started an enterprise in the dry-goods business and conducted it until the beginning of the Civil war. Casting in his lot with his own people, and acting upon the convictions of his life, he joined the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted in Company B of an extra battalion under General Price. He served about two years in this command and then returned to his home and again engaged in farming. But his location was on the border and the times were troublous. Markets were disturbed and all the conditions of life were uncertain. So in 1864, having sold out his possessions in Missouri, and provided himself with good ox teams, he started across the plains for Oregon. When he arrived in the Boise Basin he found the region inviting and promising, and determined to settle there, beginning his Idaho residence on September 6, 1864, and being one of the first pioneers in this part of the state. A few days after this he went down the valley some thirty miles, and there "stuck his stake" and began operations in farming and raising stock. The conveniences for his work and the comforts of life for his family were few and the privations and hardships were many and severe. But he resolutely adhered to his purpose, and in time saw the former wilderness and waste blooming and fruitful around him, and the once lonely region which he had invaded dotted with smiling farms and filling up with energetic settlers. He lived and

labored on the farm he first occupied for nearly twenty years, then sold it and moved to the vicinity of Caldwell, where he remained a year. At the end of this period he settled on the ranch he now owns and occupies, and which has since been his home and the seat of his flourishing stock and farming industry. He is a skillful and systematic farmer, and devotes great care to the production of stock of high grade and pure breeds.

In politics Mr. Bowman is an active and zealous Democrat, not seeking office for himself but giving the candidates and principles of his party loyal and serviceable support. He is a man of admirable public spirit and progressiveness, and is to be found foremost in the aid and support of every good movement for the advancement of his community and the improvement of its people. In no position in life has he shirked a duty or turned his back upon danger. In the army he was the first lieutenant of his company, and at the bloody battle of Pea Ridge he was in command of it during the engagement. The company went into the fight numbering 108 strong and at the roll call after it was over only forty answered. He was in the thick of the fight and paid a fearful penalty for its post of honor. In 1884 the great sorrow of his life came to Mr. Bowman in the death of his devoted wife and the mother of his eight children. At the early age of forty-two years she passed away, and her remains were laid to rest in Canyon Hill Cemetery near Caldwell. Of the children, one, Hester Ann, is deceased and buried near her mother. Those living are Martha, Henry, Mary G., John C., Maurice, Luther I., and Robert L. Having come to this country early after its first settlement, and while its civilization was yet primitive and undeveloped, it was inevitable that Mr. Bowman should see much of the hardship and danger of pioneer life. On his way out he and his company were

much harrassed by Indians along the North Platte River, and three or four of the men were killed and some of the stock was stolen. And after his arrival and location he was under constant menace of the same fate. At times every hour was fraught with hazard.

#### JAMES VANDERCLOSSON.

From his childhood life was full of toil and trouble for James Vanderclossen, now living four miles west of Emmett, Canyon county, until by his own efforts and thrift he secured a competence which he has since been able to use as a lever for moving large enterprises for his own advantage and the benefit of his fellow men in the community around him. He was born in 1859, at Rockcenter, Canada, the son of William and Margaret (Muir) Vanderclossen, who were also natives of the Dominion, the father of Dutch and the mother of Scotch ancestry. The father was actively and profitably engaged in the lumber business in his native land until 1863, when he moved to Pennsylvania, locating at Erie, where he carried on a flourishing business as a contractor and builder. He died at Erie, aged sixty-five years. The mother died in 1863, at the Canadian home of the family, and was buried there. The household included five children, of whom James was the last born. Losing his mother when he was four years old, he was placed in the care of an aunt at Rockcenter with whom he remained two years. He was then taken to live with an uncle, George Muir, and had a home in his family for a short time. The family of John Reed in the town then adopted him, and when he was nearly ten years old apprenticed him to learn the trade of a weaver. At the end of his apprenticeship he went to work on a farm in Canada belonging to and operated by a cousin, and remained with him until he was fifteen, when he found

employment as engineer in a sawmill. After following this occupation for two years he took up his residence with a brother who was a farmer on Pelee Island in Lake Erie, remaining there two years. From there he returned to Canada and engaged in lumbering until the spring of 1879. At that time he came to Denver, Colo., and after a short stay in that city went into the lumber camps and worked awhile. From there he went to Cheyenne and thence to the Black Hills, gathering cattle for Sturgis & Lane. At the end of the season he again turned his face westward and came to Salt Lake City, where he remained until the day on which President Garfield was shot, July 2, 1881. He then joined a government survey in northern Utah, and after spending two months pleasantly with this outfit, he located for nine more on Horn's Fork, in Wyoming. From there he came to Idaho in 1882, and locating in Long Valley, found profitable employment in getting out ties for the Oregon Railway & Navigation Co. by contract. He passed some months in this line of activity in that region, and then went to Jackson county, Ore., and on Pogue River there followed the same business under contract with the Oregon & California Railroad. Tiring of this kind of work, he bought a lot of fine horses and brought them to Emmett, this state, and at that point was engaged in dealing in horses for a year. The next summer he got his present ranch and has since made it his home, devoting his energies and surplus capital to improving the land, furnishing it with good buildings and other necessary conveniences, and developing on its fertile acres a stock business of generous proportions and elevated character, handling cattle and horses and doing also extensive general farming. In cattle he favors well-bred Herefords and Shorthorns, and in horses well-bred running stock. He owns a private ditch for the

irrigation of his land and, with characteristic enterprise, has made himself independent of the aid of others in all his business operations, having provided for himself everything needful for his purposes.

In politics Mr. Vanderlossen is a Republican, and as such has been frequently solicited to allow the use of his name as a candidate for office. He was married, in 1887, to Miss Elizabeth Rumfield, a native of Ohio and daughter of Hiram and Frances (Pogue) Rumfield, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Her parents came west before the war and her father in this country was agent for a stage line during a number of years. In 1861 they returned to Ohio and for four years he was engaged in the drug business in Cincinnati. He then came west again and served as superintendent of the smelter at Jordan, Utah. During his tenure there he was also secretary for G. M. Scott & Co., of Salt Lake City. As advancing age enfeebled him he once more returned to Ohio to spend his last days amid the scenes and associations of his earlier life, and died there in 1901, aged seventy-nine years. At his request his remains were brought to Salt Lake City for interment beside those of his wife, who died in 1891, at the age of sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlossen have four children, Ralph, Glen, Grace and Mary F.

#### WILLIAM PARRISH.

William Parrish, of Canyon county, residing one mile west of Emmett, was born and reared in the great state of New York, was educated in her public schools, and from her civil institutions got his first lessons in the duties of American citizenship. His life began in 1858, and he remained on the homestead with his parents, William and Martha (Hartners) Parrish, also natives of New York,

until he was nineteen. He then came west to Iowa, and located in the southern part of the state. About ten years later his parents also came to Iowa, and in that state they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying there in 1890, at the age of sixty-five years, and the father in 1900, aged seventy-six years.

From Iowa William Parrish came to Colorado and there was engaged for a year in the stock business. After that he made a tour of observation through New Mexico and Arizona, and on his return came to Idaho, arriving in the fall of 1882 or '83, and locating at Emmett, which has since then been his home. He bought the ranch on which he now resides and began at once to improve his land and build up a vigorous stock industry which has grown to good proportions and is still in a flourishing condition under his careful and progressive management. In connection with his ranch interests he carried on for a number of years an active industry in sawing lumber, supplying the neighborhood with the material for needed buildings and commanding a wide market elsewhere for his product. In all public improvements for the benefit of the community he has taken great and serviceable interest, and every private enterprise tending to the same results has had his active encouragement and aid. He was one of the leading promoters of the Emmettsville irrigating ditch and is now one of its controlling forces. In politics he is an energetic Republican with an active and potent voice in the councils of his party.

In 1887 Mr. Parish was married to Miss Ella Knox, a daughter of Douglas Knox, of Canyon county, whose interesting biography appears on other pages of this work. They have seven children living: Margaret, Viola, Paul, Rosella, May L., Charlotte and Robert. Another daughter, Esther, died in childhood and was buried in the cemetery at Emmett.

#### ALVIN M. HARRIS.

Descended from the liberty-loving, independent and progressive people of Holland, from whence his American progenitors came to this country long before the war of the Revolution, and with representatives of his family on almost every field of that memorable struggle, and others valiantly defending the cause of the country in all our subsequent wars, whether the contest was with foreign powers, our own aborigines or between the sections of our land once unhappily divided in internecine strife, and with all its members diligently engaged in pushing the conquest of peace and the works of development and improvement wherever they have found a foothold, Alvin M. Harris, of Bruneau, Owyhee county, has abundant incentive to patriotism and elevated citizenship in the honorable history of his race, and in his own record he has proudly held up the family name to a high standard of manhood and usefulness. He was born in 1867 at The Dalles, Ore., the son of Levi and Nancy (Coats) Harris. His father was a native of Ohio and lived in that state until he reached the age of seventeen years. In 1849 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California and settled at Marysville, that state, engaging in placer mining. He remained in California ten years, then joined the Fraser River stampede to Oregon, and later located at The Dalles, where he engaged in railroad construction work as a contractor. From this industry he turned again to mining, following the business in Nevada and Idaho for five or six years, at the end of which he began raising stock, a pursuit to which he adhered to the end of his life. In 1881 he settled in the Bruneau Valley, which continued to be his home until his death, in 1895. Throughout his life he met every responsibility with manli-

ness and courage, and was never known to shirk a duty because it was perilous or unpleasant. When physical labor was to be performed, whatever the hardships incident to the service, he did his part well and cheerfully. When hostile Indians threatened life and property in the section where he happened to be living, he went bravely forward among the first to repel the attack and protect the community. He gained renown in a local way as an Indian fighter of unwavering courage and great resourcefulness, and by devoted service in this department of civilization's advancing army he justly deserved the renown. His parents were Nathaniel and Nancy Harris, of Virginia, who became early settlers and pioneers in Ohio. The father was a veteran of the war of 1812, and was also a soldier in the Civil war. He came to California in 1869 with three of his sons, and after a residence of a few years in that state settled in Idaho, ending his life in the Bruneau Valley, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife, mother of Alvin M. Harris, died in this valley in 1897, at the age of sixty-five years. Alvin M. was their only child. He remained with his parents until he reached man's estate, and early in life engaged in business for himself, raising stock and farming in Nevada and this state long before he was of age. He came to this valley with his father and mother in 1881 and now has his home on the old homestead, where he carries on a thriving stock industry with the necessary incidental farming. He was married, in 1895, to Miss Nellie Thomason, a native of Belmont, Nev., and daughter of J. L. Thomason, old-timers in this country who died and were buried in this valley. The father was a noted prospector and miner who was well known as a man of wide knowledge and strong influence in all the mining sections of this part of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have three children, Blanch, Levi M. and Harvey M. Since set-

ting in the valley Mr. Harris has pursued the peaceful life of a productive and useful citizen, pushing forward his own business to successful and profitable results and at the same time giving aid and encouragement to every enterprise involving the development and improvement of the neighborhood and county. He is justly held in high esteem as a leading and representative citizen, an excellent business man and stockgrower, and a force in public affairs which is safe in counsel and most serviceable in action for the general welfare of the community.

#### DAVID L. WILLIAMS.

David L. Williams, of Canyon county, in the neighborhood of Enterprise, who is a prominent farmer and horticulturist, politician, and public official, and representative citizen in that part of the state, and who conducts the ferry at Warm Springs, is a native of Preble county, Ohio, and a son of Absalom and Hester Ann (Lane) Williams. His father was a Virginian by nativity and belonged to old Colonial families. With his parents he migrated to Ohio in early life, and in his young manhood began farming on his own account in that state. In 1836 he moved to Indiana, locating near Alfonce, Madison county, and there he and his wife, a native of the state, settled down on a farm to active and productive industry. Some years later he opened a mercantile establishment at Alfonce, a promising town on what was at that time the Belle Fontaine & Indianapolis Railroad, and continued the enterprise in addition to his farming operations until his death, in 1866, at the age of fifty-six years. In politics he was an active Whig and later a zealous Republican, holding many local offices and serving during the last years of his life as postmaster at Alfonce. His father, William Williams, was a Baptist clergyman, native of Virginia and actively engaged

in the circuit work of his church in that state and Ohio. His wife was Margaret (Plunket) Williams, also a native of the Old Dominion.

David Williams's mother was the daughter of Jessie and Margaret (Kane) Lane, natives of Kentucky who moved to Indiana in its early history, and there were prosperous farmers until they died. He was born in 1834, and when he was thirty his mother died at the age of fifty-seven. He was the first born of the family of twelve children, of whom only four are living. When he was two years old his parents moved to Indiana, and in that state he lived until he was thirty-one years old and was educated. When he left school he went to farming near his home, and continued in this work in that locality eleven years. In the spring of 1865 he moved to Missouri, locating on a farm in Saline county, where he remained seventeen years actively engaged in farming and preaching. In 1882 he came to Idaho and took up a homestead on the Boise River, in what was then a portion of Ada county. His farm was ten miles below Caldwell, and in that fertile and productive region he farmed and raised stock for a period of six years, making the production of a superior quality of fruit and garden vegetables a special industry. In 1889 he moved to his present ranch on the Boise River, and while devoting his time and energies principally to the cultivation of his land and the development of his stock business, he also has charge of the Warm Springs ferry over the river, and is in addition postmaster at Enterprise and one of the leading and best known justices of the peace in the county, an office in which he is serving his fourth consecutive term. He shows his interest in matters of local advantage and improvement by serving diligently as secretary of the local ditch company, and by his active and intelligent work in the cause of public education. In politics he is a Republican and gives

his party effective and faithful service. In 1855 he was married to Miss Leah Valentine, a native of Indiana and daughter of James and Sarah (Frazier) Valentine, the former born and reared in Kentucky and the latter in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have eleven children: James A., Jesse M., John C., William L., Joseph B., Charles B., Theodore, Andrew, Emma, Dora and Ernest C.

#### W. J. DUVAL.

There is scarcely any class of men or any phase of human life which is not served at some time or other by a good livery stable. It waits upon the needs of the commercial tourist, readily helps the hurried man of business, pours out its sweat for the political orator, favors the votary of pleasure, gives opportunity to the love-sick swain, and attends with becoming solemnity the burial of the dead. To all these and others W. J. Duval has ministered since becoming proprietor of the excellent livery and feed stables which he conducts at Nampa. He brought to the business the knowledge of men and of the world gained in a wide and varied experience, and the genial disposition and obliging manner that are native with him.

Mr. Duval was born in 1846 in Jefferson county, Ohio. His parents were A. C. and Sarah (Waters) Duval, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland, both belonging to old and distinguished families prominent in the history of their respective states from Colonial times. When he was forty years old the elder Duval settled in Ohio, and there for many years conducted a large hotel and an extensive mercantile business. In 1892 he removed to Iowa, and in 1901 died in that state, aged eighty-three years. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his earlier ancestors bore conspicuous parts in the Revolu-

tion. His wife, mother of W. J. Duval, was of Scotch ancestry, the American progenitor of the family coming to the United States in early times and locating in Maryland. In all the struggles of peace and war in that good old commonwealth the members of this family were patriotic and serviceable, and at this day they have an honored place in all the peaceful political and commercial contests of her people.

W. J. Duval was the first born of their five children, and was reared and educated in his native state. When he reached the age of nineteen he started in life for himself by learning the trade of carpenter and working at it in Ohio until he was twenty-two years old. And since then, for twenty-five years, in various places and at different times, he has worked at the trade with good returns for his labor. In 1887 he came to Idaho, and after stopping a week at Nampa, went to DeLamar, Owyhee county, where he worked at his trade for a year and a half. He then went back to Ohio, but remained only a short time, returning to Nampa and again doing carpenter work. He also took up a homestead two miles and a half west of Nampa, and passed three years on it engaged in ranching and raising stock. At the end of that period he sold out both ranch and stock, and took up his residence at Nampa. Soon after he started the livery business which he is still conducting, and which is one of the best managed enterprises of its kind in this part of the world, and is duly appreciated as such. In politics he is an active Republican, as he has been all of his mature life. He served as deputy sheriff in Virginia when he was only sixteen years old, and was also the first justice of the peace in DeLamar. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Odd Fellows. In 1875 Mr. Duval was married to Miss Sarah Ruff, a native of Ohio and daughter of Peter and Harriet (Trout) Ruff.

Two children, both boys, have blessed their union, Claud and George. Mr. Duval is one of the progressive citizens of the town and is highly esteemed.

#### JOHN CHATBURN.

Quietly conducting a flourishing farming and stock industry on a ranch located four miles northeast of Albion, Cassia county, which he has improved extensively and brought to a high state of cultivation, John Chatburn is passing the later years of his life free from the stirring activities and more exciting struggles of the earlier period. He came to this country from Lancashire, England, where he was born on November 4, 1844, and where his parents, Richard and Mary (Duxbury) Chatburn, were also native. His father was manager and fireman of a stationary engine for seventeen years in his native land until failing health obliged him to seek other occupations. In 1864 he brought his family, consisting at the time of his wife and seven children, to the United States and settled in Harrison county, Iowa. There were ten children in all in the family, one born after their arrival in America, and of them all John was the first born. The mother died in Iowa, and the father still lives there, aged eighty years. Their son John attended the schools in his native place until he reached the age of nearly ten years and was then put to work as tiercing boy in a printing works, his duty being to put colors on the printing blocks. Soon after completing his tenth year he quit that work and entered the weaving room of a cotton mill where he was employed until 1861. He then worked on different estates until the family was ready to emigrate to America. After his arrival in Iowa he remained at home two seasons, during which he assisted in building a flour mill in Harrison county, and after it

was completed went into it and learned the milling business, remaining so employed until 1867, when the mill was sold. He then went to Shelby county and helped to build a mill there which he operated, after its completion, until 1871, in the meantime also molding brick for a schoolhouse in the neighborhood. In 1871 he bought a farm and from then until 1884 was engaged in raising wheat. In the year last named he came to Albion, this state, and purchased a one-half interest in the Pioneer mill, which he operated until 1890, when, in company with his brother, he took the machinery to Cassia Creek and put up the first roller mill in the county, naming it the Pioneer. After conducting this about a year, they sold it to the Messrs. Conant and he settled on the ranch which he now occupies and on which he has lived continuously since that time.

On February 20, 1871, Mr. Chatburn was united in marriage with Miss Margaret A. Chatburn, a native of Pottawattamie county, Iowa, born on November 15, 1852. They have had eleven children: Jonas R., Mary Alice (died in infancy), James H., Thomas R., William W., John B., Fred, Mary, George A., Bernard A. and Margaret E. In politics Mr. Chatburn is an ardent Republican, and has been honored by his party with three nominations and elections as county commissioner, being now in the midst of his third term in the office. He is well and widely known and highly respected throughout the county.

#### LEONARD M. CONDIT.

Leonard M. Condit, the pioneer merchant and one of the leading business men of Malta, Cassia county, was born on January 2, 1850, in Harrison county, Iowa, and was the first white child born within the limits of that county. His parents were Silas W. and Sarah P. (Hitchcock) Condit, the father a

native of New York and the mother of Maine. They were married at Newark, N. J., and having been converted to the faith of the Mormon church, joined the body of the believers at Nauvoo, Ill., and with them started to the new Zion in 1847, proceeding to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where they went into winter quarters with the rest. From there they removed to Little Sioux, where they passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in June, 1864, and the father in October, 1879. Their family comprised four sons and two daughters. Leonard attended the district schools in Harrison county and worked on the home farm until he reached the age of nineteen. He also worked in a sawmill for a time. At the age named he began farming for himself, following that occupation for a period of three years, at the end of which he learned the trade of a miller at Dunlap, and during the next twelve years he wrought at his craft, six years in his native state. In May, 1881, he came to Idaho, and after passing one winter in Bear Lake county, changed his residence to the Raft River, arriving there on August 22, 1882. The next year a postoffice was established in the vicinity and named Malta and his sister, Julia A. Condit, was appointed postmistress, an office which she held for twelve successive years. Mr. Condit took up land on Connor Creek and while waiting for crops engaged in any pursuit that was available for a living. In December, 1896, he opened a store at Malta, and since then has been continuously carrying on a general merchandising business there. This was the first store in the place and within a large extent of country surrounding it, and has grown to be one of the leading commercial emporiums in this part of the county. In 1892 he was appointed justice of the peace and served from then until 1898. He has also been active in educational work, serving as school trustee nearly ever since he

came here to reside. On December 31, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Hawley, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth A. (Andrews) Hawley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Mississippi, their marriage being solemnized at Vandery, Texas, where Mrs. Condit was subsequently born. They resided there a few years, then moved to the Indian Territory, and some time later to Iowa. Pierce Hawley, grandfather of Mrs. Condit, was a pioneer in the Great Lakes region and at one time owned much of the land on which the city of Chicago has since been built. Mr. and Mrs. Condit have had nine children, seven of whom are living: Leon A., Herbert M., James S., Arthur A., Ella Pearl, Rena A. and Frederick L. Those deceased are Grace I. and Cecil, both of whom died in infancy. Herbert M. was appointed postmaster at Malta in April, 1901, and his father has acted as deputy since then. Mr. Condit has been a potential force for good in the development and progress of this community, and is universally respected as one of its leading and most representative citizens.

#### GEORGE H. WELDON.

For a quarter of a century a resident of Albion, and during nearly the whole of that time industriously working at his forge as a skillful blacksmith, George H. Weldon has contributed essentially and substantially to the development and growth of the town and the comfort and convenience of its people. He is a native of County Mayo, Ireland, born on Christmas day, 1830, the son of John W. and Elizabeth (Clark) Weldon, also Irish by nativity, who emigrated to America in 1837, and after residing a few years in Upper Canada moved to Wisconsin. At the age of ten their son George went to Buffalo and from there to New York City, where he shipped as cabin

boy on a trans-Atlantic passenger boat running between that city and Liverpool. He made two trips on that vessel and five on others, seven in all. He then quit the sea and found employment on a farm in Massachusetts until the beginning of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the Third Artillery Corps, being mustered out at the end of three years' service. After his discharge he settled in Missouri and lived there a number of years. From there he moved to Wisconsin and in 1859 came west to Colorado, and after prospecting and mining in that territory for about a year, he started a blacksmith shop at Denver, where he remained until 1865. At this time the excitement over the discovery of gold at Alder Gulch, in Montana, was still high and was leading thousands of eager seekers for the shining metal to that camp, and he joined the stampede and after his arrival at the gulch did placer mining for a few months and then turned his attention to a field in which his services were much in need and more sure of a certain reward, opening a blacksmith shop and working at his craft. In the course of a few months more Last Chance Gulch, or Helena, in that state, was charming the mining world with its golden mnsic, and with others he went thither, and found Fortune ready to smile on him fruitfully if he had possessed the vision to truly see her intentions. He soon acquired nearly half the ground on which the city of Helena now stands, and as the result proves had but to wait with patience to realize handsomely on his venture. This he failed to do, however, but after conducting a blacksmith shop on Mr. Cowan's claim, now in the heart of the city, until 1866, he sold out all his interests there and went to Fort Benton, where he built a boat wherewith to take his family down the Missouri to Omaha. They located at Council Bluffs, on the other side of the river, and there he again engaged in working at his craft,

in 1867 taking a contract from the Wells-Fargo Company to do its blacksmithing, and removing for the purpose to Julesburg, Colo. He remained there about seven months, when he removed to Green River, Wyo., and after working about five months at that point located at Uinta, Utah, where he was engaged in blacksmithing for a year, doing work for the railroad company on steam shovels used in filling cuts. From there in 1868 he went to Corinne, where he conducted a shop for ten years. In Idaho he worked for the Oregon Short Line, the railroad company moving his shop from place to place as occasion required. In 1878 he came with his family to where Albion is and for a short time engaged in ranching and raising cattle, then bought a shop and again started blacksmithing, in which he has been occupied continuously since that time. While living here he has borne his portion of the burdens incident to building up the town and improving its condition, giving to every commendable enterprise his firm and intelligent support and aid, and endeavoring in this way and in the measure of his influence to direct public opinion in the right channel and along lines of wholesome and substantial improvement. On January 7, 1856, he was married in Missouri to Miss Ellen Snodgrass and they have had eight children: Elizabeth, who died at Helena, aged eleven; Patrick, who died at the age of five; James, who died at Denver, aged one; Anna, who married Samuel Starr and is now deceased; Sarah E., who resides at Helena, and is the wife of Mell Smith; Effie, wife of W. F. Yeaman, of Albion, and George H., who is married and a resident of Oakley, Idaho. Mr. Weldon is a Democrat in politics and has faithfully served his party for many years. He was county commissioner of Cassia county one term and gave the people satisfactory service in the discharge of his official duties. For

more than twenty years he has been a past master in the Masonic fraternity, and for more than thirty a past grand in that of the Odd Fellows. He has the confidence and good will of all who know him and stands well in every relation in his home community.

#### HON. ALFRED BUDGE.

Hon. Alfred Budge, the present popular presiding judge of the Fifth judicial district of the state of Idaho, which comprises the counties of Bannock, Bear Lake and Oneida, was born on February 24, 1868, at Providence, Cache county, Utah, as the son of Hon. William and Eliza (Prichert) Budge. For the ancestral history of the family and for the distinguished career of his honored father the reader is referred to a separate memoir appearing on other pages of this volume.

During the boyhood days of Judge Budge he enjoyed few of what are now termed the comforts of life, for, from the exigencies of the case, he was compelled to aid early in life by diligent daily labor in the support of himself and also to assist in supporting other members of his father's family, by this out-of-doors employment, however, building up a strong constitution and an athletic physique. His early school life was limited, only covering a period of from four to six months a year at the primitive common schools of Bear Lake county until he was fifteen years of age, when for about three years he was a student at the Brigham Young Academy of Provo, Utah, where he received his modicum of literary education.

Judge Budge has never had any other opportunity to secure a literary education, not being ever in a position to avail himself of the advantages of a college or university training, and the success he has attained in this direction has come to him solely from his own persistent efforts and from earnest study in the



Alfred Budge



face of innumerable obstacles. He had, even when a mere lad, a strong desire to educate himself as a lawyer, and, as he advanced in years, this desire grew upon him to such an extent that it became his firm resolve to make his life work in this noble profession. After his graduation from the academy at Provo, he passed thirty months in Europe, visiting Germany, France and England, and, after his return home, he matriculated at the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was duly graduated in 1892, and, in July of the same year he established himself in legal practice in his native town, without either money or a much-needed library.

His ability in the various departments of his chosen profession were soon recognized, and business, which was skillfully and promptly attended to, came to him, and in the small and inconspicuous county-seat town of his birth and residence, where he has been known to all, like the pages of an open book, from his childhood's days, he has built up a solid and fairly profitable practice. During these years he has accumulated an excellent library, numerous standard authorities of legal erudition finding their way to his shelves. He has never changed his residence, and has never had but one profession or business, that of the law. He has never charged a widow, an orphan or an invalid a fee, nor has he ever turned away the poor or forsaken the unfortunate.

Judge Budge has been a Republican from his first vote, and was one of the few faithful members of that party that did not join in the Free Silver heresy, when so many were carried from their moorings by its tempestuous force. He quaintly puts his opinion of such movements in these words, "I have always believed in settling family differences within the family circle," and, as he has been in the past, so he is today, a stalwart Republican, an earnest be-

liever in and a strong supporter of the present Republican state and national administrations. He is heartily in favor of the seating of Hon. Reed Smoot as a member of the U. S. Senate from Utah, holding that religious tests are, and have always been, inimical to good government, but admitting that the U. S. Senate has absolute control in deciding upon the qualifications that entitle a member to a seat in its body.

In the fall of 1894 Judge Budge was elected by a complimentary vote as the district attorney of the Fifth judicial district of Idaho, then comprising Bannock, Bear Lake, Bingham, Fremont, Lemhi and Oneida counties, and in the four years in which he served in this office he became extensively known and acquired many friends by his estimable personal qualities and won a high reputation for the ability shown in the discharge of his official duties. In attack or in defense his resources were seen to be at instant command, and all of his work was fortified and sustained by manly integrity. In November, 1898, official honors again came to him in his election as the county prosecuting attorney of Bear Lake county on the McKinley Republican ticket for a term of two years. His tact, energy and honesty of heart and purpose, combined with his accurate legal methods of procedure and his pleasing presentations of propositions of law, whether before the court or jury, so added to his personal strength, that, after serving his first term, he was returned for a second one by a re-election.

By this time his reputation as a legist had so far extended, and his popularity attained to so high a standing, that when the Republican leaders of southeastern Idaho began to cast about them for a candidate sufficiently strong in all the elements of legal learning, clear, cool and unimpassioned judgment, broad and vigorous intellect, as well as the possession of

strength in the favor of the populace, to place in nomination against Hon. Joseph C. Rich, who had served four years as the presiding judge of the Fifth judicial district of the state, and was the formidable candidate of the Democratic party for re-election. Mr. Budge was selected in the district convention as his opponent. The campaign was a hot and spirited one, not a "walk-over" by any means, but when the votes of the district had been duly cast, recorded and announced, the brilliant honor of victory came to the Republican candidate, who received the news of his election with the quiet philosophy and unruffled demeanor that have been from childhood among his leading characteristics.

To the high, onerous and responsible duties of this important judicial office Judge Budge is now devoting himself, his capability for their proper discharge being more and more manifest in each successive term of court, while, as an index of the popular estimate of his success in this difficult field, the writer will be allowed to quote an expression he heard made by one of the prominent county officials of Bannock county, who said, "I voted against Judge Budge, but when I see how he dispatches business, what a clear comprehension he shows of all legal matters and contested points coming before him, the quickness with which he can call a wandering lawyer back to the case in hand and the gentlemanly courtesy he manifests to every one in all cases, I can assure you of one thing, if he is a candidate to succeed himself, he is sure of my vote."

In business matters Judge Budge is not prominent. He is one of the poor men of Bear Lake county, owns a small farm and hay claim, has a good residence and a few lots in the little city of Paris, and is a stockholder and a director in the Paris Roller Mill, but his life has been devoted to law, not to the acquisition of wealth, and the law is a jealous and an

absorbing mistress, allowing no one who would win her favors any opportunity to divert his attention to other matters, and this Judge Budge has never done. In local affairs he has been a member of the Paris city council, city attorney and a school trustee. He was born and reared in the faith of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and says that he "has never been able to find any reason to sever his connection with that religious organization." He holds no official position in the church. The Judge has an attractive personality, being tall and well formed, and at first sight impresses one with his manliness, courtesy and strength of character. He stands well in his home community and has the confidence and esteem of those who know him intimately. Although he has attained high honors, he is yet young and it is to be hoped that he may live to give many years of usefulness to the service of his state and its people.

At Logan, Utah, on July 5, 1894, the Judge was united in wedlock with Miss Ella Hoge, a daughter of Hon. Walter Hoge, an old and highly respected citizen of Paris, Idaho. She was reared and educated in Paris, the place of her birth, and is seven years younger than her husband. Their home has been blessed with five children: Alfred Hoge Budge, born on April 17, 1895; Drew W. Standrod Budge, born on October 26, 1896; Ella Leona Budge, deceased, born on October 3, 1898; Ina Elizabeth Budge, born January 14, 1900; Ora Amelia Budge, born on September 14, 1902.

#### WILLIAM M. QUINN.

It was in the historic old town of Charlestown, Mass., long since incorporated with its more ambitious and successful neighbor, Boston, that William M. Quinn, of Albion, Idaho, first saw the light of this world on May 12, 1858. His parents were Cornelius and

Bridget (Gateley) Quinn, Irish by birth, who were married at Charlestown, and after a short residence there moved to Portsmouth, N. H., where the father enlisted in the Federal navy and served during the Civil war, then just begun. He was loyal to the cause throughout the struggle and rendered gallant service on all occasions. After the war he was engaged in draying for many years and then for fourteen years was a policeman in the city of Portsmouth, dying there. The mother is still living at that place. Their family comprised five children, all of whom except William are residents of Portsmouth. He was sent to school in his home town until he became eleven years old and then wrought at various occupations in a number of places along the New England coast until he was fourteen, when he shipped on a coastwise merchantman as a sailor, and during the next eight years he followed the fluctuating tides and hazards of the Atlantic coast on the American side. At the end of that period he made one trip on a sailing vessel to England and Germany, and following that, in 1872, he dredged for oysters in the Chesapeake Bay. In 1877 he made another trip across the Atlantic, returning in 1879, when he came West and for four years was employed in various ways in Montana, Wyoming and Idaho. On July 10, 1883, he reached Marsh Creek Basin, and there, on October 16, 1884, he was married to Mrs. Dora A. (Moon) Robins, widow of the late Henry Robins, a sketch of whom follows. Mr. Quinn was deputy sheriff of Cassia county in 1897 and 1898, and water master of district No. 2 in 1899 and 1900, and was reappointed to this office on January 1, 1902. For two years he was captain of Company D, Iowa National Guard. After leaving the captaincy, seeing the company on the decline, he reenlisted in it as a private to aid in keeping it up and remained in the ranks until it was disbanded.

During his connection with the company he had charge of the firing squad that conducted the funeral of the only member in the company buried with military honors, First Lieutenant J. E. Metler. Mr. Quinn is a prosperous rancher and stands well in the esteem of the entire community in which he maintains his home. His family consists of three children, Mabel M., William C. and Eula. Early in his residence here he had the common experience with hostile or treacherous Indians, and in such a crisis bore himself with manliness and courage, as he has in every trial and emergency through life.

HENRY ROBBINS, the first husband of Mrs. Quinn, was a native of Massachusetts, born on October 28, 1845, the son of John and Mahala (Cash) Robbins, also native in Massachusetts. When he was yet quite young his mother, having been left a widow, started with her five children to Utah in order to be with the great body of the church to which she belonged, traveling with a company of the church members, but halting at St. Louis and other places along the route to earn enough money to take them farther. Two of her children died on the way, and the difficulties and dangers of her situation were constant and oppressive. But with the heroism and firmness of a Roman matron she steadily persevered, and finally reached her destination early in the fifties and took up her residence at Salt Lake, where she remained until her death, which was occasioned by a snowslide in Mill Creek Canyon in 1868. Mrs. Robbins was born on October 30, 1850, and after being carefully reared and received the best education that was available under the circumstances, she was married on December 14, 1868, in Utah, to Henry Robbins. She was the daughter of Hugh and Maria Moon, the former born in England and the latter in Nevada. They came to Utah in 1849 and settled at Salt Lake City.

where the father prospered as a distiller. After a residence of thirteen years at Salt Lake he was called on a mission to southern Utah, and after again residing there for some years, in 1869, departed this life, at the age of fifty-five years. His widow went to California and remained seven years, and on her return took up her residence with her son on Willow Creek, where they were the first settlers. After the death of her father Mrs. Quinn changed her residence to Farmington and a year later to Malad City, where they owned considerable property. In May, 1875, they moved to Cassia county and located on the place now called the Mahony ranch. By her first marriage she became the mother of five children, Mahala A. (Mrs. John Caldwell); Lillie E. (Mrs. O. P. Anderson); Elva R.; Dora M., who died at the age of seventeen, her first born, and Henry LeRoy, who died in infancy, the last born. Mr. Robbins passed away on June 28, 1880, and his remains were buried in the cemetery at Albion. Like her husband, Mrs. Quinn had many thrilling experiences with the Indians in her early days in this country.

#### WILLIAM STOKES.

The parents of William Stokes, a progressive and enterprising farmer and stock-grower of Cassia county, Idaho, living on a well-improved and carefully tilled ranch in the neighborhood of Albion, were George and Delaney (Forbes) Stokes, the former a native of England and the latter of Pennsylvania, who emigrated in 1846 to Wisconsin, where the father followed the trade of a bricklayer and plasterer, also devoting a portion of his time to preaching the gospel according to the Methodist faith. Before coming to the West they lived in the state of New York, and there their son William was born on May 5, 1844. In 1865 or 1866 they moved from Wisconsin

to Minnesota and there the mother died. Some-time later the father made a visit to his son in Idaho, and soon after his return to Minnesota he also died in that state. William Stokes attended school from his home in Wisconsin until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, remaining in the service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out in Alabama. The opportunities for successful husbandry in that section seemed promising at the time, and in connection with a partner he conducted an Alabama plantation for a year. But not finding his hopes realized in sufficient measure, he sold out at the end of the year and rejoined his parents in Minnesota and remained with them two seasons, working as a stone-mason. He then went to Sedalia, Mo., and afterward to Lamar, in the same state, where he also did mason work. In 1869, after a short visit to his parents in Minnesota, he went to Los Angeles, Calif., and a year later to Walla Walla, Wash., where he built the Stein Hotel and remained two years. After his return to California he started with a mule to Utah, going through Arizona. He stopped at Beaver, Utah, in 1873, and did mason work there until November, 1874. He was then appointed deputy United States marshal, with jurisdiction over five counties, all the court business being done through his office. During his tenure he arrested the notorious John D. Lee, a bishop of the Mormon church, who, with Bishop Dame and George A. Dare, Jr., were said to have been implicated in the Mountain Meadow massacre in 1857. Lee was tried, convicted and executed for complicity in this crime, and while he was a prisoner he was allowed the freedom of Mr. Stokes's house and was ably assisted by Mrs. Stokes in the history of his life and confession of his part in the massacre, together with his connection with the Mormon church, which was published

with his sanction. In 1880 Mr. Stokes came to live in Cassia county, Idaho, and purchased the relinquishment on a ranch on which he settled and engaged in farming. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of the county on the Independent ticket, and was reelected in 1884 and again in 1886, serving until 1888. Since then he has been living on his ranch and busily occupied in farming and raising stock. On February 15, 1875, he was married to Miss Esther J. Barton, who was born on June 25, 1856, at Parowan, Iron county, Utah, the daughter of William and Sarah E. (West) Barton, natives, respectively, of Illinois and Tennessee, who came in 1851 with other Mormon people to Utah and made their home at Parowan, where the father followed civil engineering and millwright work until his death, in October, 1902. His widow and eight children survive him. Mr. Stokes has always been active in Republican county and state politics, and in the front rank of every good enterprise for the benefit of the community. He is a past-master Mason, and was major of the First Regiment, Iowa National Guard, when it was mustered out of service. He has nine children living. W. Barton, Kate D., George L., Mamie D., Orlando W., Hugh S., Ora D., Stephen S. and Hattie D. Another daughter, Ula E., died in infancy.

#### DON C. LOVELAND.

Don C. Loveland, of Albion, Cassia county, is in all respects a product and a representative of the Church of Latter Day Saints. His parents were of this communion, he was born and reared in the faith, he married in the church and to its welfare and progress he has given much of his best energy and many of the most useful years of his life. He was born at Bountiful, Utah, on May 12, 1852, the son of Chester and Rosanna (Winter) Loveland,

the former a native of Ohio, of English ancestry, and the latter also of Ohio, but of Scotch ancestry. They became residents of Jackson, Ill., and later of Nauvoo, and when the hegira of the Saints to Utah began the father accompanied Brigham Young on his tour of inspection for the location of a new "City of Beauty" for the faithful. Two years later his wife, whom he had married in Illinois, followed him across the plains and they settled at Bountiful, remaining there almost until death called them to a higher life, that of the father occurring in 1891, and that of the mother in April, 1897, the father passing away in Box Elder county, that state, and the mother at Albion, Idaho, where she was living at the time with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Harper. Their son Don was educated at Bountiful, remaining at home and assisting on the farm until he reached the age of eighteen years. He then engaged in farming and raising stock on his own account in Box Elder county, Utah, residing there until March, 1885, and coming then to the Marsh Creek Basin, in this state, where he took up a homestead three miles southwest from Albion. This he has developed into a fine farm and has covered it with good improvements. He has since taken up an additional tract of eighty acres of desert land and purchased 160 more adjoining the townsite. To the improvement and cultivation of all these he has given intelligent attention and the results of his labors are seen in the advanced state of development which they exhibit. On October 25, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza R. Harper, of the same nativity as himself, who was born there on October 25, 1856. They have had thirteen children, Hannah R., Eliza (died in infancy), Edna, Thomas, Isabelle, Ida, Kate, Chester, Oscar, Seth, Oliver Delos, Nellie and Verda. In church circles Mr. Loveland has a high rank and an excellent record for faithful and

productive services. He is an elder, a priest, a member of the Seventy, a high priest, and was first counsellor to the bishop for twelve years. In 1876 he went to Colorado on a colonizing mission, remaining seven months, and in 1894 went to South Carolina on a mission which lasted twenty-five months. His oldest son has been on a mission to the Society Islands and he himself was home missionary for eight years, while his wife was a teacher in the Relief Society. In his business he has prospered, and in the affairs of the community he has taken an active and helpful part. One of the substantial and progressive citizens of the community, he is universally respected by all classes of people.

#### WILLIAM WOODALL.

Yorkshire, England, that busy hive of industrial and agricultural effort and production, is the place of nativity of William Woodall, of Albion, and there he was born on October 6, 1855, the son of William and Eliza (Harper) Woodall, also natives of England. The father was a farmer and the son was reared to habits of industry and thrift on the paternal acres, attending the schools of the neighborhood as he had opportunity until he was ten years of age. He began then to be regularly employed at farm work and floriculture, and followed those occupations until he determined to emigrate to the United States in 1881. Having been converted to Mormonism in his native land, he came at once to Utah and settled six miles north of Brigham City, where he remained two years. He then came to Albion, this state, and purchased the ranch of 120 acres on which he now resides, five miles northwest of the town, and on which he is extensively and actively engaged in raising stock and hay. To the casual observer Mr. Woodall's farm has an objectionable feature in the

abundance of rocks which crop out at various places. But when it is known that these are mainly on the surface, and have been hardened by exposure to the air so that they are excellent for building purposes, and that the soil is of good quality and none the worse for their presence, it is seen that that feature is really an advantage. Mr. Woodall has been industrious and skillful in improving the place, and has made it one of the desirable rural homes of this portion of the county, and its products have a high and a secure place in the markets. On October 8, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Anna Jones, of Malad City, Idaho, daughter of Lewis and Margaret (Harris) Jones, natives of Swansea, Wales, who started to Utah in 1866. When they reached New York the mother was taken ill and died, but the father came on to his destination and reared his family in the new home to which they had started with such high hopes, even though his residence there was darkened by the shadow of his wife's untimely decease. Mr. and Mrs. Woodall have six children, Lewis, Eliza, William, Margaret Ann, Wealthy and Hannah Winfred. In politics Mr. Woodall is an ardent Republican, and in church affairs is active and zealous in the service of the Mormon communion. He enjoys the respect and confidence of the people among whom he has lived and labored, and is regarded as one of the progressive and public-spirited men of the neighborhood.

#### CHARLES I. PARKE.

Charles I. Parke, of Albion, Cassia county, learned early in life some of the lessons of adversity, but they neither soured his nature nor depressed his energies. With a manly spirit he accepted the fortune that came to him and did what he could to make the best of it. His childhood was clouded by the death

of his mother, and his youth by the necessity of beginning life for himself at a time when many of his age are still at school or enjoying the pleasures of society and leisure. He was born in the Shoshone Valley, Calif., on January 14, 1856, where his parents had settled soon after their marriage. They were Charles and Lavinia (Colton) Parke, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Michigan. In 1848 the father crossed the plains with ox teams and settled at Bountiful, Utah, and there he met with and married the mother, the wedding occurring in 1852. The next year they moved to California and there, in 1863, the mother died when their son Charles, the second born of their children, was seven years old. Six and a half years later the father moved his family back to Utah and soon after solemnized his second marriage. In the spring of 1871 they all moved to the Cassia Creek country, this state, where the head of the house took up land and engaged in farming. They were among the earliest settlers in the county, there being at the time of their arrival only two houses in the Raft River Valley, and in 1872 they raised the first potatoes grown in that whole section which now forms Cassia county. The father died on May 2, 1902, at the age of sixty-eight years. The condition of the country and that of the family together with its frequent changes of residence reduced the opportunities of the children for education at the schools to very narrow limits, and at the age of seventeen years Charles began life for himself by taking a drove of horses to Cheyenne. He returned within the year and during most of the time from then until 1888 he passed in riding the range. In this exciting and adventurous but dangerous life he gained physical strength and suppleness and freedom and self-reliance in spirit, qualities which have been of great advantage to him in his subsequent career. In the fall of 1889 he was appointed deputy sheriff and during

his term in the office was a potential element in preserving order and suppressing lawlessness in the county. At the conclusion of his term he went to Eagle Rock and for two months was employed on the irrigating canals. He then changed his base of operations to Butte, Mont., and there was occupied in hauling ore until the next November, when he took up his residence in Alberta, Canada, and there he engaged in ranching for three years and a half. Selling out his interests in the Dominion at the end of that period, he returned to Utah and took up a ranch in the Deep Creek country, where he remained four years, part of the time teaming. Going to Mercur next, he devoted his summers to carpenter work, in which he had become proficient, and his winters to mining for two years. The next year was passed at Sunshine in the same occupations, and from there he went to Mammoth. Here he was caught in a cave-in of one of the mines and had his spine so injured that he has not since been able to walk without crutches. After three months in a hospital in Salt Lake City he passed the time until June 9th at his home at Sunshine, then took a pair of horses and a light wagon and drove across the desert to Deep Creek, where he sold his ranch, afterward driving on to Idaho and remaining with his brother until September 18, 1902. He then bought a ranch of eighty acres at Albion and settled there where he has since continuously resided.

Mr. Parke was married on November 2, 1882, to Miss Sarah Vaughn, a native of Virginia City, Mont., the daughter of William R. Vaughn, one of the pioneers of Albion, the town being built on his original ranch, which he sold for the purpose and in 1884 moved to Carey, this state, and five years later to Alberta, Canada, where he now lives. Mr. and Mrs. Parke have eight children, Lewis C., Russel, Asel, Nettie L., Joseph, Ira, William and Guy.

## REUBEN C. PARKE.

Reuben C. Parke, who was born in Davis county, Utah, on December 18, 1873, is one of the prosperous, enterprising and progressive farmers and stockgrowers of Cassia county, living on a well-improved ranch not far from the village of Albion. He is the son of Ira C. and Mary V. (Call) Parke, whose place of nativity was Indiana, and they came from there to Utah with the first company of their church people in 1847, settling in Davis county where they followed farming until 1860, when they moved to Albion, this state, where they continued their farming operations until the death of the father, on February 15, 1897. Their family comprised twelve children, of whom ten are living. Their son Reuben attended the public schools at Albion until he reached the age of sixteen years and then finished his education with a term at the State Normal School. After leaving school, at the early age of seventeen years, he assumed the burdens of life for himself by leasing a band of sheep which he continued to run until 1899, when he began a farming industry in which he is still successfully engaged with expanding volume and increasing profits, notwithstanding several adverse circumstances, which although they might have discouraged a less resolute man, only stimulated him to greater exertions. He is a young man of public spirit and enterprise, deeply interested in the welfare of his section and at all times willing to do his part toward promoting it. In political faith he is a Republican and takes an active interest in the success of his party, although not desirous of its honors for himself.

Mr. Parke was married on August 12, 1893, to Miss Adelaide Pierce, daughter of Charles and Alida (Chadwick) Pierce, natives of New Jersey, who were among the early ar-

rivals in Utah and were married in Utah county, that state, in 1852. The mother died, at the age of forty-eight years, on March 20, 1882. The family consisted of one son and three daughters. After the death of his wife the father went to Bodie, Mono county, Calif., where he still resides and is successfully engaged in prospecting, an occupation he has followed during the greater part of his life. Three children have been born to the Parke family, Nellie, born on December 10, 1896; Lloyd B., born on December 13, 1898, and Chester McKinley, born on May 27, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Parke are among the highly respected citizens of the county, and add grace and animation to its social circles as their business activity aids in enlarging its commercial and agricultural wealth and prosperity.

## DAVID B. HYDE.

David B. Hyde has been a resident of Owyhee county, Idaho, for more than thirty years and of the town of Bruneau for nearly twenty. He is in fact the founder of the town, having homesteaded on the townsite and laid out the village on his land. Besides these considerations such is the broad kindness of the man that he has ever extended a more than liberal assistance to all of the settlers of the Bruneau valley, never failing to extend courtesies, favors or aid to any worthy man, however humble or poor in this world's goods he might be. He is a native of Rome, Oneida county, New York, born in 1854 as the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Hyde, native to Germany, the father of the empire proper and the mother of Alsace-Lorraine, that part of its present territory that was wrested from France by the fortune of war in 1871. The father came to the United States about the year 1817, in his boyhood, and made the trip alone. He located

Parke Pratt Pierce

at Rome, New York, and after being employed in various occupations for a few years engaged in the lumber business and afterward became a farmer. He continued tilling the soil until his death at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Elizabeth (Baker) Hyde was the daughter of William and Elizabeth Baker, whose lives were passed for the most part in her native land of Alsace-Lorraine, where her mother died in 1806, and she within the same year accompanied her father to this country. They settled at Rome, N. Y., and there she grew to maturity and married. Her father, a farmer, died at his new home in 1877, at the age of ninety-seven years. In 1880 she also passed away at that place, being the mother of twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of which number her son David was the eleventh.

David B. Hyde remained at home until he had reached the age of eighteen and secured a good common-school education. He then started in life for himself, coming to Idaho in 1872 by rail, the road having recently been completed. He made his way to Silver City, there stopped and engaged in mining for nearly three years. The next nine years he passed near Silver City busily occupied in the stock business, and so increasing his herds in number that he finally was taxed on 15,000 cattle in Owyhee county alone. In 1884 he went out of business at Silver and took up a homestead on what is now the townsite of Bruneau. He laid out the town, started it on its progressive career, built a fine hotel and also a public hall, while to aid in the development of the infant municipality he gave a great amount of time and energy, extending it also to the promotion of the Buckaroo ditch for irrigating the valley. In addition to these enterprises he built a large and imposing brick business block which is one of the ornaments of the town.

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In politics Mr. Hyde is a zealous and loyal Democrat, always interested in the success and welfare of his party and active in its campaigns; and, although not desirous of holding official stations, he has been chosen to a number of local offices, among them being that of justice of the peace and postmaster of Bruneau, the latter of which he held for sixteen years. He married in 1883 with Miss Lulu Crocheron, a native of this state, the daughter of John H. and Mary (Crow) Crocheron, residents of the Bruneau valley, and for further details of his ancestry the reader is referred to the sketch of her honored father, now deceased, appearing on another page of this work. One child has blessed their union, their daughter, Ruth E. Hyde. Mr. Hyde is looked up to as one of the leading and most enterprising citizens of the community, and as one of its finest types of men, useful in every public need, upright in every private relation.

#### JACOB PADEN.

The life of the pioneer of the Northwest of the United States would form a narrative of never-ending interest, full of exciting incident and adventure, of struggle and endurance, of toil often unrequited and suffering unutterable but bravely borne, and on the other hand of great achievement and mighty triumph, heroically won and modestly enjoyed, if told in its fullness, and it is not without chronicle in some measure in the carefully preserved papers on file in the various historical societies of the region, and has found also befitting panegyric in the essays of numerous biographers from time to time. It is written, moreover, in enduring and stately phrase in the cities that have sprung up like magic all over the section which the pioneers found an unbroken wilderness, the mighty common-

wealths that have been born among the political states of the earth within its compass, the rich farms that lie like blooming gardens all over its surface, and the countless blessings of industrial, commercial and moral greatness that it has given to mankind. Still, for the most part it has as yet been untold in any systematic and consecutive manner, and must wait for the flight of time to bring forth its proper analyst and recorder. Unhappily these pages allow no scope for more than the merest outline, and that in brief and individual aspects. Among the subjects for their proper employment few offer more of thrilling interest or faithful devotion to duty than the life-story of Jacob Paden, of Albion, this state, who is a native of Crawford county, Pa., where he was born on December 15, 1828. His parents were Isaac and Celia (Fish) Paden, the former born at Redstone in Fayette county, Pa., and the latter at Rensselaerville, Albany county, N. Y., at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. They were early settlers in Crawford county, Pa., where they were married on March 17, 1825, and where they resided until 1843, the father being there the owner and manager of a saw and gristmill. In 1843 they moved to Illinois and after a short residence near Galesburg, settled in Henry county, becoming prosperous farmers in the new territory, producing large quantities of broom corn for the markets and remaining there until death, that of the mother occurring in 1893 and that of the father in 1894. Their family numbered twelve children, of whom nine reached years of maturity. Jacob attended the schools in the neighborhood of his home in Pennsylvania and Illinois, and lent a willing hand in the work in the mills and on the farm, remaining at home until he was twenty-one and then going to St. Joseph, Mo., where he learned his trade as a carpenter and wagonmaker. On January 2, 1854, he was married to Mrs. Louisa (Cur-

tis) Smith, a widow and native of New York. In the fall following their marriage they moved to Council Bluffs, Iowa, starting from St. Joseph on the ill-fated steamer "Banner State," which sunk soon after beginning her passage, and left the Padens with her other passengers to return to their homes and make their way overland to their desired destination. At Council Bluffs Mr. Paden wrought at his trade and prepared specimens of his handicraft for exhibition at the fairs, receiving premiums and warm commendations for their excellence in design and workmanship. In December, 1861, he was prostrated with a severe illness and as soon as he was able returned to his father's home in Illinois, where he remained nearly three years until his health was fully restored. Then, in obedience to the last call for volunteers in defense of the Union in the Civil war, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Illinois Infantry, and was sent to Chattanooga. He was there when President Lincoln was killed, and was camping at Cleveland when General Lee surrendered. After this he was employed for a short time at Memphis on patrol duty, and was mustered out of the service on September 20, 1865. He then returned to Illinois, where he engaged in raising broom corn until 1868, when he moved to Monona county, Iowa, and there worked at his trade until 1881. In the spring of that year, having determined to try his fortunes in the farther West, he came to what is now Cassia county, Idaho, where he took up a homestead and began preparations to improve and develop his land. In the winter of 1882 he went with teams to Ogden, Utah, and bought farming implements and machinery. On his way home he was caught in a terrible snow storm and had both his feet badly frozen, losing a part of the right one which he was obliged to cut off himself with a saw and chisel. His sufferings with this, and the other one too,

during the rest of the winter, were very severe and in the spring he was obliged to go to Salt Lake for a series of operations. In the fall of 1883 he built on Almon Creek the first turbine wheel sawmill in the county, which he operated for eight seasons. The wheel he used in this mill is now at Hagerman, Lincoln county, in use for mining purposes. After selling the mill he engaged in sawing wood with horsepower for two seasons at Albion, then took up his residence there and continued in this wood business until 1902. Since 1889 he has been collecting pictures for enlargement. He has taken an active interest in public affairs, serving six years as postmaster at Almo and three terms as justice of the peace there. Since coming to Albion he has been three times justice of the peace and was reelected in 1902. His first wife died in February, 1876, and on September 9th following he was married to Miss Lucinda Hall, of Little Sioux, Iowa. By the first marriage he had seven children, six of whom are living, and by the second, one daughter, Essie Maud, now wife of Henry Workman, of Dry Creek.

#### MICHAEL F. KOSSMAN.

The deservedly popular and widely-known hotel proprietor at Albion, who has raised the business of a boniface to the dignity of a profession in this vicinity, Michael F. Kossman, came to his skill and accomplishments in his chosen line by a long course of preparation by service to the traveling public in many places and under a great variety of circumstances. He was born on September 24, 1837, in Prussia, where his parents, John C. and Katrina (Wolmut) Kossman, were also born and raised, and where they passed the whole of their lives, the father being in active business as a contractor and builder. When their son Michael was six years old he was put to herd-

ing sheep, after having attended a neighborhood school for about six months. He was employed in this pastoral occupation for six months and the next summer was elevated to the consequence of a cowherd, and he was employed in that capacity until he reached the age of ten. From then until he was fourteen he was attached to a traveling wagon theatrical troupe of ten persons who played comedies through Germany and Poland. He then for two years drove a milk wagon in the city of Schlopp, Prussia, after which he was employed for three years as porter in a wayside inn where the men engaged in an extensive freight traffic were entertained. He was now nineteen years of age and vigorous in body and resolute in spirit, and, desiring more of an outdoor life, he went to work on railroad construction in the employ of the Kratzborn Road, and after a year in its service worked in the same way for the Stadtme & Kolberg Road four years. On April 21, 1860, he started for the United States and on July 2d following landed at New Orleans, from whence he proceeded by steamer to St. Louis, and from there went to Edwardsville, Ill. Near this city he worked on a farm until the ensuing September, then in a distillery until the next March. At that time he returned to St. Louis and found employment in a packing house. On April 21, 1861, hostilities having begun between the North and the South in our Civil war, he enlisted in the Union army in the Third Missouri Infantry, whose varying fortunes he attended and whose trials and triumphs he shared until his discharge on September 24, 1864. He was wounded in three places by a bursting shell in a skirmish at Avoca and was in the hospital five months. After his discharge he returned to St. Louis and found employment as a bartender until March 1, 1865, when he went to St. Joseph and engaged in freighting between that city

and Denver, Colo., making three trips, after which he took a position as watchman in a packing house at St. Joseph, remaining there until the following spring. He then purchased a saloon and engaged in the retail liquor business for a year. At the end of that time he removed to Wathena, Kans., and for six months attended bar in that town. Going from there to Omaha and intending to make it his residence, he was robbed of everything he had and obliged to seek immediate employment elsewhere, which he found at North Platte as meat cook in a hotel, but after eight months of this occupation he sought a different field, becoming cook at Fort Fetterman during the erection of the fort. He then bought a stock of merchandise and opened a store in the Black Hills. Here he was again robbed, and then took refuge in Fort Saunders, where he wintered. In the spring he took up his residence at Laramie, Wyo., and cooked in a restaurant for a few months, then walked to Salt Lake City, being three weeks on the road. From September to the next April he cooked in a hotel in the Mormon capital, going from there to Corinne and there engaging in freighting in the city from 1869 to 1874, when he again took up the hotel and saloon business and continued it until 1879. At that time the town being on the decline, he left with a two-horse team and stock of tinware, peddling his goods along the route into Idaho and passing through Albion on the way to Boise. Being favorably impressed with the outlook at Albion, he bought a lot and put up a building in which he conducted a store, also running a hotel on the corner now occupied by the courthouse. In 1882 he located a homestead and moved his family there, giving up the hotel, and two years later he sold his store and went to live on the ranch himself. He resided there until 1890, when he moved to Ogden to give his children the benefit of good school facilities,

but after two years returned to his ranch where he remained until 1899. In that year Mrs. Kossman started a restaurant at Albion and a year later he joined her in the enterprise, continuing the business for three years. They then rented the hotel which they have since conducted, and which they have made one of the desirable houses of entertainment in this part of the country.

On January 18, 1869, Mr. Kossman was married to Miss Johanna Van Lonen, a native of Holland who came to America with her parents in 1867 and settled at Salt Lake City. They have had nine children, of whom Louie, Francis J. and Gustav H. have died, and Frederick M., Theresa M., Edward W., Idilla B., Minnie M. and Laura M. are living. Frederick married Anna Hutchinson; Theresa is the wife of D. E. Sullivan; Idilla is the wife of Heber Lewis and has one child.

#### THOMAS E. HARPER.

Thomas E. Harper, of Albion, one of the leading ranchers of Cassia county, and prominent in public life and the official circles of the Mormon church, may almost be said to have been born "in the midst of alarms," so near did his birth occur to stirring times of Indian outrages and their suppression by force and arms, and so suggestive of warfare was the place where the event happened. His life began in the old adobe structure known as Call's Fort, on August 18, 1857, his parents, Thomas and Hannah (Jones) Harper, being residents within the fortification at the time. The father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother of Glamorganshire, Wales. They emigrated to the United States in 1851 and 1852, and coming direct to Utah, settled at Bountiful, where they were married and engaged in farming. After a short residence there they moved to Call's Fort, and soon af-

terward, when Johnston's army came into the country to suppress an Indian outbreak, they moved with many others to Provo for safety. One winter was passed at Provo, and they then returned to the fort and continued to reside there until the death of the father, on November 6, 1899, and since that event the mother has made her home there as before. When crossing the plains to Utah the father drove a mule team part of the way and ox teams the rest, while the mother, who was in the same train, walked. Their family consisted of nine sons and two daughters. Thomas resided on his father's ranch and assisted in its labors, with occasional trips with a freighting outfit to points in Montana, until he reached the age of nineteen. He then went with a party to Washington, Utah, to establish a cotton farm. When within eighteen days of his majority he was married to Miss Ellen Van Orden, a daughter of Peter and Martha (Knight) Van Orden, who were among the early arrivals in Utah, but remained only a short time. Mr. Harper's children by this marriage were Thomas E., Edmond and Albert, born in 1880, 1881 and 1883 respectively. Mrs. Harper died soon after the birth of the third child, and a short time later Mr. Harper was called to a mission in the Southern states. Before going on this mission, however, in the spring of 1884, he came to Albion, Cassia county, and bought a ranch. He then went on his mission, remaining in the South two years and seven months. At the end of that time he returned to Albion, where he has since lived. Here he has served as probate judge for two terms and is now serving the third. In this exalted and important station he has won golden opinions for his uprightness, fairness and excellent judgment and common-sense, as well as for his legal learning and breadth of view. In church relations he has also been active and prominent, having been connected with the

Sunday schools in a leading way for many years, and having been bishop of Albion for nearly four. His second marriage was to Miss Celia Phippen and occurred on June 23, 1889. She is the daughter of Joseph F. and Jane (Hudson) Phippen, natives of New York. Her father was one of the Mormon battalion that marched through to California at the time of the Mexican war, returning to Utah in 1850. He was one of the colony of Mormons who settled in Cassia county in 1884. By his second marriage Mr. Harper has six children living and one dead. Those living are Ella May, Bernice Jane, Leslie T., Renaldo, Ora and Lauretta T. A son named Joseph Freeman died in infancy. Judge Harper is a gentleman whose fine physique and strong mentality would make him conspicuous anywhere, and whose private life and public services have won him universal esteem.

#### WILLIAM FINNEY.

William Finney, of Hailey, one of the leading miners, politicians and progressive citizens of Blaine county, was born in Bucks county, Pa., on February 14, 1852. His parents, John and Mary (Hagerman) Finney, were also natives of Pennsylvania and descendants of old Scotch families that had settled in America in Colonial times. There were eight children in the family, of whom William was the fifth in the order of birth. He received a limited common-school education at Holland, in his native state, and at the age of sixteen years was apprenticed to a blacksmith to learn his trade. When he reached the age of nineteen he made an extended visit of inspection to Illinois, remaining about a year and a half. He then returned to this Pennsylvania home and remained there working at his trade until 1881, when he made a tour of observation through the South and Southwest, visiting nearly all

the Southern states. After this he settled at Raymond, Ill., temporarily, and for six weeks was engaged in sharpening plows. He then went in turn to St. Louis, Salisbury and Booneville, Mo., and in April, 1884, came to Bellevue, Idaho, where he found four feet of snow on the ground, and for a time was employed as an assistant in moving houses. When the snow disappeared he went to Camas Prairie and filed on land, and in 1877 started for the Black Hills. At Sioux City he was discouraged from farther progress on this trip by reports of Indian uprisings and returned East for a short time. He came back to Idaho and from Bellevue went with others to Soldier, where he built a blacksmith shop and for five years followed his craft. He then rented his shop and went prospecting, and after working in the mines at Rocky Bar and Camas No. 2 for a time he returned to Soldier, where he remained until 1900. In that year he went to Nevada, Mo., and took a course of training in magnetic healing, at the conclusion of which he continued East to Pennsylvania and spent the winter there. On his return to Soldier he resumed operations in his blacksmith shop and continued them until he sold out and the present owner took possession in April of that year, Mr. Finney remaining there and doing assessment and ranch work. In the fall of that year he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic-Populist county convention and by it was nominated as sheriff of Blaine county. He was successful at the ensuing election and served in the office one term, taking possession on January 15, 1901. In 1902 he was again a delegate to the county convention and was nominated as representative in the state Legislature, and in the race received the largest vote given to any candidate on the Democratic-Fusion ticket, being elected by a handsome majority. In the session of the Legislature which followed he took high rank as a faithful and

capable servant of the people and jealous guardian of their best interests, securing much valuable legislation for his county and the state at large. The summers of Mr. Finney's life have been full of useful and productive labor, and his winters have been devoted in the main to the development of his mining properties. The winter of 1895-6 was passed by him in San Francisco, and he then pursued a course of study in assaying, which has been of great service to him. He was one of the locators of what is known as the Five Points group of mines, and he has discovered and improved many other valuable properties. He erected and operated a sawmill at Soldier, and put in a five-stamp quartz mill on the Texas Star claim which has been of great assistance in working the claim. Throughout his life, wherever he has been, he has done his part freely and well in every line of active usefulness.

#### AUGUST EXNER.

August Exner, proprietor of the enterprising and high-grade brewery at Hailey, which is conducted mainly for the purpose of supplying a desirable private trade, and who keeps his product up to a high standard of excellence so as to meet the requirements of the most exacting taste, is a native of Germany, where he was born on November 10, 1848, the son of Joseph and Barbara (Brenner) Exner, also natives of the fatherland. He attended the state schools of his native place until he was fourteen years old and was then apprenticed to a brewer to learn the business of brewing beer. He remained with his employer until he reached the age of twenty, then came to the United States and settled at St. Louis, where he secured employment under the Snyder Brewing Company of that city, in whose service he remained fifteen months. He then went to La Claire, north of Davenport, and re-

mained there until 1871. From La Claire he removed to Memphis, Tenn., and again engaged in brewing, remaining there until April 12, 1872, when he came west to Denver, Colo., and for a period of two years prospected near that city, following his efforts in that region with similar ones in New Mexico, California and Washington. He next made his abode at Carson, Nev., remaining until 1875, and going then to Helena, Mont., and entering the employ of the Union Brewing Co. of that city. He worked at Helena three years and then moved to Salt Lake City, and during the following sixteen months was engaged in brewing there. In 1879 he went to Eureka, Nev., and after a residence of three years there came to Hailey, this state, in 1882. Here for a time he was in the employ of Hiram Worbach, and on leaving him went to Bellevue, where he remained three years brewing, spending the next six months at Boise in the same occupation. At the end of that time he returned to Hailey, and rented a brewery which he conducted for one year and nine months. Not finding the venture profitable, he went to Rocky Bar, Elmore county, and worked in a brewery there for sixteen months; then went again to Boise and brewed for John Lemp during the two succeeding years and the following five months. At the end of this period he made a long-desired visit of five months to his home in the old country, and on his return took up his residence at Hailey, where he has since remained. For awhile he worked for wages in the brewery he now owns, and on January 18, 1899, he purchased it and has since given it his attention, running it, as has been noted, for the accommodation of a private trade of good proportions and high character.

On December 19, 1896, Mr. Exner was married to Miss Marie Madins, who was born on September 7, 1869, the daughter of Justis and Augusta (Heiser) Madins, Germans by

nativity. The father was a linen weaver, and the family came to the United States in 1880, and made their home at Mahoning, Pa., for five years. There the mother died, and in September, 1885, the rest of the household came to Hailey, where the father started an industry in the wood business which he is still conducting. Mr. and Mrs. Exner have one child dead, their daughter Sophia Augusta, who was born on November 24, 1898, and died on September 22, 1899; and one living, their son Joseph, who was born on July 18, 1900. After her mother's death Mrs. Exner kept house for her father until her marriage, she being his oldest daughter. Mr. Exner has always had the general confidence and esteem of the communities in which he has lived, and has always taken a deep and serviceable interest in the progress and development of all phases of their commercial and industrial life.

#### DR. HOMER D. JONES.

Dr. Homer D. Jones, of Hailey, the partner of Dr. Samuel A. Mulkey, and a member of the leading firm of dental practitioners in this part of the state, is a native of Jeffersonville, Ore., born on April 12, 1867. His parents are Ariel C. and Eliza (Smith) Jones, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Pennsylvania. They came to Oregon about 1850, and were married there in 1860. Their family consists of five children, Homer being the only son. They are now living in comfort and prosperity at San Diego, Calif. The ancestry on both sides of the house came to America in early Colonial times, the father's progenitors being among the first arrivals at Plymouth Rock and the mother's among the first at New Amsterdam, or New York as it is now. The Doctor's early scholastic training was secured at Albany, in his native state, and his education was continued at Seattle,

Wash., and finished at the Roseburg (Ore.) high school, where he was graduated at the age of eighteen. He soon after entered the office of Dr. M. W. Davis, of Roseburg, to study dentistry, remaining with him three years. He then came to Idaho, and after traveling about considerably settled at Hailey in 1868, and on June 21st of that year opened an office as a dentist in the town, he being the first permanent practitioner of his profession here. In 1900 he was appointed coroner of Blaine county, and in 1902 was elected to the office, and is still filling it. He is a Democrat in politics, and is firmly attached to the principles of his party, to which he always gives an earnest and effective support. On June 1, 1901, he was united in marriage with Miss Katie Young, a native of Wisconsin. They have had one child, Katie Marguerite, who was born on June 8, 1902, and died at the age of five months. On December 1, 1902, the Doctor formed a partnership in dentistry with Dr. Samuel A. Mulkey, of Independence, Ore., and since that time they have been actively engaged together in meeting the wants of their large and leading practice. They have one of the most completely equipped offices in the state and the only porcelain inlay outfit. This is the beginning of a new era in dental practice, apparently, and the porcelain method promises a wonderful relief from the necessity of gold and amalgam fillings, and superior advantages in many ways. Of the fraternal societies numerous and esteemed among men Doctor Jones has allied himself with but two, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, having joined the latter order in July, 1900. He is a member of the Idaho State Dental Association and a diligent reader of the progressive and wide-awake literature of his profession. In social circles he and his accomplished wife are much esteemed, and in the public life of the community the Doctor

takes a prominent and serviceable part. He is abreast with the most advanced thought in his work as a dentist, is well informed and deeply interested in the public questions of the day, and is active and helpful in the promotion of every element of progress and improvement in his town, county and state.

#### CHRISTIAN BALTZER.

Christian Baltzer, now a highly prosperous merchant of Bruneau, in Owyhee county of this state, was born at Vensyssel, Denmark, in 1862, the son of Baltzer and Anna Marie Christensen, also natives of Denmark. The father, born in 1829, was a farmer in his native land, where the family had lived from time immemorial, and there died in 1901 at the age of seventy-two years, having been born in 1829. His widow is still living in Denmark, passing the evening of her days in peace and comfort, having attained to the venerable age of seventy-nine, her birth having occurred in 1824. Their son Christian grew almost to man's estate in his native land, and he there served his apprenticeship to the mercantile business which he has so successfully followed in this country. When he was nineteen years of age he emigrated to the United States, and, making his way to the middle West, located at Sioux City, Iowa, where he passed his first year as clerk in a drugstore. He then came to Idaho and settled at Wood River, where he was employed by the Oregon Short Line Railroad for two years and was there connected with mining operations for another year. The next two years he passed on a ranch in the Boise Valley, then, in 1887, he came to Bruneau and took up a ranch on which he conducted a stock business for a year.

Mr. Baltzer then crossed the Atlantic to Denmark on a visit, and, on his return in 1889, he took a position as clerk in the store of Wil-

liam Ramsdell, with whom he remained until the death of that gentleman in 1890. Mr. Baltzer then had charge of the store and the mercantile interests for his estate until the autumn of 1892, and in the spring of 1893 he formed a partnership with John Mitchell, and, under the firm name of Mitchell & Baltzer, they bought the goods from the estate and, in a new building which they erected on the townsite of Bruneau, opened a mercantile enterprise of commanding proportions and elevated standard, conducting it with vigor.

In the fall of 1899 Mr. Baltzer bought the interests of his partner and since then has carried on the business alone with a highly gratifying success and prosperity. His stock is large and varied, selected with good judgment and a thorough knowledge of the wants of the community in which it is offered for sale. The business has steadily increased in volume and has well maintained its place in the confidence of the public. In politics Mr. Baltzer is an unwavering Democrat, but he is not an active partisan or officeseeker. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias with membership in the lodge at Mountain Home, and is also a member of the order of Washington. He is an upright and highly respected citizen, a progressive and wide-awake merchant, a genial and pleasant companion, a man of public spirit, having a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of his community.

#### DR. SAMUEL A. MULKEY.

A progressive and skillful practitioner of a very progressive profession, and by the geniality and considerateness of his manner robbing the chair of torture of many of its horrors, Dr. Samuel A. Mulkey, of Hailey, one of the leading dentists of this part of the state, has won to his favor a large and representative body of patrons and has done much

to ease the pain and improve the appearance of many of the leading citizens of the section, at the same time adding to their comfort in the most substantial way. Dr. Mulkey was born near Amity, Ore., on July 21, 1867, the son of Monroe and Margaret E. (Garrison) Mulkey, natives of Missouri who emigrated to Oregon in the early fifties. The grandfather died just after crossing the plains and was buried at the foot of the Cascade Mountains. The mother died on August 23, 1896, and was buried in the family burying ground at Amity, Ore. Her son, the Doctor, resided on the farm and attended the country schools until he was sixteen years of age, and then spent two years at the Oregon State Normal School. After leaving this institution he took up the study of dentistry with Dr. J. T. Mason at Salem, remaining with him two years. He then settled at Moscow, Idaho, and opened an office there in 1889. He practiced his profession at that point until 1892, when he returned to Oregon and located at Independence, remaining there about seven years. At the end of that time he came to Hailey, where he has since resided and been active in the practice of dentistry. In December, 1902, he formed a partnership with Dr. H. D. Jones, and together they have secured a very large practice and an excellent reputation in both professional and lay circles for the extent and accuracy of their professional knowledge, the high order of their professional skill, their elevated characters and their uniform courtesy and pleasantness of manner.

Dr. Mulkey was married on October 22, 1890, to Miss Fannie Riggs, of Salem, Ore., and one daughter, Margaret, was the fruit of this union. His second marriage occurred on January 26, 1901, and was with Mrs. Ethel (Ballinger) Dorris, of McMenville, Ore. Her brother, Harry Ballinger, was graduated from the law school when he was but sixteen years

old and is now located at Port Townsend, Wash. In fraternal relations the Doctor is connected with the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is one of the oldest Woodmen in Idaho, having joined the order at Moscow in one of the first lodges instituted in the state. In politics he is an ardent and active Republican and always stands loyally by the interests of his party. He has been a close student of his profession, taking advantage of every opportunity he has had to enlarge his knowledge of its technique and increase his practical skill. Just after leaving Moscow in 1892 he took a four-months course of instruction in clinics under Prof. J. H. McCoy, of Knoxville, Tenn., and just before locating at Hailey he took a four-months course in general practice at the Northwestern Dental University in Chicago. While living in Oregon he was an associate member of the North Pacific Dental Association and of the State Dental Association. In Idaho he belongs to the Idaho Dental Association, of which he has served as vice-president.

#### LEO CRAMER.

Leo Cramer, cashier and manager of the Watt Bank and one of the active and progressive business men of Hailey, is a son of Ernest and Charlotte (Bauer) Cramer, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and was born on April 26, 1870. He was educated at the schools near where his home happened to be from time to time and came with his parents and the rest of the family to Hailey in 1884, having received the principal part of his scholastic training at Santa Clara. When he reached the age of fourteen years he went to work in the McCormick Bank at Salt Lake City, remaining in that institution five years, being employed during a great part of the

time as orebuyer for the firm. After leaving this employment he engaged in the insurance business until 1890, when he turned his attention to buying ore and mining in company with Mr. Watt. They continued this line of commercial activity until 1900, when the Watt Bank was organized at Hailey, with Mr. Cramer as cashier, a position which he still holds and is filling with marked ability and greatly to the satisfaction of all parties interested in the institution. He has, however, not abandoned his interest in the mining industry of this section which he has aided in developing in many ways. He has also been active and serviceable to the community in all phases of its public life, giving a cordial welcome and a generous and intelligent support to every good undertaking for the promotion of the general weal, and taking an energetic and leading part in politics in order to secure the best local government and the wisest administration of affairs. He is an ardent Republican in party affiliations, and while not desirous of public office, he did in 1891 consent to serve as justice of the peace for the good of the community, and was elected to the position on the Republican ticket, but was soon after legislated out of the office by reason of a division of the county, the officials of the new organization being appointed by the Governor. In 1902 he was a candidate on the same ticket for the office of county treasurer and came very close to being elected, although there was a good majority against his party in the county. In June of the same year, 1902, he was married to Miss Delia Walker, of Hailey, whose father was killed in a mine at this place when the town was in its infancy. Mr. Cramer is young, capable, energetic and full of enterprise. He is a gentleman of high character, fine presence, genial and courteous manners and extensive general information on a great variety of sub-

jects. He is widely known and highly respected, and is generally regarded as one of the leading young business men of the county and a social and civic force of unusual power, with a long career of usefulness before him.

#### BEN E. GRAY.

For more than twenty-one years a resident of Blaine county as it is now, and during all that time closely identified with the growth and development of the section in which he has lived, Ben E. Gray, the accommodating and highly capable assessor and collector of the county, has well earned and is justly entitled to the high and secure place he holds in the confidence and regard of the people generally. He was born at Marshall, in Saline county, Mo., in 1870, the son of David L. and Susan B. (McLewan) Gray, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. In 1873 the family moved to Boise, this state, where they lived and carried on a prosperous farming industry until June, 1882, when they came to live at Hailey. Here the mother died on September 5, 1901, and here the father is yet living. Their family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Ben E. was the last born. Two of the daughters and one of the sons are deceased, and the rest are residents of Idaho. When Ben E. was fourteen years of age he went to work in the mines at Hailey, remaining in the service two years and attending school in the winter months. The next two years were passed assisting his father on the home farm, and at the end of that time he took up mining in the employ of the Triumph mine on the East Fork of Wood River. After a year in this service he entered the employ of the Alturas Mercantile Co. as a clerk, and gave the institution good service until December, 1892, when he became the candidate of the Democratic party

for the office of assessor and collector for the county. At the election he was defeated by the Populist candidate. He then went to Mountain Home and became deputy sheriff under his brother, James D. Gray, serving from 1892 to 1894. In January, 1895, he returned to Hailey and during the remainder of that year he worked for the Hailey Mercantile Co. as a clerk and in 1896 he was promoted to the post of manager of the establishment. In November of that year he was elected sheriff of Blaine county, and when he entered upon the duties of his office he resigned as manager of the mercantile company. He held the office of sheriff two years and during the same time was operating the Star mine under a lease in company with other persons, but although they took out and shipped a considerable body of ore, they were unable to make the work pay. In 1901 and 1902 he was deputy sheriff and in the fall of 1902 was elected assessor and collector, a position which he is now filling with great advantage to the people of the county and to their general satisfaction. Mr. Gray is a gentleman of prepossessing appearance and a fine conversationalist. His fund of reminiscence, anecdote and general information is large, and in the use of it he is entertaining and instructive.

On June 14, 1893, Mr. Gray was married to Miss May Pinney, a daughter of Charles F. and Levina (Wilcox) Pinney, natives of Iowa who came to Wood River, this state, in the spring of 1882 and resided there until death, that of the mother occurring in November, 1886, and that of the father in April, 1896. Mr. and Mrs. Gray have two children, La Verne R. and Dorothy M. Mr. Gray has been active in political matters during all of his mature life. He was a member of the credentials committee to the Couer d'Alene. He was a lieutenant in Company F, Idaho State Militia, until June, 1893, and was in the Couer d'Alene

district in the service at the time of the great strike among the miners there. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, having joined the order at Mountain Home in 1893.

FRED C. DAVIS.

The present efficient and popular sheriff of Blaine county, Idaho, Fred C. Davis, is a native of the state, born at Silver City on August 25, 1871, and is the son of Benjamin M. and Caroline E. (Rue) Davis, the former a native of Trumbull county, Ill., and the latter of Hanover, Germany, from whence she came to the United States when she was but seven years old. The father is a machinist and blacksmith, having learned these trades in Chicago and worked at them in various places until he took up his residence at Bellevue, this state, where he and his wife are now living retired from active business, he aged sixty-nine years and she fifty-four. Their family consists of two sons and one daughter, all living. Fred remained at home until he reached the age of seventeen years, and was educated in the schools of Silver City and Bellevue. After leaving school he secured employment in the office of the Oregon Short Line Railroad at Bellevue, and remained in the service of the company at that place four years and a half. During the next two years he was engaged in mining, and on January 1, 1894, he was appointed postmaster at Bellevue. He held the office four years, and at the end of his term, in January, 1898, he went to the Copper River country in Alaska, going by way of Seattle. After a year spent in prospecting in that country, he returned to the States and engaged in mining in Elko county, Nev., for two years. In 1901 he again took up his residence at Bellevue and was employed in the Minnie Moore mine, and at intervals in prospecting in Nevada, until the fall of 1902, when he was

elected sheriff of Blaine county and soon after entered upon the duties of his office, still, however, retaining his interest in mining properties in Nevada and elsewhere. In politics Mr. Davis is an uncompromising Democrat, and from his early manhood has been active in the service of his party, and his popularity among the people was attested by his election to the office he now holds to succeed a strong and well-esteemed Republican. While zealous and diligent in pushing his own fortunes and omitting no effort necessary on his part to success in life, Mr. Davis has not been inattentive to the general welfare of the community and has given earnest and helpful support to every commendable enterprise for its promotion. He is deeply interested in the progress and well-being of the section in which he lives, and among its people no man stands higher or is more justly held in the most pronounced esteem.

WILLIAM IRETON.

William Ireton, one of the leading merchants of Sweet, Boise county, is a native of Clermont county, Ohio, where he was born in 1859. His parents were O. Erastus and Ann (Sweet) Ireton, both natives of Ohio, where the mother died in 1865, at the age of twenty-eight years, leaving three children, of whom her son, William was the first born. The father was a blacksmith and worked at the trade from his boyhood until advancing age obliged him to retire. Then, at the age of eighty years, he quit business and passed the remainder of his days in comfortable leisure, ending his life where almost the whole of it had been passed, and being well esteemed throughout a wide extent of country for his sterling manhood, his continuous industry and his faithful discharge of all the duties of citizenship.

William Ireton grew to the age of sixteen

in his native place and received a limited common-school education. Impelled then by a proper ambition for better opportunities in life than were apparently open to him at home, he started out for himself, making a trip to Missouri, where he remained only a short time and then returned to Ohio. In 1881 he again left home and came west to Idaho, and, locating on Squaw Creek, engaged in range riding and driving cattle for three or four years. He then went to work for Cole & Carter and remained in their employ until he formed a partnership with Z. Sweet for conducting the stock business on a ranch which they took up on Squaw Creek. The partnership continued three or four years and they then decided to divide their property and dissolve. Mr. Ireton took as his portion a ranch which they owned on Soldier Creek, and during the next four years he was actively engaged in raising stock, both horses and cattle, on this place. At the end of that time he made a trip back East with a drove of horses, and after his return spent a year on his ranch. He then went to Boise and for two years was engaged in dealing in stock and butchering in that city. During the next year he mined in the Boise Basin, and at the end of that period came to his present place and bought out the general store of Z. Sweet, which he conducted for two years in the old building. He then built a new store for the accommodation of his enlarging trade and stock, and since that time has been conducting one of the leading mercantile enterprises in this part of the county, having a large butchering establishment and business in connection with it. His place is one of the popular emporiums of the neighborhood and enjoys not only a liberal share of patronage but in a marked degree the confidence and good opinion of the people.

Mr. Ireton is a Republican in politics, but he is not an active partisan, although he omits

no effort needed on his part to aid in the progress and development of the community in which he has cast his lot. He belongs to the Odd Fellows Lodge at Sweet and to that of the Woodmen at Boise. In 1902 he was married to Miss Vada May Allen, a native of Nevada and daughter of G. W. and Mary (McGoniss) Allen, with whom she came to Idaho a number of years ago.

#### CHARLES WOODLAND.

Charles Woodland, living two miles south of Bourne, Washington county, Idaho, is one of the younger ranchmen and stockgrowers of the state, but he has shown an enterprise and progressiveness entirely in accord with the spirit and vitality of this people, and demonstrated his right to honorable mention among the builders and makers of the commonwealth up to the measure of his opportunities. He was born in Harrison county, Iowa, the son of William and Phoebe (Wilcox) Woodland, the former a native of Illinois. The father removed from his native state to western Iowa when he was a young man and soon after became one of the early settlers of Omaha. There he worked at his trade as a blacksmith for the government for some years, and in 1882 came to Idaho, arriving at Oxford on March 7th. He settled on Crane Creek in the fall of 1883, and here remained until his death, which occurred in 1903, when he was seventy-three years old. He was buried at the mouth of Mano Creek in Washington county. His widow is still living on Crane Creek, at the age of sixty-seven years. She is the daughter of Silas Wilcox, who passed his life in the East engaged in the lumber business. The family consisted of seven sons and seven daughters, Charles, the immediate subject of this review, being the ninth in the order of birth. He spent his school days in his native

state and then accompanied his parents to Idaho. He remained at home until the death of his father and then bought the place he at present occupies, since which time he has been busily engaged in farming and raising stock on this place. He has prospered in his business and secured a sure footing in the stock industry and also in the respect and good will of the people of the community in which he lives. His father was one of the early settlers on Crane Creek, and gave a great deal of his time and energy to develop that portion of the county, spending money and labor freely in the construction of a ditch for the purpose of getting water for irrigating the higher lands. The same spirit of enterprise and improvement actuates the son and keeps him in the front rank of the progressive men of the section both as regards his own affairs and those of the community in general. He is a Democrat in politics and takes great interest in the welfare and success of his party. Mr. Woodland's chief interest and pride in the way of business is the production of superior grades and qualities of well-bred cattle, an enterprise in which he has had good success and has earned it by attention to every detail of the business with care and intelligence, and by the exercise of every effort necessary on his part to secure the best results.

#### JAMES C. BENARD.

James C. Benard, a prominent ranchman and cattlegrower on a fine ranch located two miles northwest of Wilson, Owyhee county, and proprietor and manager of the Central Ferry over the Snake River at this place, is a native of Prince Edward's Island, born in 1842, and the son of James and Jane (McCloud) Benard. His father died, aged about forty years, when the subject was but eleven days old. He was a native of Nova Scotia and

passed his life for the most part on the island, engaged in working at his trade as a carpenter and shipbuilder. His ancestors were Scotch people and his father came from that country to the Dominion in his early manhood. The mother of James C. Benard was born on the ocean between England and Prince Edward's Island during the passage of her parents to this continent, and died in Iowa in 1890, at the age of seventy-six years. Four or five years after the death of her first husband she was united in a second marriage with James Cameron, of Prince Edward's Island, and in 1847 moved with him and her children to Wisconsin, from where, in 1868, they made another move, settling in Iowa. She was the mother of eight children, of whom three, two sons and one daughter, were the offspring of the first marriage, and of these James was the youngest. He remained at home until he reached the age of nineteen, assisting in the work of the farm and receiving a common-school education in the neighborhood. After working for nearly two years on his own account in Iowa and Wisconsin, in 1862 he came to the Pacific slope, traveling across the plains with ox teams and encountering a great deal of trouble with the Indians, who were hostile at the time. He left Jonesdale, Iowa county, Wis., on April 21, 1862, and arrived in the Powder River Valley on August 28, 1862. Here he remained until spring and then returned to Idaho City and during the next six months was actively engaged in mining at that point. At the end of that time he began freighting with pack animals between Idaho City and Umatilla Landing, at which he continued for about a year. He then carried on packing expeditions into the Owyhee section until the spring of 1864 when he packed his own goods to the neighborhood of Ruby City, Owyhee county, and settled on a ranch on Upper Reynolds Creek and raised horses until

1866, then bought a farm near Boise and after farming it for a year moved to Snake River, and in 1867 purchased a ferry across this river one mile and a half from Walter's Ferry. This he conducted for a year and then sold it, it being called at the time Fruit's Ferry. He also operated an opposition stage line between Boise and Silver City for a year during this interval. Selling out all his interests in this section in 1869, he went to farming on a slough near what is now known as McEwett's Ranch, one mile from Snake River, on which he remained until 1872, when he moved to Reynolds Creek and engaged in farming, remaining until 1884. In the spring of that year he moved to the place he now occupies, having located a ferry there the year before and partially equipped it for business. Since that time he has been located at this place, conducting a profitable farming and stockgrowing industry and operating his ferry, which still belongs to him and is wholly under his management. Some time after erecting his first buildings on the ranch they were destroyed by fire, and he rebuilt on a larger and more artistic scale and now has unusually fine improvements for all the lines of business which he carries on here. He has also been active in building and operating stage roads since locating here, having constructed nearly sixty miles at his own expense. These extend between Caldwell, Nampa and Boise, and he is in active control of stages running between DeLamar and Nampa by way of Silver City and Caldwell in opposition to the lines of the California Stage Company, in the operation of which he has been very successful, as he has been in all the avenues of enterprise in which he has worked.

In 1865 Mr. Benard was married to Mrs. Ada P. (Cox) Shaw, a native of Indiana and daughter of James T. and Sarah (Harrison) Cox. Her father was a native of North

Carolina and her mother of Virginia. They were early settlers in Indiana and lived there and in Iowa until 1864, when they crossed the plains to Boise, where the mother died soon after their arrival, at the age of fifty-two years. The father then removed to Salem, Ore., where he remained five years, at the end of which he returned to Idaho with his daughter. He died in 1871, at the age of sixty-five years, and was buried at Boise. Mr. and Mrs. Benard have had nine children, five of whom have died. Those living are Ulysses J., Almeta Jane, Clarence Ray and James Charles. The five deceased are Ada Isabella, Cyrus L., Lillian, Robert Walter and John Alexander, all of them being buried at Reynolds.

In the development of waterways and highways Mr. Benard has been a very active and serviceable man in these parts, and his ranch and its products are striking proofs of his enterprise and progressiveness in their lines of industry. He is well recognized as one of the most representative and public-spirited citizens of the county, and has a high and secure place in the cordial esteem of all the people of his section of the state, which he has honestly earned and which he modestly enjoys.

#### JOHN RICHARDS.

A soldier in the Franco-German war and in three American Indian wars and a pioneer of frontiersmen in two or three states of the American Union, now a productive and esteemed citizen of Idaho and working zealously in the development of the section in which he lives along lines of peaceful industry and commercial and industrial progress, John Richards, of near Wilson, Owyhee county, has had an eventful and interesting career in which he has met in a manly and masterful way every emergency that has confronted him and performed with fidelity and success every duty that has

been before him. He was born in Cook county, Ill., in 1842, the son of Peter and Loretta (Grolte) Richards, both natives of Germany where they were reared and educated and from whence they came to the United States in 1841, settling in Cook county, Ill., where they lived until the death of the father. The mother is still living at Collenberg in her native land. They were the parents of four children, of whom their son John was the first born. He grew to the age of thirteen in Illinois and was then taken to Germany to be educated. He remained ten years in the fatherland, attending school four years of the time and serving in the German army the rest. He began his service in the army under Lord Bremer, and rose in a short time to the command of his lordship's bodyguard. During the Franco-German war he received a serious wound at the battle of Sedan, and at the close of that war retired from military service and came again to the United States. For a short time he remained in Illinois and then in 1871 came west to California, locating near Chico, Butte county, where he was engaged in farming until 1874. He then came to Silver City, Idaho, and was employed in the cattle industry, first as a herder for a number of years and then as a stockgrower and ranchman on his own account on a homestead which he located in Owyhee county and on which he is still living and carrying on a flourishing business in these lines. His ranch is located half a mile east of the town of Wilson, and as he was one of the first settlers in this region he was obliged to endure many hardships and privations and encounter many difficulties and dangers. He has, however, steadfastly adhered to his chosen calling, and by thrift and energy, with a systematic application of extensive knowledge and intelligent observation on the subjects which engage his attention, has brought his land to an advanced state of de-

velopment and cultivation, and in addition to his cattle interests built up on it progressive and expanding industries in fruit and bee culture. He owns his water rights and they are abundant for his purposes, and omits nothing in the way of provision and effort that may be required to secure the best results in his various elements of prosperity.

In 1887 Mr. Richards was united in marriage with Mrs. Annie Snively, a native of Ohio, but for years a resident of Idaho. She has two children by a former marriage, Fred and May. Mr. Richards was active in all the Indian troubles in this section occurring since his advent into it, taking part in a leading way in the Modoc, Nez Perces and Bannock wars, and showing his soldierly qualities and his military training in a very highly appreciated service in each. He is well esteemed as a progressive and skillful farmer, stockman and bee and fruit culturist, an excellent citizen and a public-spirited and far-seeing man in reference to public affairs.

#### JOHN H. CROCHERON.

The late John H. Crocheron, an estimable citizen of the Bruneau Valley of Idaho, who lived on a fine ranch located two miles and a half from Bruneau, and who there died on November 19, 1903, was a native of New York City, where he was born in 1828, the son of Asbury and Jane (Stoutenborough) Crocheron, the former a native of Staten Island and New York, and the latter of New Jersey. The father was reared on his native island and educated in the schools of New York. He became a merchant in the city of New York when he reached man's estate, and he remained there engaged in mercantile business until his death, at the age of fifty-two years. His wife's maiden name was Stoutenborough. She reached the advanced age of ninety years, leav-

ing five children as her survivors, of whom her son John H. was the first born.

John H. Crocheron was reared and educated in New York, passing his childhood and youth in the city and on Staten Island, and when he reached the age of twenty-one years in 1849, he started on June 7th on the long voyage around Cape Horn to California. He reached San Francisco in due time and from there he went at once into the mining district on Maculma River, where he remained a few months, then went to Auburn, and some little time later to Cariboo, British Columbia. After a limited stay at that place he returned to the United States and located in the Willamette Valley, Ore., for a year, thence moved to the John Day River, above Canyon City in eastern Oregon, and there for two years followed mining. In 1868 he came to Idaho City, this state, and a few months later took up his residence at Silver City, in Owyhee county, where he continued mining for two years more.

In 1870 he bought a ranch on Sinker Creek, where he lived and was busily occupied in a flourishing, extensive and successful stock business for thirty years. At the end of that time he moved to the place on which he resided when death came for him, on Sinker Creek. During all the years of his ranching life, continuing to own the old ranch, he was actively engaged in the stock industry and gave to every detail of his large and exacting business his close personal attention. In politics he was a Republican, but never an active partisan or a seeker of public office.

In 1859 Mr. Crocheron was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Crow, a native of Illinois. Their five children are Asbury B.; Lulu, wife of David B. Hyde, of Bruneau, a sketch of whom will be found on another page; Ella; George, and John. Mr. Crocheron was not only a leading stockman in the county, a highly respected citizen and a truly public-

spirited individual, but his broad heart reached out to the relief of suffering humanity; while in the home circle and among his intimate friends he was known to possess a heart as tender, true and constant as ever beat in human breast, and those who knew and loved him while he was living are confident that somewhere in the broad expanse of the better land John H. Crocheron is enjoying the full fruition coming from a life well and usefully spent, from whose activities no human being ever suffered wrong.

#### CHARLES CRABB.

Charles Crabb, a prosperous and progressive rancher and farmer living eight miles south of Bruneau, this state, is a product of the Pacific Slope, born in Santa Barbara county, Calif., in 1857. His parents were James and Hannah (Webb) Crabb, the former a native of one of the Western states and the latter of England. They moved to California in the first gold excitement over that state and there they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1884 and the father in 1896. Both are buried at Santa Barbara. For a short time after reaching California the father was engaged in prospecting and mining. He then turned his attention to farming and raising stock and in this occupation passed quietly through life, making a comfortable living and laying up the surplus after providing necessary improvements on his property. He was a Republican in politics, but took no active interest in party affairs. His family consisted of six children, two of whom are deceased.

The son Charles was the second born. He was reared on the ranch near Santa Barbara and received his education at the district schools of the neighborhood. At the age of twenty-two years he started in life for himself, engaging in the stock industry, which he fol-

lowed in California until 1881, when he came to Idaho, locating first at Dug Valley, Owyhee county, where he continued his stockraising enterprise until 1889. He then purchased the place on which he now lives, which was an unimproved tract of wild land at the time, and by assiduous effort and systematic industry he has improved it with good buildings and brought the portion under cultivation to a high state of productiveness. He is a Republican in politics but, like his father, has no desire for public office and finds enough to occupy his time and energies in his business and domestic interests without engaging in the contentions between or within the parties.

Mr. Crabb was married, in 1886, to Miss Iona M. Strickland, a native of Iowa and daughter of W. R. and Martha (Hall) Strickland, who came from that state to Idaho in 1882 and settled at Bruneau. They are now living at Three Creeks in Owyhee county, and are actively engaged in the cattle business. Mr. and Mrs. Crabb have four children, Benjamin, Bessie, Bertha and Addie.

#### WILLIAM T. HARPER.

William T. Harper, of Oakley, who is enterprising and successful as a rancher and stockgrower, and is zealous and diligent in church work, was born on April 7, 1861, at Call's Fort, Box Elder county, Utah, the son of Thomas and Hannah (Jones) Harper, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales. Both parents emigrated to the United States in 1852, and the father spent one year in Iowa, but the mother came direct to Utah on her arrival. The next year they located at Bountiful, in that state, and there they became acquainted and two years later were married. In 1856 they moved to Box Elder county and, locating on a homestead, engaged in farming and raising stock, making their home there

until the death of the father, in November, 1899. The mother is still living on the homestead.

Their son William T. grew to manhood on the farm and assisted from an early age in its elevating duties. His opportunities for attending even the primitive and crude schools of the locality in his day were limited and his attainments and breadth of view are due mainly to his own systematic study, observation and reflection. He remained at home until he reached the age of fifteen years when he went to work on the construction of the Utah Northern Railroad, which was then building to Butte, Mont. He was employed on this road about five years, then after spending the winter of 1883-4 at home with his parents, he was married on January 30, 1884, at Salt Lake City, to Miss Fannie L. Loveland, a native of Utah and daughter of Chester and Rosanna (Winter) Loveland, the former born and reared in Ohio and the latter in Virginia. They came to Box Elder county, Utah, in 1850, and engaged in farming until death. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Harper settled near Albion, Cassia county, Idaho, on a farm three miles south of the town, where he engaged actively in general farming and raising stock, making that his home for a period of sixteen years. While there he took an active part in public affairs, especially in politics on the Republican side, giving to the nominees of his party firm and faithful support at all times, but by no means measuring the value of local matters by the gauge of party success. He served as county commissioner in 1895 and 1896, and was efficient and vigorous in the administration of the office. He has also ever been energetic and forceful in church work. On November 26, 1887, at the time when Cassia county was organized, he was ordained bishop of Albion ward, and served in this capacity until May, 1900, except from 1896 to

1898, when he was in the Southwestern states on a mission, with headquarters at St. John, Kans., under the presidency of William T. Jack. On his return in 1898 he resumed his duties as bishop and continued in the discharge of them until May, 1900, when he became a counsellor to the president of the stake. He then sold his interests at Albion, and removing to Oakley, bought the ranch on the north edge of the town, on which he is now living. Here he has since that time been diligently and prosperously engaged in farming and raising stock, and pushing forward the progress and enlargement of the church. He is well known all over the county as a faithful and fruitful church worker, and is highly esteemed by all classes of people. His family consists of five children. William Chester, Seth F., Leonard, J. Mayo and Naomi.

#### JOHN L. SMITH.

Prominent and influential in the affairs of the Mormon church, whose membership comprises the bulk of the population and whose interests are almost commensurate with those of the county itself, active in political affairs and public interests generally, and having held high positions of trust and importance in the gift of the people, diligent and enterprising in business, and inspiring others by his example and his energy to larger efforts and more fruitful results, John L. Smith, of Oakley, in Cassia county, Idaho, is one of the most substantial, useful, productive and generally respected citizens of this portion of the state. He was born at Salt Lake City on October 27, 1855, the son of John L. and Augusta B. (Cleveland) Smith, the former a native of New York and the latter of Ohio. The father was a cousin of Joseph Smith, the prophet, and took up his residence at the church city, Nauvoo, Ill., when he was a small boy, remaining there until the

movement of the first company to the new church home in Salt Lake Valley in 1846. He started with the first company for the new country, wintered at Council Bluffs, and reached his destination in September, 1847. At Salt Lake he grew to manhood and received a limited education in the public schools. Almost as soon as he reached years of maturity he was sent on a mission to Germany and was occupied in this work eight years. On his return he made his residence in the southern part of the state, principally at St. George, and worked at his trade as a carpenter and cabinetmaker until his death, on January 22, 1899. His widow is now living near Hayden, this state. Their son John was educated in the public schools of Salt Lake, finishing with a course of instruction at Brigham Young Academy, located at Provo. But his opportunities for schooling were exceedingly limited and his present breadth of knowledge and wisdom is due almost wholly to his own study and reading. He remained at home until he reached the age of sixteen years and then went to Nevada for work, being employed in all parts of the state and in various lines of labor, freighting, mining, lumbering and other activities. In the fall of 1877 he returned to Utah and, after a residence of two or three months at Ogden, came into this state and located in that part of Owyhee county which is now Cassia county, taking up his residence on Sublett Creek, in the extreme eastern portion of the county, where he entered a homestead and engaged in farming and raising stock. In 1886 he removed from there to Oakley. All this region was then but thinly settled and neighbors were few and far apart. When he went to live on Sublett Creek there were but six families on the creek, and when he came to Goose Creek Valley, in which Oakley is situated, there were only two families in the entire valley, and although Oakley was laid out

in 1882, at the time of his arrival in this section four years later there was almost no town, the few residents for the most part living on their farms. Mr. Smith bought sixty acres at Oakley, where his home now is, and engaged in farming, buying and selling cattle and other industries incidental to these. In 1893, just before the panic, he entered extensively into the sheep business, and during all the awful financial stress which soon after began, he had a large number of sheep on his hands that were unsaleable at any price. He managed, however, by skill and good judgment, to pull through the narrows, and when the sheep became marketable his profits were correspondingly large. He continued to operate in sheep until the spring of 1902, when he sold out his interests in this commodity and retired from ranching altogether, although he still owns his farm. In that year he began the erection of a fine brick residence on his property, which is in the most approved modern style and is one of the architectural ornaments of the town. Mr. Smith has always been active in church affairs since coming to this county. He was the first bishop of Oakley, and when President Jack took charge of Cassia stake in May, 1900, he was called as first counsellor to the president. Since then the affairs of the stake have greatly increased in volume and importance, the academy has been built and put in operation and the handsome and imposing new tabernacle, built of stone of a very superior quality found in abundance near the town of Oakley, has been erected. The church owes much to Mr. Smith's untiring energy. He has also been active in politics as a sincere and unwavering Republican. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the house of representatives of the state and at the ensuing term introduced and secured the passage of the law providing for the establishment of the state normal schools at Albion and Lewiston, fore-

ing the passage of the bill over the veto of the governor. It carried an appropriation of \$75,000 and was bitterly opposed in some quarters, but has since been generally approved. In the fall of 1901 Mr. Smith was chosen to the state Senate from Cassia county, and in the fall of 1902 was offered the nomination for the lieutenant governorship of the state by the Republican state convention at Boise. This honor he declined and also somewhat later declined a unanimous renomination for the office of state Senator. He has been for some years a member of the state central committee of his party and it is largely due to his efforts that the party won such a sweeping victory in the county in 1902. He has ever been foremost in promoting the interests of Oakley, commercially, industrially and along educational and moral lines. He has been from its organization a heavy stockholder in the Oakley Co-operative Store, and a member of its board of managers since 1888, and president of the board since the death of former President Haight. He is also interested in mining claims near the town and elsewhere and has connection with other enterprises of profit and value.

On October 30, 1879, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Julia Haight, a native of Utah and daughter of the late Bishop Horton D. and Louisa (Leavitt) Haight, a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had five children, Louisa A., who died on April 17, 1893, at the age of thirteen years; Jessie S., J. Lyman, Julia M. and Clarissa C.

#### ORMUS ELIAS BATES.

Born amidst the fires of religious persecution, with his childhood clouded over with danger and disaster, barely escaping death by violence in his infancy, and when only six

years old obliged to help to drive cattle across the plains to Utah in the journey of his people to their chosen city of refuge from the inhospitable and intolerant spirit of the time, Ormus Elias Bates, of Marion, Cassia county, may be said to have come up through tribulation, and perhaps providentially preserved through many dangers for the great work he was destined to perform in building up and developing one of the great states of the Northwest. He was born on April 11, 1845, at Nauvoo, Ill., just before the Mormons abandoned that town to the Gentiles and started on their renowned hegira to the valley of the Great Salt Lake. His parents were Ormus E. and Phoebe M. (Madison) Bates, natives of New York, who were among the first to join the Mormon forces in the Prairie state, and among the first to leave it when the time for the departure came. In 1846 they went as far as the place of the winter quarters, and in the spring of 1847 moved from there to Florence, Iowa, where they remained until 1851, then started on their wearying journey westward, with two yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows for their one wagon. While on the way between Nauvoo and the Missouri River, and when they were in camp, Mr. Bates, then only an infant, was lying on the bed in the wagon-body and the bed and bedding caught fire and was burned up. He was saved by President Young and escaped with only a few slight burns. When the family started West he was but six years old, yet such were the exigencies of the situation that he was obliged to assist in driving the loose cattle from day to day, and as the way was obstructed and rugged and the range was wide and free, this was work of difficulty even for men. Early in the journey a violent windstorm blew down so much timber across the trail that the united efforts of the whole party were necessary for an entire day to cut a way through. Many miles of the

prairie were covered with buffaloes, however, and so there was no scarcity of meat. On one occasion Mr. Bates's older brother was successful in killing a large bull and the carcass was roasted for food, many of the party sitting up nearly all night to accomplish the job. Whenever meat became scarce the captain would make an early start and allow a buffalo to be killed. Mr. Bates's father was assistant captain of the expedition and selected the camping grounds. Once when he was ahead of the party prospecting for a suitable site for a camp, he was surrounded by Indians, but his prowess held them at bay until the party came up and they then dispersed. The company reached Salt Lake in August, 1851 and settled at Willow Spring, in the Tooele Valley, the place being afterward named Batesville. They built an adobe fort for protection against the Indians, and while living here a number of the savages came one night and gave the young man a great fright, but by his manner he conciliated them and made them his friends. They called him Captain Beach after that and always treated him well. With the rest of the people the Bateses had to forage for camas root or segoes, on which for a long time many of the people were obliged to depend for food. They raised cattle and sheep, carding their own wool and spinning and weaving it into cloth for clothing. After long lives of usefulness Mr. Bates's parents died in Tooele Valley, where their remains rest. He was married on December 20, 1869, to Miss Sarah E. Tuttle, who was born in Iowa in a wagon box, while her parents, Norton Ray and Ellen E. (Utley) Tuttle, were on the way to Utah. On June 27, 1881, Mr. Bates came to Oakley, Idaho, and, locating land, built a house and then returned to Utah for his family, settling them in their new home on October 13th of the same year. Since then they have maintained their home on this land, on which

he recently erected a fine brick house that was completed in 1902. He and his wife have never had any children of their own, but they have made their home a pleasant one for a number of other people's children. One girl, Ammar Marcus, was reared by them and her brother Robert has had a home with them since he was two years old. Lulu Kidd and Bryan Fleming are also now living with them. Orson Bates and his wife also lived with them when they first came to Idaho. For thirteen years before coming to Idaho Mr. Bates was associated with Norton Ray Tuttle in constructing and operating mills. He is a devoted member of the Mormon church, and has rendered a vast amount of good service to the organization. He was on a mission to Laramie, Wyo., in 1868, and on one to North Carolina from 1889 to 1891, has been Sunday school superintendent since 1887, and is now high priest and alternate in the high council. Mrs. Bates was the first president of the Young Ladies' Association and a teacher in the Relief Society, serving for five years. She was then made first counsellor and president of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association of the stake. For a long time she was the only doctor in this section and was obliged to travel all over the county through a circuit of many miles attending the sick.

#### WILLIAM ARTHUR DAVIDSON.

Working industriously as printer and editor in Idaho for more than twenty years, or since he was fourteen years of age and also actively engaged in the stock business, William Arthur Davidson, of Oakley, has contributed in a leading and serviceable way in directing and educating public sentiment to wise and judicious efforts for the advancement and development of the state, and also in building up and magnifying its industrial and commercial

importance. He is a native of the state, born at Boise on August 9, 1867, the son of William G. and Sarah Jane (Hill) Davidson, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina respectively, the former of Scotch and the latter of German ancestry. The father left his home at Bowling Green, Ky., in 1860 and came to the neighborhood of Pike's Peak, in Colorado, where he opened a store which he conducted until 1863, when he sold out and came direct to Idaho City, in this state. Here he met with and married his wife, the marriage taking place on Christmas day, 1865. In his new location he engaged in mining and also operated a toll gate on Payette River. His son, William Arthur, attended the district schools in and near Boise and at Hailey and Albion. In 1881 he entered the office of a newspaper edited and managed by T. Picotte, to learn his trade as a printer. After a service of a year and a half in that office he changed to that of the Idaho Register at Blackfoot, where he remained until 1877, then came to Albion, in Cassia county, and during the next six years he was employed on the Cassia County Times. At the end of that period he bought the paper, and after editing and managing it for two years he sold it to O. R. Hale. He then went to Rexburg and started the Fremont County Democrat, which he conducted until 1895, then selling out to Messrs. Ward & Brammel. On disposing of this paper he moved to Oakley and, in company with D. P. Albee, started the Oakley Sun, the pioneer newspaper of the town, and published under that name until 1901, although Mr. Davidson sold his interest in it in 1898. Since then he has, however, worked on it at times when the exactions of his stock business would permit.

Mr. Davidson was married on February 18, 1891, to Miss Marietta Durfree, of Oakley, and they have three children, William, Lillian Margaret and George Alfred. The

state of Idaho is young in intellectual achievement and her press is as yet almost in its formative period. But whatever greatness it may hereafter attain, nothing can abate the credit due to its vigorous and fearless pioneers, who started it on its career of usefulness and power, after baptizing it into being amid difficulties and discouragements scarcely dreamed of in the older states at this time, who watched over its infancy with assiduous care and vitalized it into strength with unremitting labor. And among these none is worthy of a higher regard or a more prominent rank than Mr. Davidson, who has set in motion through this means widening streams of benefaction from a number of different places.

#### JAMES F. DEVINE.

One of the active, enterprising and progressive stockmen of Cassia county, James F. Devine, is an ornament to the community in which he lives and one of the substantial elements of its industrial and commercial life. He was born in Allegany county, Maryland, on May 1, 1857, the son of John and Mary (Ward) Devine, natives of Ireland, who came to the United States early in their married life and settled in western Maryland, where the father was engaged in coalmining until 1880, when he moved his family to Missouri, and there he and his wife passed the remainder of their days. Their son James was at the time of the migration to Missouri twenty-three years of age. He had received a limited education in the public schools of Maryland and had passed the greater part of his life in the coal mines of that state. After a residence of two years with his parents in Missouri, in 1882 he came farther west to Rock Springs, Wyo., and there again engaged in coalmining, remaining at that place from December, 1882, to May, 1883. On the 30th of that month he

started to Nevada, and from there he brought a band of horses to Idaho, where he has since made his home. He took squatter rights on a quarter-section of land on Goose Creek, and these were afterward allowed in homestead filings. On this ranch he has since been engaged in raising cattle and horses, having at this writing (1903) about 200 head, he owning them and the land in partnership with his neighbor, Philip A. Shaw, who lives on the adjoining property and together they carry on a flourishing business with products that have every care required for the best results and hold a high place in the stock markets. In politics Mr. Devine is a Republican with an abiding interest in the success of his party and a hearty devotion to its principles and a loyal support for its candidates, but he seeks none of its honors or emoluments for himself, finding sufficient to occupy his time and energies in his business and in his attention to the general welfare of the community without reference to party alliances. Like his partner, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Devine is a bachelor and lives a life of rural simplicity and strength amid the companionships of nature and in the full enjoyment of the independence which such a life allows. But he is not indifferent to the good of others and has a fervent and patriotic interest in the progress and development of the section of the state in which he has cast his lot. He is one of the respected and influential citizens of the county with a secure place in the regard of all its people.

#### ORSON P. BATES, JR.

Orson P. Bates, Jr., a prominent member of and active worker in the Mormon church, is a product and a representative of that organization, giving in his own life a fine example of the thrift and industry, the domestic virtues and the public-spirit it teaches and the in-

defatigable energy and enterprise which it embodies. His life began in Tooele county, Utah, on June 7, 1857, and he is the son of Orson P. and A. E. (Brower) Bates, the former of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and stockman in his Eastern home, and he and his wife having embraced the Mormon communion, they came to Utah in 1852 and settled in the Tooele Valley, where they again engaged in farming and rearing stock, following these pursuits until death ended their labors, the mother passing away on June 17, 1897, and the father on January 5, 1900. They had a family of twelve children, eight of whom are living, Orson being the first born. His education was acquired amid difficulties, he having opportunity to attend the public schools only for about three months in the winter while the remainder of his time was devoted to farm work. This continued until he reached the age of eighteen years, when he quit school and entered regularly on his life occupation as a farmer and stockman, remaining at home until he was twenty-one years old. He then, on September 27, 1878, was married to Miss Emily D. Tuttle, a daughter of Norton R. and Ellen Elizabeth (Utley) Tuttle, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. After his marriage he alternated in his labor between the farm of his father and that of his father-in-law until 1881. On June 27th of that year he arrived in the Goose Creek country, in Cassia county, this state, and located at Marion, not far from Oakley. After a laborious but not unpleasant residence of eleven years at that point he moved to his present location west of Oakley, where he has eighty acres of excellent land in an advanced state of cultivation and comfortable with all the necessary appurtenances of rural life. He has two acres of choice fruit trees which are in good bearing order and yield profitable returns for the

faith which planted them and has watched their growth. He is busily engaged in general farming and raising stock of good breeds and superior quality. To the public affairs of the district and county he has ever been devotedly attentive, especially to the cause of education, serving as school trustee both at Oakley, where he now resides, and at Marion during his residence there, and also as a member of the board of instruction of Oakley stake in the Mormon church, of which he is an earnest and serviceable member. In this organization he is one of the Council of Seventy, Sunday school superintendent of Oakley ward, and a ward teacher. In politics he is a firm and faithful Republican, giving good counsel and active service to his party without seeking its honors for his personal use or enjoyment. He has been zealous in helping to develop and improve the county with good roads, canals and bridges, and in pushing forward to their greatest utility and perfection all enterprises for the advantage of the community and the convenience of its people. His family comprises eleven children, Bertha E., Viola, Gertrude M., Clara E., Parley, Sarah, Glen T., Leo, Ada Rae, Alice Marie and Valerie, all living.

#### GEORGE C. PARKINSON.

For completeness and cogency of organization, clearness and constancy of purpose, unity and vigor of action, determination and persistency of effort, sternness and patience of endurance, and consequent magnitude and permanency of accomplishment, no association of men surpasses the religious society technically named the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and commonly called the Mormon church. Its life is not a long one, when reckoned by the calendar of epochs in human history, as it is compassed within the memory of men now living. Founded in 1830, it has told



Geo. Garrison Jr.



in all but little over three score years and ten. But its record is momentous both in what its adherents have suffered and in what they have achieved. All forms of intolerance have opposed its progress and attempted its life. Civilization has invoked the forms of law and the force of government against it; barbarism has assailed it with fierce and relentless cruelty. The inhospitality of the wilderness, the rapacity of Nature's "untamed brood" of beast and bird and reptile, the fury of wind and rain, of snow and hail, of fire and flood, have stood in its way, and over them all it has triumphed gloriously.

It has been "a tower of adamant, against whose impregnable front hardship and danger, the rage of man and of the elements, the southern sun, the northern blast, fatigue, famine and disease, delay, disappointment and deferred hope, have emptied their quivers in vain." Half a century ago it first broke the stillness of the Western solitude with its morning hymn and its evening anthem; where it camped then in hope, it dwells now in comfort. It smote the rock in the wilderness and rich streams of material wealth gushed forth. Under its persuasive husbandry the arid plain has become the fruitful garden; through its indomitable energy great hives of industry, mighty marts of commerce, luminous seats of learning and wise civil institutions have risen almost like exhalations. At its command a powerful and progressive commonwealth was spoken into being, and, clad in comely garments, now stands forth before the gaze of men with words of welcome on her lips and bounteous blessings in her hands.

The men who have wrought this wonder-work are worthy of all praise; and in the number none has toiled more zealously and not many have accomplished more than the president of the Oneida stake in Idaho, the honored subject of this review, George C. Parkinson.

He was born on July 18, 1857, at Kaysville, in Davis county, Utah, the son of Samuel Rose and Arabella Ann (Chandler) Parkinson, natives of England. They came to this country in 1846, and after some years' residence in St. Louis, came, in 1854, to Salt Lake City, and later, in 1860, settled at what is now the town of Franklin, Idaho, being among the very first settlers in this section; and, with the enterprise and breadth of view that has distinguished this people, the party, even while living in their wagons, erected a small school-house to provide some means of education for their children, realizing that the home would be incomplete without the school. The house was 20x40 feet in size, and, built of logs, was made as comfortable as the circumstances of the case would admit. It was the first school-house in Idaho, and the school held in it was the first school within the present limits of the state. For further information concerning their useful lives and for ancestral history, see the memoir of Mr. S. R. Parkinson elsewhere in this volume.

At this primitive institution Mr. George C. Parkinson began his education, meanwhile working on the farm and in other occupations incident to life in a new country, and remaining at home with his parents until 1876, when he was nineteen years old. He then entered Brigham Young College, at Logan, Utah, from which he graduated in June, 1880. While attending college he taught school between the terms at Logan. In 1881 he was sent on a mission to the Southern states, which lasted a year, and in the spring of 1882 he went on another one to England, which also lasted a year and was fruitful in excellent results. Reaching home again in July, 1883, he accepted the principalship of the school at Franklin and taught it for one winter, and, in April, 1884, he was appointed second counsellor to President William D. Hendricks, of the Oneida

stake, with headquarters at Oxford, whither he removed in the following July.

At Oxford he purchased a home and opened a mercantile business. In the ensuing fall he was elected the superintendent of public instruction of Oneida county, which at that time reached to the Montana line and included within its limits the present counties of Bannock, Brigham, Fremont and the present Oneida county, but continued still to make his home at Oxford, and there carry on his merchandising. In November, 1886, although still retaining his interests at Oxford, he again became a resident of Franklin, and there engaged in a general produce business, also dealing in sheep and cattle, being associated in these enterprises with his two brothers, Samuel C. and Frank C., and his father, Samuel R. Parkinson, under the firm name of Parkinson Bros. & Co. They handled hay, grain and other produce of all kinds, had large interests in cattle and sheep, which they bought and sold in an active market, and conducted a meat market with enterprise and vigor. He and his father held stock in the Franklin Co-operative store, and he allowed his stock to accumulate until, in 1888, he owned a considerable block. In that year a company was formed, consisting of himself, his Franklin and some Utah partners, which bought up all of the business enterprises at Franklin and organized the Oneida Mercantile Union, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the corporation to run for a term of fifty years. Mr. Parkinson was one of the principal stockholders and a director.

By the same men, with a few exceptions, and some others, was also organized the Idaho Milling, Grain & Power Co., of Franklin, having a capital stock of \$50,000, and they built a 125-barrel improved roller-process mill, which was one of the first in the entire Cache Valley. In this company Mr. Parkinson is also a director and a large stockholder. In 1892 he

closed out his business interests at Oxford and still retained his residence in Franklin. In 1896 he became a stockholder in the merchandising establishment of W. C. Parkinson & Co., at Preston, with which he has since been connected in a prominent and influential way.

During all of these years Mr. Parkinson was zealously, and with great diligence and fidelity, attending to his church work and building up the interests of the religious organization to which he has always been so firmly attached. On August 27, 1887, he was appointed president of the Oneida stake, which at that time embraced all of the Malad and Marsh Valleys, the Gentile Valley, the Pocatello country, the Portneuf Valley, and that portion of the Cache Valley that lies in Idaho. It contained eleven organized wards, with a total population of 3,000 persons, ninety-five per cent. of which belonged to the church. Since that time six additional stakes have been organized in the territory, and his presidency now covers seventeen wards and a number of branches, with a total population of 6,000 persons, all but five per cent. of whom are Mormons. At the time of his appointment to the presidency in 1887 he lived at Oxford, but he then made his home in Franklin, where he resided until the fall of 1894, then took up his residence at Preston in the residence he now occupies opposite the Oneida Stake Academy, building for the purpose the attractive and comfortable brick dwelling in which he lives.

From the beginning of his citizenship at Preston he has taken an active and leading part in the commercial life of the place. He has a fine farm of 250 acres within the town limits, and several properties which are occupied by tenants. He was manager of the Preston branch of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Co. for four years, and of the W. C. Parkinson Co.'s store in 1899 and 1900. Since 1898 he has been president of the People's

Drug Co., which was organized in that year, being one of the leading stockholders. He is also president of the Oneida Telephone Co., a local company having its headquarters at Preston. He is also a stockholder in the North Star Woolen Mills of Franklin, which is one of the principal business enterprises at that place. Upon the organization of the Idaho Sugar Co. in March, 1903, with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, Mr. Parkinson, who was an original stockholder, was chosen one of the directors. This company has its main office in Salt Lake City, and its mills at Idaho Falls. In May, 1903, the Lewiston Sugar Co., of Lewiston, Utah, came into being, also with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000. In this company Mr. Parkinson is a stockholder, a director, one of its executive committee, and also the general manager of the entire operation of the plant and company.

Being a firm supporter of the policies of the Republican party, he has always taken an active interest in its affairs, attending many of its state conventions as a delegate, and exerting a wise and wholesome influence in its councils in state matters. In 1894 he was elected to the state senate as the representative in that body of the five counties of Bingham, Fremont, Bannock, Bear Lake and Oneida, a portion of the state which contained one-fourth of its whole population at that time. In 1895 Gov. Wm. J. McConnell appointed him one of the regents of the State University, and at the end of his term in 1898 he was reappointed, the board having under its control also the State Agricultural College. In 1900 he received a third appointment to this position, and he is now serving as the secretary of the board and a member of its executive committee under his fourth appointment. In 1896 he was nominated as one of the candidates for presidential elector on the Republican ticket, and for a number of years he has been the

president of the board of education for the Oneida stake, which has the Oneida Stake Academy under its control, an institution which was built between the years of 1890 and 1894, at a cost of \$50,000, and has become one of the principal educational institutions of this section of the state, having at this writing an attendance of 240 students, all pursuing academic, manual training and normal courses of instruction.

On April 14, 1881, Mr. Parkinson was married to Miss Lucy M. Doney, a native of Franklin, Idaho, the ceremony being performed at Salt Lake City. Mrs. Parkinson is a daughter of John and Ann (George) Doney, natives of England, and for years among the leading citizens of Franklin. Eight children have blessed their union, George D., Lucy Ann, John Leo, Vera, Samuel Parley, Elna, Aleida and Dean. Mr. Parkinson's mother died on August 9, 1894, and his father still makes his home at Franklin.

In promoting the cause and interests of agriculture Mr. Parkinson has been zealous and serviceable. He was a delegate, in 1893, to the Trans-Mississippi Congress of this industry at San Francisco, in 1895 at Ogden, and in 1900 at St. Louis. He was also a delegate to the National Irrigation Congress at St. Louis, in 1896 and at Colorado Springs, Colo., in 1902, circumstances however, preventing his attending the Colorado meeting. In 1898 he was a delegate to the Northwestern Mining Congress at Baker City, Oregon, and again at Butte, Montana, in 1902. He has been largely interested in live stock, and represented his part of the county in the National Live Stock Association at Salt Lake City in 1901. In 1895 he organized and presided over the Northwestern Stakes Mission, comprising Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and continued to serve the organization as its president until 1899. He is a gentleman of extensive

travels, his commercial and religious duties having taken him all over the world, and he has derived the benefits of this wide acquaintance with different peoples and countries which always accrue to men of close and discriminating observation, and has applied them with practical wisdom to his business and his church work to the advantage of both.

#### ENOCH R. DAYLEY.

The late Enoch R. Dayley, of Basin, Cassia county, whose good work in pushing forward the development and progress of several localities in the Northwest and in the councils of the Mormon church stands high to his everlasting credit, was born at Haun's Mill, Mo., on September 19, 1837, and was the son of James and Isabelle (McBride) Dayley, who came to Utah in 1851 and settled at Grantsville, having made the long and trying journey across the plains with ox teams. The father passed through all the early persecutions of the church and had his faith in its doctrines and its people intensified by witnessing their baptism of blood in those trying times. On December 29, 1857, he was married at Grantsville to Miss Jeannette S. Cooley, a native of Northumberland county, province of Ontario, Canada, a daughter of John W. and Hannah (Gould) Cooley, of English ancestry. Her father died on November 19, 1897, and was buried at Basin, Idaho, and the mother in March, 1842, at Cincinnati, Ohio, where she was laid to rest. Mr. Dayley was born in the Mormon faith, and gave to its service the devoted efforts of his life, being bishop of Little Basin ward at the time of his death, on November 13, 1892. His family consisted of six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living but one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, who died on February 9, 1878, at the age of four months. The living children, all of whom are

married and reside in Idaho, are Enoch R., George O., James K., John W., Charles W., Genetta I. and Porteus A. For some years Mrs. Dayley has been counsellor in the Relief Society, and most of her time is devoted to the care of the sick in the neighborhood of her home.

JAMES K. DAYLEY, third son and child of the late Enoch R. and Jeannette S. (Cooley) Dayley, was born at Richmond, Cache county, Utah, on June 10, 1862. His parents, a sketch of whom appears above, were native of Missouri and Canada, respectively, and settled in Utah in 1851, locating at Grantsville. He attended the tuition school at Grantsville until he was about fourteen years of age, and after that time was employed in farming in his native county until he came to live in Idaho in June, 1880, locating then on the place which he now occupies, near Basin, about four miles and a half from Oakley. He has a fine ranch, well-improved and under good cultivation, one of its special features of interest and profit being a superior orchard of apple and plum trees which yield large quantities of excellent fruit, for which he finds a ready and remunerative market. His principal other crop is hay, which is produced in abundance and of choice quality. Mr. Dayley is a devout and earnest member of the Mormon church, in which he was born and reared, and has given much of the best energy and intelligence of his life to its service. He is at present a member of the high priesthood.

On December 31, 1883, Mr. Dayley was united in marriage with Miss Susanna Martindale, a daughter of William and Isabelle (Pratt) Martindale, who were early settlers at Grantsville in Utah and afterward moved to the southern part of the state, where the father died. The mother is now a resident of Oakley, this state, and is highly respected by all its people. Mr. and Mrs. Dayley have four

children of their own and one adopted daughter, Mary J., who was born on February 22, 1889. Their own offspring are Nellie I., William E., James K., Jr., and John LeRoy. Mrs. Dayley is also active in the church work, being president of the Relief Society and giving its duties a large part of her time.

#### NORTON RAY TUTTLE.

As a striking type of the fast-fading race of pioneers, the heroic men who planted the Mormon church in the western wilderness and gave it a vitality which has confronted and confounded every form of oppression, hardship, privation and danger, the late Norton Ray Tuttle, of Oakley, Cassia county, challenges admiration and commands something more than a passing notice. His life is a graphic embodiment of that of his people in their new home on the Pacific slope, and its story in detail is worthy of preservation in an enduring record as a lesson of sublime faith and stern endurance, of lofty endeavor and great accomplishment under the most trying circumstances and amid almost unconquerable difficulties. It began on May 1, 1830, at North Haven, Conn., and he was the son of Edward and Sarah (Clinton) Tuttle, of distinguished ancestry on both sides. The Tuttle family came from England twelve years after the Pilgrim Fathers and settled at Salem, Mass.; and Lawrence Clinton, grandfather of Mrs. Tuttle, also emigrated from that country previous to the Revolutionary war. He bore a conspicuous part in that memorable and momentous contest, having with him through all its varying fortunes his son, Mrs. Tuttle's father, then only sixteen years of age. The Tuttles were in the war too, and gave a good account of themselves on many a sanguinary field. Norton's father was a blacksmith in times of peace and a great Bible student at all

times. In 1842 he embraced the faith of the Mormon church, and three years later he died at North Haven, Conn., leaving an invalid wife, three daughters and one son. The son attended the schools of his native town in the winter and assisted his father at his work during the summer. In 1847, two years after the death of his father, he started with his mother and two sisters to join the Mormon people, then camped in winter quarters near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and on April 3, 1848, at St. Louis, Mo., was baptized into the faith by Elder George Cottrell. He was soon after his arrival in the city prostrated by a serious illness which lasted six weeks, and after his recovery began working in a printing office for James Standing, folding papers from eleven o'clock at night until five in the morning. Near the end of April of that year, in company with his mother and two sisters, he started on the steamer "Mardan" for Florence, Iowa, and 150 miles above St. Louis the steamer struck a rock and came near foundering. The passengers were landed with difficulty and camped on the banks of the river two weeks while the boat was being repaired in St. Louis. On her return they reembarked and proceeded to their destination. On August 14, 1851, he was married to Miss Ellen Elizabeth Utley, who was born on August 3, 1833, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rutledge) Utley, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama, and who was then just eighteen years old. With the aid of a brother in the church, they were enabled to plant three acres of corn and build a log house, splitting the lumber from basswood logs. When the corn matured it was ground with a handmill for bread, and in the meantime a wagon was built of basswood, dressed down with a plane, by means of which they crossed the plains to Utah. On July 8, 1852, they crossed the Missouri with this one wagon, one yoke of oxen

and one yoke of cows as leaders, but in a company of sixty wagons and their attendant emigrants. Mr. Tuttle's family at that time consisted of himself, his wife and one daughter two weeks old, born in the wagon bed on the Iowa side of the river. On July 12th the cholera broke out in the party, and Mrs. Tuttle's mother, her oldest sister and her sister's daughter, two years old, with five other persons, died. The rest pursued their mournful journey until they made the last crossing of the Sweetwater in Wyoming. From there Mr. Tuttle and a man named Adams were sent on foot to Salt Lake City for relief for the party, who were out of provisions. They traveled four days and a half, practically barefooted, the distance being 170 miles. In Salt Lake Mr. Tuttle got a pair of shoes on credit, and two days later the relief party started to meet the emigrant train. After its arrival in the Mormon capital, Mr. Tuttle looked over the country somewhat, in his observations riding a small mule, the only means of conveyance available at the time, to Tooele and decided to settle there. He moved his family into that valley in October, and soon had a little log shanty built for a dwelling. With the aid of his wife he threshed out two bushels of wheat with sticks in a wagon bed, and cleaned it in the wind. This grain ground, unbolted, with potatoes and milk gravy, served his family for food during the first winter. After a few weeks of arduous toil he took a load of wood to Salt Lake and paid for the shoes he had previously got on credit, and was then presented with a pair for himself and a pair for his wife. During the summer of 1854 they were compelled to fortify against the Indians and do all their work under guard. In December of that year, while unloading logs, a heavy one rolled over the head of the house, injuring him seriously, but in fifteen days thereafter he was able to walk with a cane, and, with true

and devout humility, he always attributed his recovery to the interposition of God's providence through the priesthood of the church. In 1854 he built the first shingle-roof house in what is now Tooele county, making the shingles by hand. So amid difficulties and dangers, through privations and sufferings, he and his little family were making substantial progress toward comfort, when in 1855 grasshoppers destroyed all their crops except a few potatoes, and they were poisoned so that they could not be eaten. During the spring of 1856 they lived mostly on greens and for six weeks had no bread, hunting their livelihood on the prairie as cattle do. In 1856 good crops rewarded their faith and the first ripened heads of wheat were gathered and ground in coffee mills to supply a long-felt want for bread. During 1856 and 1857 Mr. Tuttle was employed in carpenter work in connection with his farming, and also in studying mechanics as applied to mill work. When Johnston's army came into the country, and the people were ordered to go farther south in order that they might be out of danger, being a good workman he was detained at Tooele until all the rest had gone to help in doing the necessary outfitting. The winter of 1859 was passed by him in making plows, using wagon tires for mold-boards and often working hard until midnight. In 1860 he started to build a sawmill two miles east of Tooele, but before he had it completed Abel Parker arrived from the East with a complete circular-saw outfit, and they formed a partnership in 1861 that lasted two years. Mr. Tuttle sold his interest in this enterprise at the end of that period and built a mill further up the canyon, which he operated for twelve years, forming a co-operative saw, planing and gristmill and carpenter shop. This undertaking, which promised well, turned out to be disastrous and he lost \$3,000 by it. In June, 1877, he was or-

dained high priest and bishop of Tooele ward, and during that year was one of the directors of the cooperative flour mill and the cooperative tannery for the county, and superintendent of the building association. On November 1, 1880, he started with a party to establish a colony in Arizona, his wife accompanying him until the 17th of the month, then returning home. When the party reached the Colorado River they were obliged to build two small skiffs out of lumber they had brought with them, and connect them with a platform, in order to ferry their wagons and teams over the river, making stalls in the middle of the platform for the animals. Mr. Tuttle was made captain of the company and crossed the river fifty-nine times. He received a vote of thanks for his excellent work from those who were its beneficiaries. Their journey ended on December 14, 1880, at St. Joseph, seventy miles from St. John, the nearest postoffice, and on April 1, 1881, he again reached his home after an absence of six months and having traveled over 3,000 miles with teams. In 1884 he moved to Oakley, this state, where he built a sawmill, to which he added a small chopping mill. Two years were then consumed in erecting and equipping a flour mill of the buhr-stone type, which was afterward changed to the roller system, and which he operated until his death, on March 19, 1903. His wife preceded him to the better world more than three years, passing away on October 19, 1899. Their lives were devoted to the welfare of their people and exemplified the strict Christian rule in their daily dealing with their fellow men. Mr. Tuttle was an enthusiastic and appreciated worker in his church, in which he held many positions of responsibility and distinction, an ardent friend of every public enterprise in which the welfare of the community was promoted, and a faithful Democrat in politics, although never desiring a public office of any

kind. His children, numbering ten, are Sarah, Martha, Matilda (deceased), Emily, Gertrude, Edward (deceased), Clara, Franklin (deceased) and Ormus H. Matilda, wife of Joseph Mechum, of Iowa, whom she married on February 16, 1857, has had fourteen children, Elizabeth May, Clara, Joseph, Franklin (deceased), Norton Ray, E. LeRoy, Maud (deceased), Elmer, Mary Emma, Junius, Lois, Alton (deceased), Alta and Elden.

ORMUS H. TUTTLE, the last born of the offspring of the late Norton Ray and Helen E. (Utley) Tuttle, was born at Tooele, Utah, on June 8, 1873. He began his education in the schools of his native town and completed it in those of Oakley after coming to that part of the state with his parents in 1882. While attending school at Oakley he worked in the mill with his father during his spare time, and on April 1, 1903, after the death of his father, he assumed control of the business and has been conducting it since then, he being the largest stockholder in the enterprise. He was married on August 2, 1895, to Miss Ella Shields, of Pine Canyon, Tooele county, Utah. Their children are Ormus Franklin, Helen Ottolie, Martha Alaine, Norton Measer and Loretta. Mr. Tuttle is an ardent church worker, being first assistant superintendent of the Sunday school in the second ward of Oakley. He left Idaho on November 29, 1892, for mission work at San Jose, Calif., where he labored three months, following that with one month in San Francisco and three and a half at Eureka. He then went to Oakland and remained until called home on February 23, 1903, by the illness of his father, who died three weeks later.

#### EUGENE EMERY.

After spending years in various lines of the cattle industry at several different places, Eugene Emery, of Oakley district, Cassia county,

has turned his attention to the rearing and handling of horses, and having brought to the business a skill and intelligence acquired in a wide experience, he has made a gratifying success of it and is established as one of the leading producers in his line in the county. He was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., on November 26, 1845, the son of Lafayette and Hannah Eliza (Kniskerson) Emery, of that state. His father was a wheelwright and followed his craft in New York until 1850, when he moved his family to Wisconsin. Two years later he died in his new home, and soon afterward his widow returned with her children to New York, where she remained until 1856 and married a second husband, Daniel Van Valkenburg. They then moved to Macon county, Mo., and after a short residence there passed two years in Kansas, and so kept moving back and forth until 1866, when they took up their residence at Danville, N. Y., and remained there until 1887. She then came to Idaho, where she died on October 13, 1891. When the family went to Danville in 1866, Eugene took the other direction, coming to Salt Lake, and from there went with a drove of cattle to Humboldt county, Neb., remaining until 1873, then going to White Pine county, in the same state, where he remained engaged in the cattle business until 1879. In that year he came to Idaho and located on Goose Creek, where he purchased land and has since made his home. He has given an earnest and intelligent attention to the development and improvement of the section in which he lives, and is looked upon as one of its wisest and most representative citizens. When he first moved into the neighborhood there were only four families in a large extent of the surrounding country, and by his example and his active efforts he has stimulated emigration and settlement until its present populous and prosperous condition has been reached. Five years ago he moved to

the place on which he now lives. He has never taken an active part in politics in a party sense, but has been deeply interested in local affairs, serving as school trustee for the past five years. In 1882 he gave up cattle and started in the horse industry, in which he has since been successfully engaged.

Mr. Emery was married on June 16, 1887, at Douglas, Wyo., to Miss Ida Gray, daughter of William and Gertrude (Hilton) Gray, natives of New York and of English ancestry, who can trace their lineage back in an unbroken line to the time of the Norman Conquest and beyond it, their forebears having come to England with the conquering William. The mother died in Missouri on October 13, 1867, and the father in Albany county, N. Y., on April 23, 1884. Their family consisted of four sons and their one daughter, Mrs. Emery, while Mr. Emery's father had five brothers and one sister and two half-brothers and one half-sister. The Emerys have had nine children, all of whom are living but one: Louise, Christine, Eugene, William, Helen, Edwin and James, Philip and George, triplets, the last named dying on April 16, 1901.

#### MRS. EMELINE G. RICH.

In the subjugation of and the reducing to civilization of the primitive conditions of the Great West all of the efforts of man would have been futile had not woman given her encouragement, her aid and her versatile energies to assist the stronger sex. What the pioneer men have accomplished is an oft-told tale; what the pioneer women endured, suffered, sacrificed, and the results of her indefatigable labors have not been often blazoned in story nor to but a slight extent are they visible on the pages of history. These reflections come to mind when considering the eventful and useful life of Mrs. Emeline (Grover) Rich,

who, in the fullness of life's achievements, ever loyally and faithfully performed, is now residing at Paris, Bear Lake county, Idaho, secure in the love and esteem of a large circle of friends and receiving the veneration, attention and care of loving children and grandchildren.

The mission of such a compilation as this is amply justified when it preserves for generations to come the record of such a life as hers and with pleasure we devote ourselves to this duty. As her life was intimately connected with one of the great men of the Church of Latter Day Saints, it may be well to here trace his record in brief that a fitting light may be cast upon the story we would tell.

President Charles C. Rich was born in Campbell county, Ky., on August 31, 1809, a son to the marriage of Joseph and Nancy (O'Neal) Rich, who were also natives of the Blue Grass state, of ancestry going back through Virginia to England and Ireland. They were early emmigrants and farmers of Utah, where the mother died in Salt Lake City in October, 1847, and the father in November, 1856, at Paris, Idaho. Possessing a stalwart physical organization, and strong and brilliant mental abilities, Mr. Rich early became a forceful factor in the Mormon church, to whose interests he contributed the most of his active life. One of the apostles of the church, he came to Utah with the first company of pioneers in 1847, in 1849 and 1851 located a colony at San Bernardino, California, thereafter for four years being extensively in mission work. In 1863 he explored the Bear Lake Valley and was the president of the colony he here established in June, 1864, holding that office until the creation of the stake in 1872. His death occurred on November 17, 1884. For a fuller account of this remarkable man see a fuller sketch elsewhere in this volume.

Mrs. Emeline (Grover) Rich, who was

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united in marriage with President Rich, on February 2, 1846, at Nauvoo, Ill., was born on July 30, 1831, in Freedom, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., the daughter of pioneer settlers of the Holland Purchase, Thomas and Caroline (Whiting) Grover, her father being a native of New York and the mother of Vermont. They were good types of the intelligent, thrifty, moral and industrious pioneers of western New York, and the doctrines of the Mormon church, as expounded by its able missionaries, took deep root in their hearts, and they consecrated their remaining years to its service, emigrating from New York to Kirtland, Ohio, and early joining the assembled saints at Nauvoo, Ill., where the father was chosen as a member of the body guard of Joseph Smith, in which capacity the sad duty devolved upon him to assist in the funeral rites of the murdered founder of the faith.

In such surroundings and amid experiences of strange and vital importance the young girl rapidly attained a knowledge and self-reliance far beyond her years, suffering in those crucial days the deprivation of a mother's care through her death at Nauvoo in 1841, leaving the daughter an orphan at the age of ten years. Handsome, keen of intellect, and possessed of great mental and physical vitality, she was at the time of her marriage a woman of full maturity, though not yet fifteen years of age, and a fitting mate for the strong man who became her husband, and to whom she rendered most loyal allegiance all the days of his life. Her father became one of the first high counsellors of the church, and with her husband had a place in the first company coming to Utah in 1847. Mrs. Rich and the other members of her father's family made the journey later in the same year, she being then but sixteen years of age, and on the perilous overland way, and for many years thereafter, suffering many and severe hardships, priva-

tions and harrowing experiences, being often-times in peril from hostile Indians, sometimes destitute of food, save wild herbs and roots, and sometimes suffering from severity of climate.

Mrs. Rich accompanied her husband in many of his travels in new lands, bore him eight children, and with him became a pioneer of the Bear Lake Valley, when nature here showed its most rugged mood, and for nearly forty years she has been an integral element of this community, known and loved by all, ever maintaining by her daily life and character the evidence of that true righteousness that gilds refined gold, and now, in the evening twilight of an eminently productive earthly existence, she is patiently waiting for the coming of the messenger of immortality. For many years Mrs. Rich was the highly valued physician of, not only the Bear River colony, but of a much wider area, continuing faithful, successful and appreciated labors in this line until the advent and settlement of regular physicians in the community. A brief record of her children follows: Thomas G., born in Centerville, Utah, on December 30, 1849; Caroline W., born at San Bernardino, Calif., on January 22, 1852; Nancy E., born at San Bernardino, Calif., on Feb. 19, 1854; Landon J., born at Centerville, Utah, on March 11, 1857; Samuel J., born at Centerville, Utah, on May 1, 1860; Heber C. C., born at Centerville on August 8, 1863; Joel H., born at Logan, Utah, on October 17, 1865; George S., born at Paris, Idaho, on March 17, 1869. All of the seven living children, except George, who lives at Logan, Utah, are residents of Idaho, standing high among its citizens.

#### PHILIP A. SHAW.

Philip A. Shaw, a prosperous bachelor rancher and stockman of Cassia county, located on an excellent ranch of 110 acres on

Trapper Creek, about seven miles from the village of Oakley, was born at Commerce, Mo., on March 15, 1847, the son of Thomas M. and Isabella (Kyle) Shaw. His mother died when he was very young and his father when he was but ten years old. After the death of his father he made his home with his grandfather at St. Francis, in his native state, until 1872, when he went to Arkansas, where he was engaged in various occupations for twelve years. In 1884 he came to Idaho, and selecting his present location, settled down for life as a stockgrower and rancher, giving his attention to sheep principally, having now about or nearly 3,000 head. His ranch is well located along Trapper Creek and produces large crops of hay, much of the land being in a good state of cultivation. In addition to this place he has, in partnership with his neighbor, Mr. Devine, another one of 160 acres, seventy acres of which are also under cultivation with abundant yields of hay and grain. The improvements on these places are suitable to the business to which they are devoted, and that is carried on with vigor and intelligence, being both profitable and interesting to those who conduct it and of advantage in the general agricultural life of the county. Mr. Shaw is an earnest Democrat in politics, giving his party loyal and serviceable support at all times, and also taking an active interest in the welfare and general progress of the county and state. He belongs to the Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, holding his membership in Missouri lodges of these orders, the latter of which he joined in that state in 1875. Living alone as he does, save for the presence of his hired help, his dogs and those chummy domestic animals, his cats, Mr. Shaw is yet not lonely, nor does he long for the blandishments of social life. He finds plenty to engage his mind and occupy his faculties in his work and the interests he has in charge, and he is

of that healthy self-reliant physical and mental organism that finds a source of comforting reflection in every passing event, an agreeable companionship in its own thoughts, a meaning and an inspiring beauty in every changing phase of nature. To such a spirit nature opens a theatre of boundless life, and holds forth a cup brimming with redundant pleasure, from which he may fearlessly drink, gaining new vigor and a heightened zest with every draught, and finding no dregs of bitterness at the bottom.

#### DAVID WALKER.

Having learned early in life from adversity and misfortune the invaluable lesson of self-reliance and readiness for emergencies, David Walker, of Oakley, Cassia county, has been prepared for almost any conditions that fate might fling before him and able to mold out of them some measure of success and comfort. He was born at Salem, then Stokes, now Forsyth county, N. C., on August 23, 1837, the son of Owen and Susanna (Bennett) Walker, the former of Scotch and the latter of English ancestry. His father died while David was yet a youth and the support of the mother devolved on him, so that his chances for attending school were very limited. At the age of twenty-three years he started out for himself, emigrating to Davis county, Mo., where he remained ten years. He then came to Idaho in 1863, and settled on Parrot River, where he conducted a road house for two years, going at the end of that period to Springville, Mont., and for a time engaging in mining. He then purchased a number of cows and kept a dairy, residing in the state ten years. In 1875 he returned to Idaho, and located near where the village of Oakley now stands. Here during the next twenty years he was employed in raising cattle, and since that time he has devoted his energies to the rearing and handling of sheep

and general farming. He was married on July 1, 1860, to Miss Eliza Fanning, of Clay county, Mo., and they have had ten children, eight of whom are living. They are, James, William, Charles, David W., Melvin, Alice, Laura and Amanda. Two daughters, Ida and Florence, are deceased. Mr. Walker has given close and careful attention to his business, omitting no effort on his part necessary to make it successful and profitable, and he has prospered in it in spite of many adverse circumstances and unexpected difficulties. At the same time he has not been unmindful of the claims of the community upon him, and has been sedulous in helping forward every enterprise for the public good or the advantage of the people among whom he lives. He rendered good service to them as county commissioner and was school commissioner of district No. 5 for a number of years. In politics he is an uncompromising Democrat, with an abiding belief in the principles of his party, and to its candidates he gives a cordial and helpful support. But no zeal in party politics overbears his devotion to the general welfare of the community, or abates his energy or public spirit in its behalf. He has lived acceptably and serviceably among this people, and both in private life and in his various public capacities has won their lasting esteem and regard.

#### THOMAS OWEN KING.

Thomas Owen King, of Almo, Cassia county, is a fine specimen of the pioneer of the Northwest and his life-story is an impressive epitome of the struggles and hardships endured by his class and the triumphs for civilization wrought out by it through tribulation and danger. He was born near Lawston, Cambridgeshire, England, on Dernforddale farm, on which his father's family had been living for 200 years. His parents were Thomas and

Hannah (Tapfield) King, the father an industrious and highly respected farmer and the mother an esteemed poetess and authoress. The life of Thomas Owen King began on April 27, 1840, and as soon as he was old enough he was sent to school in the vicinity of his home, attending there until he was nearly nine years old, and, during the next three years and a half going to boarding school some distance away and getting home only twice a year. At this time, in 1851 and 1852, his mother and sisters embraced the Mormon faith and began longing to live among its people in their new Zion, then a municipal bantling but recently baptized into existence on the arid plains of Utah; and the father, although not yet a convert to their belief, determined for love of them to yield to their desire and emigrate to this country. They sold their home and took passage at Liverpool for the new world, shipping on the "Golconda" and landing at New Orleans on March 26, 1853, the party embracing others besides themselves and being under the direction of Jacob Gates. From New Orleans they went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, where supplies were purchased and passage was taken on the "Mt. Vernon" for Keokuk, Iowa, which at that time was a village with only one hotel, and in this small but promising town the subject of these paragraphs passed the thirteenth anniversary of his birth. Here a hundred head of oxen and cows and many horses were purchased and then the party started overland for Council Bluffs, Thomas driving a team nearly all of the way. After a short rest at Council Bluffs, they crossed the river and bade farewell to civilization for a time, beginning their long and trying jaunt across the plains to Salt Lake City, where they arrived on September 19, 1853. To most of the party, perhaps, the journey was merely a practical experience of difficulty and danger, toil and struggle, but not

so to Mrs. King. She was of distinguished English ancestry and finely educated. Moreover, she was filled with poetic sentiment and delicacy of feeling. She had already written two works of merit in her native land, "The Toilet," and "The Three Eras," which had been well received and generously patronized by the English aristocracy. And on this trip she saw the romance as well as the danger, the poetical tints and suggestions as well as the practical difficulties, and reproduced them in conversations and letters, to the great enjoyment of her friends. She lived thirty-three years after arriving in Utah to bless and brighten their new home with her sunny and inspiring presence, passing away on September 25, 1886, at Salt Lake City, where her husband also died, his summons coming on November 16, 1875. He had become a zealous Mormon many years before, having joined the church in February, 1858. The full family records are kept in an old Bible published in 1760. The education which their son Thomas had begun in the Old World was finished in the New, where he attended school for a short time. But the exigencies of the situation obliged him early in life to be up and doing for himself. In March, 1855, he went as part of a government escort for Orson Hyde to Carson Valley, arriving there on June 17th of the same year, and returning to Salt Lake in September. In 1856 he went with a government surveying party from Nephi through the San Pete Valley and up the Sevier River. The next spring, under the same command, he helped to survey all of the upper Sevier, and in May started with Brigham Young's express company to Deer Creek, seventy-five miles east of Fort Laramie in Wyoming, where the party built forty-six houses and corrals. They only remained there until September, however, for at that time Johnston's army came into Utah and the express service was abandoned. Mr.

King returned to Salt Lake and was immediately called into military service to repel the advance of the United States troops in the unhappy misunderstandings then prevalent. In 1858 he was engaged in cutting hay and in 1859 in trading with emigrants. In 1860 he rode pony express between Salt Lake and Bear River during the spring and summer, and on September 26th started on a mission for the church to England, which kept him abroad four years and two months. After his return he was occupied for several years in various occupations until he was married, on May 26, 1868, to Miss Dorcas Debenham, a native of Norfolkshire, England, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Larter) Debenham, of London, who emigrated to Utah in 1868 and settled at Mill Creek, where the mother is now living, and the father died after many years of usefulness as a skillful shoemaker. For a number of years after his marriage Mr. King was in the employ of the Z. C. M. I. and then engaged in farming on Bear River for two years. In 1878 he came to Idaho in the employ of Governor Emery, who had purchased a ranch the year before in what is now Cassia county. He settled his family, consisting of his wife and four small children, on this ranch and lived there until November, 1889. In 1890 he started in the spring over the trail to Cheyenne in the service of Andrew Switzer, accomplishing his journey without incident worthy of note and returning in October of the same year, when he took up a ranch for himself on which he built a house and thereafter made his home until April, 1902. He then moved to Almo, where he had previously built a fine brick residence. He was elected county commissioner of Cassia county, and at the end of his term was reelected, but declined to serve. He was also justice of the peace for two terms. He has been from his early youth a devout and zealous member of

the Mormon church, and since November 25, 1887, has been bishop of Almo ward. Mr. and Mrs. King have had eight children: Thomas A., who resides in Canada; Louis D., Georgiana R., Harold T., Louisa Helen, Andrew Cookson, who died in infancy; Hannah Tatfield, who died at the age of two years, and Henry Edgar.

#### THOMAS TAYLOR.

Thomas Taylor has been a resident of Elba since April 1, 1882, and was practically one of the founders of the town, having been its pioneer merchant, established its first mail route and carried the first mail between this point and Albion, and built the first brick house in the village of brick made within its limits. As he presided over its birth in a measure, so he has watched and aided its growth and development with assiduous care, inspiring its citizens to continued effort in this direction, guiding its public opinion along lines of healthy and substantial progress, giving its educational interests his close and intelligent attention, and in every way evoking its powers and developing its resources for its permanent improvement and benefit. He was born on September 8, 1850, in Lee county, Iowa, the son of Benjamin and Mary Ann (Cole) Taylor, natives of Herefordshire, England, where the father was a well-to-do farmer. They were converted to the Mormon faith in their native land, and emigrated to the United States and settled among their church people at Nauvoo, Ill., afterward moving to Iowa, and in 1859 crossing the plains to Utah and locating at Salt Lake City. A little later they moved to Willard, where the mother died and where the father is now living at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Thomas was the fourth of their nine children of four sons and five daughters. He attended the public schools a short time after coming to Utah,

thus supplementing the limited education he had received in those of Iowa. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in driving freight teams to Montana, making six trips between Corinne and Virginia City in that territory. After that he was occupied for some time in ranching and other kinds of labor, residing at Plymouth, Utah, from 1875 to April 1, 1882, when he came to Elba, Idaho, where he has since maintained his home. On January 18, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hubbard, of Willard, a daughter of Charles and Mary (Edwards) Hubbard, natives of Wales. The mother came to Utah in 1855 and took up her residence at Willard, where she died on June 21, 1893, and where the father still lives, aged ninety-three years. Since coming to Elba Mr. Taylor has been engaged principally in ranching and raising stock. In 1887 he also entered the mercantile business, in partnership with G. S. Hatfield, they being the first general merchants at the village, and in 1884 he built the first brick house in the town of brick made within its limits, as has been stated. Before this he had established a mail route between the town and Albion, and had begun its service to the people by carrying the first mails between the two towns. During the whole of his residence here he has been active in educational matters, always as a layman, and for two terms as a member of the board of Oakley Academy and one term as school trustee of Elba district. He is an active member of the Mormon church, deeply interested in its welfare, and making every effort due on his part to advance its usefulness. On November 24, 1887, he was called to the bishopric of Elba ward and Cassia stake. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had eleven children: Mary Evelyn, Thomas, Charles (deceased), David Apollos, Winslow Robert, Asel Alma (deceased), Mayford Ann, Elsie Jane, Wesley Dean, Alpha and Cora.

## HON. JAMES M. PIERCE.

Hon. James M. Pierce, late senator of Cassia county, and one of the leading as well as one of the earliest of the county's stockmen, was born at Weinsley, in western Tennessee, on November 26, 1851. His parents were John and Nancy (Allen) Pierce, descendants of old Southern families of English ancestry. The father was a native of Tennessee and the mother of South Carolina. They moved to Missouri in 1860 with their two sons and two daughters, where both passed the remainder of their lives, the father dying in November, 1868, and the mother in June, 1897. Their son James attended the district schools of his native state for a few months and completed his education in those of Missouri after the removal of the family to that state. He remained at home until he was nineteen, then came to Idaho, where he found employment with Messrs. Shirley & Brooks, leading cattle-men, with whom he remained three years. At the end of that time he became superintendent of the Sweetser Cattle Company, which he served in that capacity until the spring of 1879. In 1880 he formed a partnership with Mr. Sweetser, which lasted twenty years, in the course of which they did an enormous business. In 1890 they had about 15,000 range cattle and other interests in proportion. Up to this time Mr. Pierce owned a one-third interest in the business and was its sole manager. In 1901 he sold his holdings to Mr. Sweetser's son, and since then has been engaged in the business wholly on his own account. He is an active Democrat in politics, always giving the affairs of his party a hearty and enthusiastic as well as helpful support, but has never desired public office himself. In 1897, however, he yielded to the importunities of party and other friends and accepted the nomination for state senator and was elected by a handsome

majority, this being the only office he has ever held. In the sessions of the senate during his term he rendered efficient service to his constituents and was potential in aiding much good and preventing much bad legislation in which the general interests of the state were vitally involved. He is a zealous Freemason in fraternal connection, and has been an ornament to the order ever since he joined it, sixteen years ago. Throughout his life Mr. Pierce has been an active and indefatigable worker for any cause he had in hand, his cattle business taking him all over the state and keeping him busily occupied. Yet he has always found time to consider and aid any judicious undertaking for the welfare of his home community, and he had an influential voice in shaping and directing public opinion into healthy expression and action. He was married on November 3, 1879, to Miss Eliza Ganniher, daughter of John and Sarah (Browning) Ganniher, of Ogden, Utah. They have six children, Louella, William, Arthur, Jessie M., Sadie and Nellie, all attending school at Albion. As a pioneer in the cattle industry who came to this county in the infancy of the business, Mr. Pierce has witnessed its extraordinary growth and development, and has been a potent factor in pushing it forward. When he came to the county there were almost no cattlemen within its limits and its possibilities in this line were yet to be determined. It is greatly to his credit that, in spite of adverse circumstances and unpromising conditions, he persevered in his efforts to establish the industry here, and the results have amply demonstrated his wisdom and the justification for the firmness of his faith.

#### JAMES M. DARBY.

Orphaned by the death of his mother when he was but a year or two old, James M. Darby,

of Malta, Cassia county, was left even in childhood largely to his own resources and on them he has depended mainly ever since. He was born in Callaway county, Mo., on October 1, 1849, the son of Jesse and Mary E. (Brunner) Darby, natives of Maryland and belonging to old families resident in that state from early Colonial times. They were among the first settlers in that part of Missouri where they lived and there they passed the remainder of their lives, the mother dying in 1851 and the father in 1894. Their son James attended the district schools of his native county at intervals until he was eighteen years old, in the meantime assisting on his father's farm. After leaving school he continued for two years to work on the farm. In 1869 he took the old Santa Fe trail for a tour of inspection through New Mexico, and then engaged in freighting between Red Cloud, White Clay and Fort Fetterman, and also in getting out timber for the Union Pacific Railroad, continuing his operations in these lines until 1874, when he went to Nevada and freighted with bull teams to the various mining camps of that region, hauling mining machinery and supplies principally. In 1881 he came to Kelton, Utah, and freighted between that point and Wood River and Saw Tooth in Idaho, and also for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. In the winter of 1882-3 he came to Malta, in Cassia county, and bought 180 acres of land of Mr. Bowler, filed on a homestead and took up a desert claim of 120 acres. Having cut off forty acres of his purchase from Mr. Bowler, he has 140 acres all in hay and eighty acres in lucerne, all fenced and in an advanced state of cultivation. He is extensively engaged in raising cattle and horses of the better breeds, having at this writing about thirty horses and nearly one hundred range cattle. He has pushed his business forward vigorously and made it as profitable as circumstances would allow, and he has at the

same time given a due share of time and attention to the public affairs of the community, aiding in its progress and development, and serving its people in every way according to their desire and his capacity. In the fall of 1902 he was elected constable on the Populist ticket for a term of two years, and won high commendation for the wise and effective manner in which he performed the duties of his office. Farming and raising stock have, however, been his main concern, and he has given his labor and skill principally to the improvement of his farm and the successful management of his business. He has one of the choice ranches of his neighborhood and it is improved with a good frame dwelling and other necessary buildings in keeping with this. His imposing appearance would indicate him anywhere as a man of prominence and force, while his keen perception, breadth of general information and manifest common-sense would add to the good impression made by his appearance, and his geniality of manner and considerate and generous hospitality would establish him in the regard of any judicious observer who might have the good fortune to enjoy them. So far as family connections are concerned he is alone in this part of the country, none of his kin being near him, one brother, William F., living at Empire, Colo., and another, John, at Millersburg, Mo. His hold on the confidence and esteem of the people around him is well established and well deserved, as he is one of the leading men in his part of the county.

#### SAMUEL GRAY RHOADES.

The transition from the woods of Maine to the mountains of Idaho, and from a life at sea embracing the hazards of the deep, the wild sport of wind and wave, and the varieties of scene, incident and human life presented in a voyage around the world, to the quiet and

peaceful pursuits of a primitive pioneer existence, is a wide one in scope and conditions, and is impressively suggestive of the general activity of our race in this electrical age and of the enormous sweep of opportunity open to energetic American citizenship. This transition has been the experience of Samuel G. Rhoades, the efficient and accomplished county surveyor of Elmore county in this state, who was born at Pointe a Pitre, on the Island of Guadeloupe, W. I., where his father was temporarily residing as a civil engineer for the French government, on September 15, 1844, and he has since looked at life through almost every atmosphere and heard its story in almost every tongue. His parents were Alfred A. and Sarah B. (Gray) Rhoades, the former a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Maine.

The father was reared and educated in his native state and soon after reaching man's estate moved to Maine, where he married and established his domestic altar. A civil engineer of repute, his fortune led him to be called into the service of the French government as before stated and he resided several years in the West Indies, returning to Maine in 1848. In 1849 he caught the gold fever, with which the news from California had inoculated the world, and made a trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama to that modern Eldorado, where he remained two years, thus classing him among the Argonauts of that now classic region. He then returned to his New England home, but soon after set sail again for the Pacific coast, making the trip this time by the way of Cape Horn, carrying with him a large hotel, which he previously framed and set up on the deck at Bowdoinham. He landed at San Francisco, set up his hotel, and at once became interested in the growth and development of the city and its commercial enterprise, becoming the owner also of a steamboat. He acquired considerable



SAMUEL G. RHOADES AND FAMILY,



property, on much of which the city is now built, and in the midst of his rapid progress toward wealth and consequence was stricken down by the dread destroyer, Asiatic cholera, dying in 1852. Among the number of his important works of construction were the French dry docks at Pointe a Pitre, on the Island of Guadeloupe, W. I. The mother was a daughter of Judge Samuel and Susan B. (Patten) Gray, whose lives were spent mostly in Maine. The Judge was distinguished in his section of the country as a jurist of great ability and high character, and the mother was a descendant of the Winchells who came over in the Mayflower. They both died in their native state, their remains being, however, buried at the Riverside cemetery, of Chicago, Ill.

Samuel G. Rhoades was their only child and passed the first seventeen years of his life in his native state. He was carefully educated, thoroughly completing an elementary course in the public schools and then attending the Little Blue College at Farmington, Me., for seven years and a half. In 1861 he came to Wisconsin and located at Oshkosh, where he remained three years, then went to sea as a sailor and passed seven years in the service, visiting in this time almost every country and every leading port on the habitable globe, and rising in his service to the position of chief officer. In 1871 or 1872 he returned to the Mississippi Valley and was employed as an engineer at the South Park in Chicago for ten years. From there he came west to Colorado and located in Gunnison county, where he served as deputy United States mineral surveyor until 1887.

In 1887 also Mr. Rhoades became a resident of Idaho, locating at Boise, where his merit soon brought a responsible connection with the office of the surveyor general of the state. He remained in this service until 1892 when he took up his residence at Mountain

Home and secured profitable professional engagements in connection with works of irrigation and with general surveys. In the fall of 1892 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of county surveyor and by successive re-elections he has held the position continuously from that time. His services have been of marked benefit not only to the county but to the state, his work being recognized as that of a capable civil engineer, and an efficient surveyor, while he is accounted a conscientious and upright public official and a citizen of the highest character.

Mr. Rhoades was married at Oshkosh, Wis., on September 29, 1867, with Miss Electa E. Jackson, a native of Oshkosh, and daughter of Hon. Joseph and Emeline (Wright) Jackson, of Oshkosh. Her father was a very prominent man in his section of the state, founding the city of Oshkosh and serving as its first mayor. He died in 1881 and his wife in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades have three children living: Helen, wife of Dr. Robert B. Knight, of Stockton, Calif.; Eva, wife of W. Marion Porter, civil engineer for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., now residing in Denver, Colo.; and Sarah, wife of Dr. Carl Johnson, of Colorado, now vice deputy consul of the United States at Amoy, China. Two other daughters are deceased, Susan, who died at Oshkosh, and Electa, who died at Denver, Colo. Mrs. Rhoades traces her ancestry back to representative families of early England through the New York Wrights, her progenitors of that name being owners of valuable real-estate properties in what is now the business portion of New York City, and also through the prominent Whitney family, and for early ancestral information of the Whitneys the reader is referred to the sketch of J. K. Whitney elsewhere in this volume. She possesses fine musical taste and acquirements, and has more than a local reputation as a vocalist, is a promi-

nent factor in the social and literary life of Elmore county, and with her husband enjoys a wide acquaintanceship with the best element of Idaho. Their home at Mountain Home is one of the model homes of the state, and here a truly Western hospitality is ever in evidence.

#### HARRY J. SYMS.

Even more than the stage is the press a mirror, showing forth "the very age and body of the time," recording all doings and happenings among men, presenting each day a picture of the world and its multiform activity. More than this, it is a watchman on the tower, taking note of wind and sky, and, if need be, giving warning of approaching danger. It is a guide and a restraint, fixing the trend of public sentiment and holding it away from hurtful channels. It seeks to uncover to the public gaze the true gods in taste and morals and politics, and to crush the false with resolute and relentless energy. It endeavors to exemplify that enlightened conservatism which asks what it is that we should conserve, and what wrong and error we must cut away in order that what is righteous and wholesome may be conserved, and to advocate that genial reform which recognizes harmony and love as the elements of all true progress and shrinks from any changes impelled by hatred or compassed through disorder.

Through this elevated and elevating medium Harry J. Syms, the efficient and capable register of the United States land office at Boise, Idaho, came to the knowledge of men, of public affairs and to the high standard of official propriety for which he is widely and favorably known. He is a native of New Zealand, born at the city of Thames, on July 6, 1866. His parents, Henry J. and Mary (Kenny) Syms, are natives of Great Britain, the father born in England and the mother in

Ireland. They removed to New Zealand about the year 1860, and there they still reside, keeping a good hotel and doing what they can to minister to the comfort and happiness of their fellows. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom three sons and two daughters are living, all except Harry J. being residents of New Zealand. One son, Frederick M., is in the employ of the government in the post and telegraph department, and the other one, John, is a mine owner and operator.

Harry J. Syms was educated in the public schools of his native land, finishing at the Thames high school, and learned the trade of a printer, at which he followed at Thames until 1888, when he came to the United States, locating at San Francisco, where he engaged in the newspaper business for a year. He then moved to Idaho and rendered effective service as a campaign worker for the Republican party in its first state campaign. At its close he took up his residence at Shoshone and for six years thereafter edited the Journal at that place. He was then connected with the Caldwell Tribune until the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when he was appointed first lieutenant of Company A, First Idaho Infantry, and had the honor of being the first officer from this state to report for duty under the call of the President for volunteers, and in San Francisco he was appointed by General Otis, commanding, as a commissary of subsistence.

Lieutenant Syms took part in all of the engagements in which his company participated in the war and during several months of the time it was in service he was in its command. After his return to Idaho he purchased the Mountain Home Republican and remained its editor until he was appointed register of the United States land office at Boise on December 14, 1902. While doing editorial work he demonstrated his courage and ability as a clear and forcible writer, and also an ex-

cellent judgment and foresight in reference to matters of public policy and general interest. In all the campaigns of his party since he became a resident of the state he has taken a leading part, and in 1900 was its candidate for the office of state auditor. In the important position which he now fills he has shown the most careful and conscientious interest in the general welfare of the government and at the same time due regard for the rights of individual citizens, exhibiting a quickness of perception and a wisdom of conclusion in determining the delicate and intricate questions arising before him that have won high commendation for his administrative ability.

In fraternal relations Mr. Syms is an active and zealous member of both the orders of Elks and of the Knights of Pythias, having a commanding influence in the councils of these societies, holding in the latter the rank of past chancellor, to which he rose by appreciated service in the subordinate stations and intelligent participation in the general business of his lodge. He was married at Shoshone, in this state, on July 26, 1892, to Miss Florence A. Brown, a native of Wisconsin, daughter of Judge J. C. and Sarah Brown, of Shoshone. One child has blessed his domestic shrine with her sunny presence, a daughter, Florence Erma. Mr. Syms is interested in the mining industry in this state, and has been one of its active promoters during all his residence in Idaho.

#### ERNEST CRAMER.

This progressive and enterprising farmer and merchant is a native of Swinefurth, Bavaria, where he was born on May 23, 1836. His parents were Philip and Louisa (Krieghoff) Cramer, the former born and reared at Swinefurth, and the latter at Amsterdam, Holland. Just after he passed the age of fourteen Ernest Cramer was apprenticed with a bank-

ing house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and he passed two years in the employ of this institution. In 1852 he came to the United States and located at Richmond, Va., where he had relatives, and until 1855 he was engaged in the paint business with an uncle in that city. He then was for a year employed as bookkeeper in a cotton factory in New Orleans.

In 1856 Mr. Cramer removed to Texas, locating a little north of San Antonio, where in 1859 he held for three months the rank of first lieutenant in the Kirk county Texas Rangers. He also engaged in ranching and raising cattle, remaining in Texas until 1868, when he removed to Mexico, where was his home during the next six years, he serving the United States, however, as collector of customs at Eagle Pass from 1868 to 1872. In 1874 he returned to Texas and settled on the family ranch on the Guadeloupe River, north of San Antonio, where he again engaged in raising stock.

In 1876 he drove 1,600 cattle to Sydney, Idaho, and then returned home, but only to remain a short time, thence going to California in 1877. Here he built a flouring mill at Santa Clara and conducted its operations until his mill was burned in 1879. He then engaged in business in Bothia for a few months, in the fall of 1880 coming to Bellevue, Idaho, where he remained during the winter. In the spring of 1881 he came to Hailey and built the first house erected on the present townsite. Hailey has since then been his home and the seat of his profitable enterprises in various fields of activities. He owns a large tract of good land adjoining the townsite, and this he has improved and developed until it is one of the very desirable tracts in this part of the county.

On September 17, 1861, at Comfort, Tex., Mr. Cramer was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Bauer, who was born on September 17, 1844, in Saxony, Germany, being the

daughter of Gottlieb and Wilhelmina (Unfried) Bauer, natives of Frankfort-on-the-Main. Their five children are Louisa, wife of E. W. Johnson; Hugh, John, Leo, and Ottelia, wife of Claude Campbell. Mr. Cramer has passed more than twenty years among the people of Hailey and he has been very potential in developing the surrounding country. As he was one of the very first residents of Hailey section, so he has also been one of the most useful citizens, one of those most constant in devotion to its welfare. Much that is excellent and productive in German thrift and enterprise he has exhibited in his business, and all that is lofty and serviceable in citizenship he has shown in connection with his life in the community.

#### ROBERT AIKMAN.

This public-spirited and far-seeing citizen of Boise, whose residence in Idaho covers a period of about twenty years and has been serviceable to the state in many ways, was born on June 26, 1852, at Melrose, Scotland, near the birthplace of Sir Walter Scott, and is a son of James and Ellen (Fairburn) Aikman, natives of that country belonging to old Scotch families having creditable records in the history of their section. His father was a shepherd who died in his native land in 1872, aged sixty-five years, and his widow is still living at the old Scotch farmstead at the age of eighty-six. The grandfather was Benjamin Aikman, a stone-mason, who was killed by accident.

Mr. Aikman received a limited education, the family being large and its income small, and began life for himself at the age of twelve as a shepherd boy, receiving thirty shillings, \$7.50, as compensation for his first six months' work. Life seemed to offer but little prospect for him then beyond a destiny of toil and poverty, nevertheless he did not return home to farther crowd the tenement already too full

with its ten children, five of whom are yet living. He remained in the land of his birth and continued to follow sheepherding until 1882, when he emigrated to North America, locating at first in Canada and remaining there six months. Business opportunities were not numerous, and, unwilling to be idle and to wait for desirable employment, he accepted the first offer he had and went to work in a boiler factory.

From Canada he later made his way to California, and in that state worked on a sheep ranch, giving such satisfactory service and evidence of his knowledge of the business that in a little while his employer sent him to Nevada to purchase sheep. He made the trip and bought a herd, but within six months lost half of it, the sheep being killed by poisonous weeds which they ate.

Mr. Aikman then came to Succor Creek, on the line between Idaho and Oregon, with the residue of the flock, and by painstaking care, self-denial and industry was enabled to accumulate enough money to buy an interest in the business. He was connected with it for four years, at the end of which he sold his interests and bought the Willow Creek or Scotch Bob ranch north of Boise, which for sixteen years was the headquarters of his extensive sheep operations. His business here was prosperous and his management of it was shrewd and successful. He rapidly accumulated wealth, and in 1902, desiring to secure the best educational facilities for his children, he sold his ranch and stock and moved to Boise, where he is now living in a fine brick residence, which he built at the corner of Twelfth and Jefferson streets.

Seeing the need of a first-class hotel in the city and having available a portion of the capital required to provide one, Mr. Aikman organized a stock company in association with J. B. Morrow and Thomas and John McMil-

lan, his brothers-in-law, and at once proceeded to put up the elegant hostelry renowned throughout this Western country as the Idanha Hotel, in which Mr. Aikman holds one-third interest. This is one of the best hotels east of Portland, and enjoys a patronage and public favor commensurate with its capacity, equipment and style. The company has recently added to its facilities a large brick building adjacent to the hotel proper in order to meet the demands upon its entertainment, and it now has 200 rooms, all outside chambers, and fifty bath-rooms, with every modern appliance and convenience and it is managed in the best art of the most up-to-date and progressive boniface. Scarcely anything that the sleepless eye of science has discovered or the cunning hand of skill has fashioned in the way of hotel accommodations is wanting to the completeness of this house of entertainment, and it stands forth as an impressive monument to the progressive and energetic business sense of its builders as well as an ornament to the city and a great feature in its commercial life. In this enterprise Mr. Aikman has a large interest, and he also owns other property of value in the city and elsewhere.

The social life of Boise has not been without the aid of the quickening spirit of this canny Scotchman. He has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for fourteen years and also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In both organizations his membership is highly valued for its activity and usefulness in business and in social features and his large apprehension of brotherly duties. In politics Mr. Aikman is a stanch Republican, and, while he does not seek or desire office for himself, he is zealously and diligently active in behalf of the success of his party.

On November 23, 1891, Mr. Aikman married with Miss Mary McMillan, of Boise,

where the marriage occurred, she being also a native of Scotland and daughter of Anthony and Agnes (McFadden) McMillan, also natives of Scotland but now residents of Boise, the father at this writing being eighty-eight and the mother seventy-eight years of age, while for more than fifty years they have lived together in happy wedded life. Mr. and Mrs. Aikman have two children, their daughter, Agnes E., and their son, Robert F. Mr. Aikman was one of the founders of the Commercial Bank of Caldwell, Idaho, and has been a member of its directorate from its organization. No citizen of the county stands higher in public estimation, and none is more worthy of the respect he enjoys.

#### THOMAS H. B. BRESHEARS.

Coming from a martial strain of good old Tennessee and Kentucky ancestry, and belonging to a family which for generations has been prominent in defense of the political principles it has held whenever and wherever they have been the gage of battle, whether in the forum or on the field of military strife, being ever vigorous and active in the protection of American rights and the honor of its country, and diligent and effective in pushing forward to high development and multiplied productivity the material resources of the land in which it was at work, Thomas H. B. Breshears, of Ada county, in this state, has well sustained the family name and traditions in his own life and record both in war and peace. He was born on October 11, 1844, in Polk county, Mo., the son of John and Naomi (Hogg) Breshears, pioneers in that state, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Kentucky.

John Breshears when a young man was a soldier in the war of 1812 and fought under Gen. Andrew Jackson at New Orleans and elsewhere. After the war he engaged in farm-

ing for a short time, first in his native state and then in Missouri, where he died in 1869, aged seventy-five, and his wife passed away in 1898 at a very old age. They were the parents of sixteen children, all but two of whom lived to years of maturity and were married in the presence of their parents. Ten of their sons, four sons-in-law and two grandsons were soldiers in the Civil war, among this number being their son, Thomas H. B. Breshears, the immediate subject of this sketch, who in his childhood enjoyed only such educational facilities as the primitive, limited and ill-furnished country schools afforded.

At the beginning of the Civil war Thomas Breshears joined the state militia and later served for twenty months as a soldier in Company D, Fifteenth Missouri Mounted Infantry, in which he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out on July 1, 1865. While not in the field as a part of any special division of the army, the militia were in really more dangerous service, for they kept busy fighting and running down bushwhackers and repelling the attacks of predatory bands of guerrillas. After the war Mr. Breshears engaged in farming in his native state until 1877, when he removed to Idaho. In 1879 he took up the place on which he now lives and which has since that time been his home. It is a fine farm of eighty acres, on which he has good improvements and raises excellent stock and abundant crops. He owns and operates a threshing outfit which he makes serviceable every fall throughout a large extent of the surrounding country. He has taken no interest in fraternal societies except the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he belongs to the Washington order with membership in the post at Boise. He is, however, active in public local affairs and gives material assistance to all undertakings for the development and improvement of his portion of the state.

On August 2, 1866, Mr. Breshears was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy A. Potter, by birth a Missourian like himself, the daughter of Henderson and Eliza J. (Hall) Potter, natives respectively of Tennessee and Kentucky. Of the eleven children born to them five are living, John F., Joseph H., Thomas C., Reuben N. and Minnie A. (Mrs. E. L. Eytchison). Joseph, Thomas and Reuben are married and farming in the Boise Valley, while John is still living at the paternal home. Mr. Breshears has seen this country transformed from a wilderness into a fruitful and productive region, and has aided greatly in bringing about the change.

#### DR. GEORGE COLLISTER.

For a continuous period of more than twenty-two years Dr. George Collister, of Boise, has been a practicing physician and surgeon in that city, and in that time he has not only risen to the front rank in his profession, but has been a prominent and helpful factor in the mercantile, industrial and social life of the community. His spacious offices in the Broadbent building on Main street proclaim his success and prosperity in his professional work, both in the completeness of their equipment and in the number of patients who frequent them for relief from various ills and ailments, and the continual industry and zeal which he displays in meeting the demands upon his skill and ability indicate most clearly his devotion to the work he has chosen as the occupation of his life.

Doctor Collister was born at Willoughby, in Lake county, Ohio, on October 16, 1856, the son of Thomas and Fannie (Young) Collister, the former a native of Maine and the latter of Connecticut. They settled in Ohio soon after their marriage and there the father worked for a number of years at his trade as a

stone-mason, then became a mail agent on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, holding the position and giving the company careful attention for twenty years. He was also the county treasurer of Lake county for a number of years, and, in this position, as in every other which he ever filled, he was capable, conscientious and diligent in the discharge of his duties. He died at the age of ninety-two, having retained his vigor of body and mind up to eight months before his decease. His father was a contractor and builder and held a good rank in the public estimation in his line of work. The Doctor's mother was a daughter of Benjamin Young, a leading ship-builder of New England. The family consisted of eight children, seven of whom are living.

Doctor Collister was the youngest of the family and was educated in the public schools of his native town and at the somewhat noted Willoughby Academy. He then entered the Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, and, after a full course of professional study and training at that institution he was graduated therefrom in 1879, practiced for a year at Madison, Ohio, and in 1881 came to Idaho, locating at Boise, which has ever since been his home. From the beginning his practice has been large and representative in this community, and he has enjoyed in an unusual degree the confidence of the public and of his professional brethren. This he has won on his demonstrated merit, and by giving studious attention to all the means of enlightenment and progress in his work and applying with skill and excellent judgment the results of his studies in his daily practice.

The Doctor is the president of the State Medical Society, and to its deliberations contributes the benefit of his ripe professional scholarship and judicious observation. In a public way his ability as a doctor has been rec-

ognized by his frequent appointment as physician to the state penitentiary, a position which he is holding at the present writing. He has also served the people faithfully and efficiently as a county commissioner for several terms, and to his wisdom in administration and breadth of view in reference to public affairs are due many of the best features in the financial and general condition of the county. In addition to his practice the Doctor has the care and management of his fine fruit farm to claim his attention and reward his interest. This comprises 113 acres and is wholly given up to the culture of apples, pears and prunes. It is located three miles and a half from Boise and he has therefore excellent facilities for shipment of its products to good markets in which they have secured by their superior quality a high place in the estimation of buyers.

The Doctor has a fondness for the relief from the more serious business of life and the social enjoyments afforded by the fraternal orders, and is an esteemed and useful member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Red Men and the Elks. He was married at Boise on March 15, 1898, to Miss M. E. Marden, a native of Illinois. They have no offspring, but an adopted daughter, Edna S. Collister, adds light and sunshine to their hospitable and popular home.

#### JACOB L. TATE.

Jacob L. Tate, one of the highly respected and substantial citizens of Mountain Home in Elmore county, of this state, is a native of Georgia, the Empire state of the South, where he was born on July 13, 1840, the son of John and Rachel (Dean) Tate. The father was a native of Tennessee, who was reared and educated in that state. Soon after reaching his majority he removed to Georgia and

settled in that part of Habersham county, which is now White county, and there passed the rest of his life, engaged in farming until his death in 1894, at the age of seventy-four. His wife was a native of Georgia, the daughter of John and Phoebe (Hobbs) Dean, both born and reared in Georgia, where they also died. Mrs. Tate died in her native state in 1888, aged sixty-eight years. Her husband was an active Democrat in politics and filled many local offices with credit and ability. They were the parents of six children, of whom their son Jacob was the third.

Jacob L. Tate passed his boyhood and youth at home, and when he was seventeen set up in life for himself. He joined the Confederate army as third sergeant of Company C, Twenty-fourth Georgia Infantry, and served in the Civil war from August 24, 1861, to its close, seeing much hard field work and passing through a multitude of dangers. He was wounded twice at Gettysburg and once at Fredericksburg, and was captured on April 6, 1865, at Burkville Station. When the war closed, young as he was, he held the rank of orderly sergeant, to which he had risen by meritorious service. After the contest was over he returned to his Georgia home and at once engaged in farming in company with his father on the home place. In the fall of 1865 he married and then took charge of the place, conducting its agricultural operations for two years, at the end of which time he moved to his mother-in-law's plantation which he then operated for three years.

Mr. Tate next took up his residence in Cherokee county, Ala., where he was engaged in farming for three years and then returned to his native county and there farmed for four years longer. In 1879 he determined to seek larger opportunities and a change of climate in the great Northwest and came to Idaho, and, locating on Indian Creek in Elmore

county, he began ranching and raising stock, on a place which he purchased and on which he continued his enterprise for eleven years. In 1891 he sold this property and moved to Mountain Home where he bought a small place of six acres, on which he has since lived. In politics Mr. Tate is a zealous and loyal Democrat, ever active and influential in the service of his party, and he has worthily filled several local offices, among them being deputy sheriff of the county, constable and member of the city council of Mountain Home.

In 1865 Mr. Tate married in Georgia with Miss Columbia Clementine Dunagan, a native of that state, born in Hall county, where her parents, Frederick and Louisa (Allgood) Dunagan, were also born and passed their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Tate had twelve children, nine of whom are living. They are Harriet E., widow of M. S. Gomas, deceased; William K.; May Alturas, wife of O. R. Lawson; Mell S., wife of Elmer Smith; Thomas, living at Cape Nome, Alaska; Virginia, wife of Joseph Black; Oscar and Leo. Those deceased are Eliza, Charles C. and Georgia. Mrs. Tate died in 1891, at the age of forty-two and her death was much lamented. Her remains were buried in the cemetery at Boise.

#### DENNIS DYER.

Dennis Dyer was born in 1839, in Jefferson county, Iowa, the son of Jonathan and Nancy (Bolley) Dyer, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Indiana. His father moved from his native state to Indiana when a young man and there lived for a few years and married. From Indiana he migrated with his family, first to Illinois and later to Iowa, and, after a residence in Iowa of a number of years, in May, 1852, they started on the long journey across the plains with ox teams to Oregon, occupying six months by the trip. They settled in



DENNIS DYER AND FAMILY.



Polk county near the town of Salt Creek, and there the parents passed the remainder of their days, the mother dying in 1865, at the age of sixty, and the father on January 20, 1892, at the venerable age of ninety years and eighteen days. Their remains rest in the cemetery at Salt Creek. The paternal grandfather, Charles Dyer, was a native of Virginia and a veteran of the war of 1812, the greater part of his life being passed in Kentucky. The grandparents on the mother's side were Indiana pioneers, coming from Indiana at an early day, and the maiden name of the grandmother was Hearst. They remained in Indiana until death ended their earthly labors and called them to their final rest.

Dennis Dyer was the third of the eight children born to his parents, and attained the age of thirteen years in Iowa, then accompanied his father's family to Oregon, and in its Polk county home in that state reached man's estate, finishing his education in the neighboring schools. At the age of twenty-one he assumed the responsibilities of life for himself, turning his attention to farming and stockraising, following the business in Polk county, Ore., for four years, when he moved to the eastern part of the state and was occupied in various pursuits until 1881. He then took up a homestead in Malheur county, where he passed his time until 1890, making necessary and desirable improvements, bringing the soil to generous productiveness and conducting a flourishing stock industry. In 1890 he sold his interests in Oregon and moved to Idaho, locating one mile west of Weiser on the ranch which he now occupies, where he resumed farming and stock operations, and where he has since conducted them with increasing profits and on an expanding scale. He produces excellent crops of hay and a goodly yield of fruit, while his stock business is one of the most extensive and

progressive in this part of the county. He has improved his ranch with a good brick residence and comfortable barns, and equipped it with every needed appliance for its purposes, so that it stands as a model home, one of the representative ones of the valley.

Mr. Dyer has been a Republican since his young manhood. His first vote was cast for Lincoln for President, and he has supported the candidates of the party ever since with loyalty and firmness. While not desirous of public office, he has been called upon to fill places of local importance, notably that of county commissioner in Oregon, which he held for four years, with marked advantage to the people. He was married in 1885 to Miss Ellen O'Brien, a native of Ireland, and a daughter of William and Mary (Barry) O'Brien, also natives of that country where all their lives were passed, the father dying in 1880, at the age of eighty years, and the mother in 1886, aged seventy-five. They were buried at Castle Connell in County Limerick, the father having been long a valued soldier of the British army. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have two children, their daughter Ruth and their son Joseph Edgar. Life is passing pleasantly with these life companions as its evening draws nigh and its contests are seemingly over. They rest secure in the competence of worldly wealth and the public esteem they have won wholly by their merit, their intelligence and their kindliness of heart.

#### HON. JOSEPH W. HUSTON.

This eminent jurist, profound scholar and leading citizen of the state whose long life of more than seventy years has been a continuous record of public service and private virtue, was born at Plainesville, Ohio, on April 10, 1833, as a son of Caleb and Pamela (Hall) Huston, the former being a native of New York and the latter of New Hampshire. They

were early settlers in the Western Reserve of Ohio. The father, a shoemaker, was a man of unusual intelligence and force of character, and prominent in the public life of his section. He died in Ohio on June 1, 1845, and his widow long survived him, passing away at an age of more than seventy years. He was a veteran of the war of 1812, and his father, who emigrated from Ireland to this country in Colonial times, was an American soldier of the Revolution.

Judge Huston was one of the seven children who composed his father's household, six sons and one daughter, and was educated mainly in the rugged and strict school of experience, never attending school after he was twelve years old, nor with any degree of regularity before he reached that age. In 1845 he came to Michigan and at Kalamazoo read law in the offices of Senator Charles Stewart and Joseph Miller, Jr., and was admitted to the bar of that state in 1857. In the meantime, however, he served two years in the United States treasury department at Washington during the administration of President Pierce. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Michigan Cavalry, was elected and commissioned as first lieutenant, and in 1862 was transferred with the same rank to the Fourth Michigan Cavalry. Three of his brothers were also in the Union army, the eldest being killed at the battle of Perryville. The other two were younger than the Judge and served through the war, one as a first lieutenant and the other, who enlisted as a private, was mustered out as a captain. The regiment to which the Judge belonged saw hard service in the Army of the Cumberland. In 1863 he was mustered out on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty, and returned to Michigan, where he resumed his law practice.

In 1869 President Grant appointed Judge Huston the United States attorney for Idaho,

and he took up his residence in the territory and held the office very capably for nine years, and in 1872 he was nominated by the Republicans as territorial delegate to Congress and defeated at the election by Hon. John Hailey. After his term of office as United States attorney he practiced law until 1891, when he was elected to the supreme bench of the state, on which he served for ten years, during four of which he was the chief justice. Since the close of his eminent labors in this court he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and, although advanced in years, is still vigorous in body, clear and strong in every mental faculty.

Judge Huston has always been held in the highest esteem in the state, and, whenever he has been placed before the people as a candidate, he has shown to have great strength and popularity with the voters. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and still takes an active interest in the proceedings of the organization. His first marriage occurred in 1855 in Michigan and was with Miss Lucia Wilder, a native of that state, who died on March 26, 1863, leaving one child, their daughter Carrie, now the wife of E. R. Leonard, of Boise. On December 26, 1864, Judge Huston was married in Ohio with his second wife, formerly Miss Frances Collister, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Thomas and Frances (Young) Collister, the former native of the Isle of Man and the latter of Connecticut. By this marriage he has one child, Dr. C. P. Huston, now of Challis, Idaho, a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having a record of excellent service in the Philippines.

#### CONSTANTINE ROHRER.

Now a prosperous and contented rancher and miner living in the suburbs of Mountain Home in Elmore county, this state, Constan-

tine Rohrer has had experience in the strenuous contests for supremacy among men in many latitudes and amid a great variety of scenes and lines of active effort. His eventful life began at Chicago, Ill., where he was born on May 15, 1841, his parents, Adam and Emeline Rohrer, being then residents of that city. They were natives of France, the father being a surgeon and soldier in the armies of the great Napoleon, following the fortunes of that illustrious commander through many campaigns of successive victory and disaster. When the cause for which he fought was finally overthrown, and the eagles of the empire went down in everlasting defeat, he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans, going up the Mississippi and settling in the then young but rapidly expanding metropolis of the lakes. They in later life moved to Somonauk, Ill., where the mother died in 1857 and the father in 1858.

In 1859 after his parents' deaths, Constantine Rohrer, the youngest of the twelve children, and then eighteen years old, crossed the plains with a bull-team outfit to Pike's Peak, consuming three months in the trip and suffering many hardships and privations on the way. After passing a few months prospecting in this promising region he returned on horseback to the old Illinois home. After the return to Illinois Mr. Rohrer remained on a farm he there owned for about a year, then sold out and on New Year's day, 1860, started for California by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama. At Aspinwall he accepted employment as a waiter on the steamer Golden Gate and made two trips in this capacity. In 1861 he located in California, and, in company with his brother John, bought cattle and engaged in the stock business, which was promising until the winter came when the cattle all died from exposure.

In the spring of 1862 Mr. Rohrer started

for Idaho, but stopped on the way at the Auburn mines in Oregon, where he followed placer mining during the summer. In the fall he came to the Idaho Basin, reaching Idaho City on Christmas day, 1862, in company with Comstock, the discoverer of the noted Comstock mines. He made his home at Centerville, on Grimes Creek, during the succeeding summer and winter. In 1864 he went prospecting, and striking the Atlanta mining district with good prospects, he determined to try his fortune in that section, and for twenty years thereafter he was engaged in mining at that place and at Rocky Bar and part of the time he was also carrying on a thriving business in butchering at Rocky Bar and on Wood River. In 1883 he took up a ranch two miles below Mountain Home and lived on it until 1894, when he sold it and bought the beautiful place he now owns and occupies in the suburbs of the town, on which he has ever since made his home and where he built his brick residence and has a fine fruit orchard.

In politics Mr. Rohrer is an uncompromising Democrat. He has been influential in the councils of his party and served the people well as deputy sheriff of the county under Sheriff Gray Howard when the county-seat was at Rocky Bar. He also from time to time held other local offices. In his long and varied experience as a pioneer in the West he has of course had trouble with the Indians. The first serious difficulty he had with them occurred in 1862 on his way from California to Idaho when his horse was killed under him and he was shot through both legs. The next was in 1878 on Camas Prairie when he was acting as a government scout under Colonel Bernard, but here he escaped unhurt. He was married in 1885 to Miss Celestia Rose, a daughter of William Rose, who crossed the plains from Canada to Utah in the early fifties. They have one child dead and nine living, Rosalie, Es-

tella, Myrtle, Addie, Ida, John B., Sophia Elizabeth and Minnie. In his early manhood Mr. Rohrer spent some time in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company.

#### JACOB OTTENHEIMER.

Jacob Ottenheimer, one of the prominent and successful business men of Mountain Home, has had a wide range of experience in life on the frontiers of the farther West, and that he has profited by it is well established by his continued success in business and his present comfortable and prosperous financial condition. He was born in Germany on April 29, 1843, the son of Solomon and Bertha (Rosenheim) Ottenheimer, natives of the Fatherland and belonging to families resident there and active in the service of that prosperous and progressive country for many generations. The father was a merchant and stockbroker, successful in his business, prominent in his section of the country and well esteemed by the people all around him. The family home was at Jebenhausen in the county of Goeppingen and state of Wurtemberg, and here the parents passed their lives, the mother dying at the age of sixty, and the father when more than eighty years old.

Jacob Ottenheimer was the last born of the ten children, and remained at the parental home until he was nineteen, being well educated in books at the state schools and in farming and stockgrowing by careful training in actual practice in the business, handling horses, cattle and sheep under the direction and in company with an elder brother. In the spring of 1862 he came to the United States, and, after spending a few months at Philadelphia, journeyed to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, landing at San Francisco in the fall of the year. He passed the winter with his brother William, who had come to the gold

fields in 1852, and when spring came he went to the Comstock mining district of Nevada, and from that point as headquarters followed freighting and merchandising until 1864, when he returned to California.

Mr. Ottenheimer was engaged in mercantile business at Haywards, Calif., for a year and then went to Santa Clara county and followed the same occupation there until 1866. The next three years were passed in a similar pursuit at Dayton, Nev., and the next two at Hill's Ferry, Calif. From Hill's Ferry he went to Eureka, Nev., and three years later to Cherry Creek, in White Pine county of the same state, carrying on at each place a mercantile enterprise and speculating in real-estate. In the spring of 1874 he joined the Panamint stampede and remained at the camp near Death Valley until 1875, when he moved to Cornucopia, Nev., and there engaged again in merchandising until 1879. In that year he went over to Tuscarora and after merchandising there a year removed to Bellevue, in the Wood River Valley of this state, which was then at the height of its mining excitement.

Mr. Ottenheimer had a short season of business at Bellevue, then transferred his base of operations successively to Ketchum, where he was burned out in 1885, and Broadford. After a year at the last named he returned to Ketchum, where he remained until the spring of 1888, then went to Pine Grove, where he married and remained until the autumn of 1890. He then sold out his business at this point and took up his residence at Mountain Home for the winter, returning to Pine Grove in the spring, but during the summer he moved his family back to Mountain Home and went into business there, remaining until 1893, when he moved to Boise, where for six months he was one of the proprietors of the Capitol Hotel. In the fall of 1893 he once more settled at Mountain Home and this place has since been

his home and the seat of his business operations.

In politics Mr. Ottenheimer is an ardent and active Democrat, taking a great interest in the affairs of his party and a leading part in its campaigns. During his residence at Pine Grove he was the deputy postmaster, and also school trustee and town clerk. At Cornucopia he was a leading member of the committee organized to collect and send supplies to the volunteers in the Bannock Indian war, and at Ketchum he was secretary of the Odd Fellows lodge and aided in organizing the Pioneers' Association located at that place. In both Nevada and Idaho he has been actively connected with the county and state committees of his party and has shown himself wise in counsel and vigorous in action in party matters. He was for years a worthy member of the order of Odd Fellows and he belonged to the order of Chosen Friends during the life of the lodge, holding membership in the latter organization in the circle at Bellevue.

Mr. Ottenheimer was joined in wedlock in 1888 with Miss Josephine Wells, a native of Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, the daughter of William and Josephine (Goodwin) Wells, the former born in Maine and the latter in Nova Scotia. Mr. and Mrs. Ottenheimer have four children living: Elmore, Frank, Dora and Daniel H. Two other sons, the first and second of their children, are deceased, Frederick J., born at Ketchum on June 26, 1889, died there on August 21, 1891; Sanford, born on September 26, 1890, at Pine Grove, died on October 3, 1890, and was buried at Pine Grove.

#### DAVID P. KEEFER.

Among the citizens of Mountain Home, the thriving and progressive county-seat of Elmore county, few if any stand higher in the

public regard, or are more entitled to the respect and good will of the community, than that old citizen, David P. Keefer, a native of Pennsylvania, born at Cassville, in that state, in 1830. His parents were Solomon and Elizabeth (Long) Keefer, well-esteemed residents of Huntingdon county, Pa., and also natives of the state, who lived and died within its limits and now lie buried beneath its soil hallowed to them by many cherished associations. The father was born in Franklin county in the first decade of the Nineteenth Century, and was reared and educated there. In 1826 he married and moved to the adjoining county of Huntingdon, where he engaged in weaving and dyeing until 1837, when his life ended by an untimely death and he was buried at Cassville. He had been a teacher in earlier years and wherever he lived or whatever his occupation he lived acceptably and was generally respected.

Solomon Keefer was a son of Christian Keefer, also a native of Pennsylvania, who was twice married, the first time to Elizabeth Sills, who was killed by lightning in Ohio, where they then resided, and the second time to Mary Poorman. Christian Keefer was a son of Dewalt Keefer, a native of Germany and an early settler in the Keystone state, where he lived a useful life and passed away at a ripe old age. Mr. Keefer's mother, Elizabeth Long, died in her native state on August 1, 1881, aged seventy-three years. She was the daughter of Christian and Mary (Baker) Long, also Pennsylvanians. Her father died in Germany Valley in 1848, aged eighty, and her mother in 1853 at about the same age. Christian Long's father, Joseph Long, was the first settler in Germany Valley, locating there near the close of the Seventeenth Century. Christian and his wife, with his two brothers, organized the first Dunkard church in Huntingdon county and he was its first elder and

preacher. The family was of German ancestry.

David P. Keefer grew to manhood in his native county and received a limited education in its public schools. In 1850, when he was twenty years old, he removed to Ogle county, Ill., where he passed twelve years in learning and working at his combined trades of dyer and weaver, also farming during a portion of the time. Thereafter he went back to his native state, where he remained about two years and a half, then returned to his former Illinois home. Two years later he started on a prospecting trip through Iowa, Nebraska, Washington, Montana and Idaho, stopping at various places and living awhile, and finally reaching this state in 1886. He located at Mountain Home, which was then a very small and unpromising place, and began an industry in farming which he is still conducting with steady prosperity and increasing profits. Until a few years ago he was a Republican in politics, but not endorsing the party's financial policy, he became a Democrat, and may now be classed as an independent.

Mr. Keefer has filled a number of local offices from time to time, although not desirous of public life in any way, and has performed their duties with credit to himself and benefit to the community. In 1854 he married with Miss Mary A. Sadler, a native of Ohio and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Field) Sadler, who moved from Ohio to Illinois in 1839 and passed the rest of their lives in that state. Mrs. Keefer died at La Grand, Ore., in April, 1894, at the age of sixty-six, her remains being interred at Mountain Home. Her offspring consists of four children, Sarah E., wife of George L. Crandall, of Mountain Home; Eugene, John and Charles. For nearly twenty years Mr. Keefer has been a resident of the town and county

wherein he now maintains his home, and during that time he has steadily grown in the confidence and esteem of the people, has aided in the development of the resources of the section and the promotion of its best interests, and has met all the requirements of an upright and elevated citizenship with manliness and without reproach. He is justly recognized as one of the most substantial and representative men of this part of the state.

#### RICHARD AND WILLIAM BENHAM.

At the ripe old age of seventy-seven, with his health in vigor and all his faculties in full activity, Richard Benham, an estimable citizen of Bruneau, Idaho, is quietly and comfortably passing the evening of life amid the scenes which have witnessed the complete maturity of his physical and mental powers and have had the benefit of his ripened wisdom and stimulating example of usefulness. He was born on May 16, 1826, in Gallatin county, Ky., the son of Jacob and Prosina (Floyd) Benham, natives of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky in early life and subsequently moved to Linn county, Iowa, in 1848, where they were industriously engaged in farming until death ended their labors, the mother dying in 1852 at the age of seventy-two or seventy-three, and the father in 1867 at that of ninety-seven or ninety-eight. Their family consisted of twelve children, of whom their son Richard was the ninth in the order of birth.

Richard Benham passed his school days and early manhood in Kentucky and there learned his trade as a bricklayer, serving his apprenticeship in Covington. At the age of twenty-five he emigrated to Iowa and worked at his trade in that state until 1861. He then enlisted in Company K, Ninth Iowa Infantry, and served three years and two months in the

Union army during the Civil war, being mustered out at Chattanooga with the rank of second lieutenant, having gone into the service as a fifth sergeant. He was wounded slightly at the battle of Pea Ridge, but was not long kept out of active participation in the work of his regiment. After his discharge he returned to his Iowa home and remained in that state until the fall of 1865, when he moved to Hannibal, Mo., where was his home until August, 1886.

On the 10th day of August, 1886, Mr. Benham came to the Bruneau Valley, this state, and took up a ranch on which he settled and began raising stock and farming, and also worked at his trade. In the exercise of his craft he was of great service to the neighborhood, building many of the earlier houses in the town and surrounding country, thus adding to the development and beauty of the section and the comfort of its people. He has resided in this section continuously since his arrival within its limits, and is held in the highest respect by all who know him as one of the substantial, serviceable and representative citizens of a region well-known for the independence, enterprise, self-reliance and resourcefulness of its inhabitants.

In 1851, not long before his departure from Kentucky, Mr. Benham was joined in marriage with Miss Matilda Lechman, a native of that state and a daughter of John and Eveline (Connor) Lechman, also Kentuckians by birth and ancestry, and citizens of the state from the beginning to the end of their lives. Mrs. Benham died about thirty years ago at the age of forty-six, at Hannibal, Mo., where she was buried in the beautiful Riverside cemetery, where two of her seven children also sleep, Missouri and Stella. The five of her children now living are Eveline, John (see sketch elsewhere in this volume), Hattie, William and Maggie.

WILLIAM BENHAM, the fifth child and third son of Richard and Matilda (Lechman) Benham, is one of the leading business men and public spirits of the town of Bruneau, being active in every phase of its progress and development and illustrating in his career many attributes of its best citizenship. He was born at Marion, Iowa, in 1863, and when he was four years old was taken with the rest of the family to Hannibal, Mo., where he grew to manhood and was educated. After leaving school he engaged in running a sawmill at Hannibal, where he continued his operations until 1890. He then followed his father to Idaho and settled on a ranch in the beautiful and fruitful Bruneau Valley. He was occupied in conducting the ranch and in mining until 1902, when he moved into the town of Bruneau and entered mercantile life, opening a prosperous business which he is still conducting, and which is growing in magnitude and increasing in profits.

Mr. Benham is universally known as an active, energetic and public-spirited man, animated by a strong desire for the advancement of the community in which he lives and for the best development of its resources and possessing also great clearness of vision and commendable enterprise in promoting that advancement and development. In fraternal relations he belongs to the Knights of Pythias and to the order of Washington. In politics he is, like his father, an ardent Democrat, but also, like his father, he is not an aspirant for public office and seeks no political honors. He is well esteemed both as a popular citizen and as a sagacious business man, while he is one of the leaders of thought and productive activity in the county, having ever extended a stimulating and beneficial influence in material, moral and social circles throughout a wide section of country.

## EDWARD M. JOSLIN.

Edward M. Joslin, of near Bourne, in Washington county, is a pioneer of 1875 in Idaho, and since that time he has been an active force in the progress and development of this portion of the state, giving time and attention to public affairs and the general improvement of the community, while building with care and success his own estate in the region in which he has cast his lot. He is a native of Terre Haute, Ind., born in 1849, the son of William P. and Louisa (Barbee) Joslin, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. His father was reared in his native state, and at the beginning of his young manhood went to Terre Haute, where he worked at his trade as a cooper for a number of years. He was there married and after leaving off work at his trade engaged in farming in Illinois and later in Missouri, during this period also serving as a worthy soldier of the Civil war as a member of Company B, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, after fourteen months' service receiving such injuries at the battle of Arkansas Post as to cause his discharge. At the age of seventy-seven he retired from active pursuits and is passing the closing days of his active life in Pollock, Mo., comfortable in a worldly way and secure in the respect and good will of the whole community in which he lives. His father was Wesley Joslin, who lived in Indiana until 1852, when he crossed the plains to Oregon, making the trip with ox teams and settling near Salem in that state, where he remained until death. He was an energetic and progressive man, greatly given to developing the resources of the section of country in which he lived. He built the first bridge over the Willamette River, operated it a number of years as a private toll bridge, then sold it to the county. Mr. Joslin's mother died in 1872, at the age of forty-four, and was buried

at the Howard cemetery in Sullivan county, Mo. She was the mother of five children, of whom Edward M. was the first born.

Edward M. Joslin grew to manhood in Illinois, going there in childhood with his parents, and received a common-school education in the district schools of that state. At the age of twenty-one he left the paternal homestead, went to Missouri to make his way in the world, and for four years thereafter was actively engaged in farming in that state. Late in 1874 he started for Idaho and reached Boise on January 11, 1875. Here he was engaged in mill work for about a year and then moved to Weiser, settling on the place now owned and occupied by Francis E. Lund, which he held for some years under a pre-emption claim, then sold out in 1878 and in 1880 moved to the ranch of 160 acres, on which he lived until 1903, and which he now owns. Since that time he has been occupied in general farming and stockraising and in developing and expanding a promising fruit industry which is the product of his own enterprise and skill. He owns a fine orchard and it yields a choice variety of fruit of excellent quality, every care being taken to secure a product of high standard.

In politics Mr. Joslin is independent, with leanings to the Republican party, but he is not an active partisan and has no desire for public office. In 1873 he married with Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Georgia and daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Watts) Johnson, who were early settlers in Sullivan county, Mo., where they died well advanced in life. Mr. and Mrs. Joslin have seven children living and one dead. They are Ida F. (Mrs. J. R. Patison), Mary (Mrs. D. M. Michaels), John W., Albert C., Louisa M., Edward W. (deceased), Charles A. and Harrison. Mr. Joslin's life of nearly thirty years in his community has been serviceable without ostentation, yielding a ready and helpful support to every good enterprise for the



MR. AND MRS. E. M. JOSLIN.



general welfare, and exhibiting an elevated order of citizenship. He is well esteemed on all sides and has the good will of all classes of the people. Since 1903 he has been a resident of the city of Weiser, Idaho, where he holds a financial interest in the Weiser Mercantile Co.

### JAMES H. BLACK.

Having been one of the first settlers in the beautiful and fertile Bruneau Valley, of Owyhee county, Idaho, of which the brisk little town of Bruneau is the promising center of trade and coming metropolis, and having taken up his land as a homestead and placed upon it all the fine improvements it now possesses, and therefore by his example and his influence contributing materially to the development and advancement of this portion of the state, James H. Black is well worthy of the high regard in which he is held, both as a pioneer of the section and one of its leading and most progressive citizens. His beautiful and highly cultivated ranch of 400 acres is located about four miles northwest of the village of Bruneau, and is one of the most advanced in development and improvement in the county—one of the ornaments and prize places of this portion of the state—and as it stands it is wholly the product of his own systematic labor and intelligent husbandry persistently and skillfully applied for twenty-six years. Mr. Black was born in the state of Ohio, in 1833, being the son of Ralph and Nancy (Aikin) Black, the former a native of Virginia, who settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, in his young manhood, when that part of the state was scarcely as yet invaded by the march of civilization, and became one of its first farmers and was also engaged in works of general improvement, helping much in the construction of the old National Turnpike from Cumberland to the Ohio River.

He died in 1839, at the age of thirty-nine, and was buried at the town of Cambridge. In politics he was a Whig, and had an influential voice in local public affairs. His father was Joseph Black, an early emigrant from Ireland to Virginia, where he died. James Black's mother was a native of Pennsylvania, the daughter of George and Esther (McGiffen) Aiken, Irish by nativity, and early settlers in Ohio after a short residence in Pennsylvania, and prosperous farmers in their new home until death called them from their useful labors. Mrs. Black survived her husband some fifty-two years, dying in 1891, at the age of ninety, and was buried by his side. They were the parents of ten children, of whom their son James H. was the seventh in the order of birth.

Mr. Black passed his childhood, youth and early manhood at the parental fireside, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-three, and farming in his native state. In 1866 he removed to Missouri, and during the next ten years he was a resident of that state, living a part of the time in Warren county and the rest at Lincoln. In the spring of 1876 he came to Idaho and took up his residence on the ranch he now occupies and on a portion of which he homesteaded. Here by persistent and regular industry he has made the soil generally responsive to his commands, producing good crops of grain and hay and quantities of superior fruit. He is also extensively engaged in raising stock, taking especial pride in the production of superior horses. His ranch is abundantly supplied with water for which he owns the prior rights, and in every way it is considered one of the best and most desirable rural homes in the valley.

When Mr. Black settled in this neighborhood the town of Bruneau was not in existence and what it is represents his public

spirit combined with that of the other progressive residents of the valley. He is a Republican in politics and has taken great interest in the building up and improvement of the community, and to this end has filled with capability and decided advantage to the section a number of local offices, notably that of county commissioner, to which he was twice elected. In 1858 Mr. Black married with Miss Eliza J. Mullen, a native of Ohio, where the nuptials were solemnized. His wife died in 1900, at the age of sixty-one, leaving six children as her offspring and survivors. They are John S., Margaret M., Franklin G., James F., Dollie and Joseph R.

Full three score years and ten have passed since Mr. Black first saw the light of this world, and in that time he has been of service on three frontiers and aided substantially in reducing their wild conditions to cultivation and progressive fruitfulness. In all the relations of life, in each of the three states which have been adorned by his citizenship, he has met the requirements of his situation with a manly and broad-minded spirit and has been faithful to every duty, while in each he has enjoyed in ample measure the respect and good will of his fellows and made a record of public usefulness which is greatly to his credit.

#### JOHN BENHAM.

John Benham, one of the leading ranchers and stockmen of Owyhee county in this state, was born in 1857, at Marion, Linn county, Iowa. His parents were Richard and Matilda (Leachman) Benham, both of them being natives of Kentucky. They moved to Iowa in 1854 and settled in Linn county, where the father worked at his trade as a bricklayer for twelve or fourteen years, then changed his residence to Missouri, where he remained some twenty years. In 1886 he

came to Idaho and settled at the town of Bruneau, where he resides, having attained the age of seventy-eight years. See the sketches of Richard and William Benham on other pages of this work.

John Benham passed the first twelve years of his life in Iowa and then accompanied his parents to Missouri. He remained there until they came to Idaho and accompanied them on this second migration. When he, with them, arrived in this state he also took up a homestead on the Bruneau River, remaining on it eight years engaged in farming and raising stock, then sold out his interests in that place and made a permanent home on the ranch which he now occupies, immediately adjoining the townsite of Bruneau, where he is successfully engaged in the stock business with increasing profits and expanding volume of business. Owing to the exigencies of his situation his early education in the schools was necessarily limited, for as soon as he was able to make a hand on the farm his labors were demanded in that capacity. Nature endowed him, however, with a strong and self-reliant character and his experience gave him resourcefulness in expedients and accuracy in business methods. His mind is naturally observant and studious and he is quick to see and ever ready to apply any valuable hint thrown out by circumstances in his favor, so that he has used his opportunities to advantage and prospered in his undertakings through life.

Mr. Benham is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active interest in local affairs and given much attention to the improvement of the country, bringing to the guidance of public sentiment in his locality a breadth of view and a progressiveness of spirit that have been of great advantage in promoting the general weal along healthy lines of development. His father was a veteran of the Civil war, and the

part he took in that great contest turned and kept the attention of his family on matters of public importance, and through life such matters have always held the interest and had the zealous consideration of the son. He is at this writing one of the county commissioners of Owyhee county, and it is considered that his administration of the duties of this very important position have tended largely to the benefit of the people. He is a plain, practical man, having a keen eye for the worth and usefulness of a project and is largely concerned in all the movements of advancement and improvement of the Bruneau Valley and of Owyhee county. He belongs, in a fraternal way, to the Knights of Pythias and to the order of Washington and to the affairs of both orders gives a due portion of his time and energy.

In 1898 Mr. Benham was united in marriage with Mrs. Jennie (Portlock) Birch, a daughter of John Portlock, one of the old settlers of the county, now deceased. Mrs. Benham was the mother of two sons and two daughters by her first marriage, and these are all living and help to constitute the household of the Benham home. Mr. and Mrs. Benham are highly respected throughout the county and looked up to as among its leading and influential citizens.

#### NORVAL GORRIE.

This prosperous and enterprising ranchman and leading citizen, living on a fine place located two miles east of Weiser in Washington county of this state, was born in 1854, at Wellsboro, Pa. His parents were David and Cerissa (Griffin) Gorrie, the former a native of Delaware, born and reared on the historic Brandywine River, and the latter of New York, where she was reared, educated and married. She is still living at

Wellsboro, Pa., at the age of seventy-three. The father moved to Pennsylvania when he was sixteen years old, and, settling near Wellsboro, engaged in farming. He was the last born of the ten children of his parents and the only one born in America. They were natives of Scotland, who came to this country in 1820 and located in the state of Delaware, where they remained until about the year 1837, when they moved to Wellsboro, Pa., and there, at the same age, that of ninety-three years, both passed away from earth. The father was prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, to which he ever gave a firm and serviceable allegiance, and held a number of local offices in the counties of his respective residences. He died in May, 1900, at the age of eighty-one, and his remains were buried near those of his parents at Wellsboro. His family consisted of three sons and one daughter.

Norval Gorrie was the second born of the children of his parents and was educated in the public schools of Wellsboro, remaining at the parental home until he was twenty-four years of age. Then, in 1878, he moved to Kansas in company with his younger brother, David, and, after living in that state about a year and a half, they came to Idaho, arriving at Weiser in 1880. Soon thereafter the brothers, in partnership with John Cobb, took up a homestead on the land now covered in part by the town of Payette. Here, with a view to securing the permanent improvement of the section, they started the Payette ditch, making the first survey therefor and taking up land along the line until the whole region was occupied. In 1889 or 1890 Mr. Gorrie moved to the place he now occupies in the Weiser Valley, just above the city of Weiser, which he had previously purchased, and this has since been his home and the seat of his extensive and flourishing stock and farming

industry. From the time of his arrival in this part of the country he has taken a great interest in its improvement and advancement, and has served the people well in several local offices.

A Democrat in politics, as the candidate of that party Mr. Gorrie has held the office of county commissioner during the past four years. He is also an active and valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to the lodge at Weiser. In 1887 he was joined in marriage with Miss Emma Ashley, a native of Eugene, Ore., the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Currey) Ashley, who crossed the plains in 1852 to that state, and were among its honored pioneers, the father dying near Eugene, where his remains were laid to rest after years of useful citizenship in the new home which he dignified and improved by his commendable industry. The mother is still surviving and living at Weiser. Mrs. Gorrie concluded her education in the State University at Eugene, Ore., and for a number of years was a popular and successful teacher, in that capacity residing in Weiser for some time previous to her marriage.

#### GREENBERRY BARTON.

Greenberry Barton, a well-esteemed citizen and enterprising ranchman, living six miles east of Weiser in Washington county, Idaho, is a descendant of old Revolutionary families of Welsh origin. His American progenitors, early settlers in this country, took a prominent part in the war for independence, and were of signal service to our people in helping to establish the new republic among the nations of the earth. He was born in 1838, in Graves county, Ky., the son of Berry and Barbara (Graham) Barton, both natives of South Carolina, whose ancestors for many generations were resident in

Wales. At their marriage Berry Barton and wife moved to Boone county, Ky., and settled on Drake's Creek, where they were prosperously engaged in farming until the time of the Jackson purchase of lands in that state from the Indians, when they became settlers and pioneers in that section. The remainder of their lives was passed in Graves county, both the father and the mother dying in 1847.

Berry Barton fought in the war of 1812 under General Harrison, and in political faith he was an ardent Jacksonian Democrat, giving the Democratic candidates stanch and serviceable support and holding a number of local offices. At the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, he served as clerk of the Baptist church near his home. His father was Bavister Barton, and his father-in-law was George Graham, both being natives of Wales, immigrants to South Carolina in their young manhood. Both were gallant soldiers in the Revolution and influential men in their section of the country after the struggle.

Greenberry Barton was the eleventh of the eight sons and five daughters born to his parents. He was reared and educated on the paternal homestead, remaining there assisting in its exacting labors until he reached his legal majority. In 1859 he married with Miss Johanna Stephens, of Henry county, Tenn., a daughter of John Stephens. The young wedded pair made their first home in Miller county, Mo., where the family resided until 1863. They then moved to Illinois, locating near Jersey Landing on the Mississippi River, and remained there until after the close of the Civil war. His wife's health being then in a failing condition, and she being desirous of living again among her old friends, they moved to her former Henry county home in Tennessee, where he bought a small place and engaged in farming until

her death, at the age of twenty-six years. Five children survive her, Leroy, William H., Nancy E., John T. and Mary Ann. In 1867 he married his second wife, Miss Mary Jane Walker, a Tennesseean by birth and daughter of Josiah and Betsey (Brisindine) Walker, Virginians who settled in Tennessee soon after their marriage.

In 1867 also Mr. and Mrs. Barton removed to Howell county, Mo., where they remained until the autumn of 1881, when they started across the plains for Idaho with mule teams, but wintered near the Kansas and Missouri line. On March 25, 1882, they renewed their journey and arrived at Weiser, then nothing but a stage station, on June 9th following. Mr. Barton at once began farming, and in this occupation and stockraising he has been busily engaged ever since. He has a fine place, well-adapted to his business, has prospered in his enterprise and greatly improved his ranch, has taken a commendable interest in the development and improvement of the country, and has given much time and attention to public school affairs, serving for many years as a member of the school board, and always giving the system the benefit of his inspiring energy and public spirit.

In politics Mr. Barton is a pronounced and unwavering Democrat, standing high in the councils of his party. He and his wife are the parents of six children, five of whom are living, Barbara, Timothy, James Madison, Calpurnia and Asbury. Another daughter, Arizona, died in Washington county, and was buried in the cemetery at Galloway. For more than twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Barton have been instrumental in building up this region and improving its condition. They are highly respected by all who know them here and elsewhere, and are approaching the evening of life secure in the good will of their

fellows and entitled to the pleasing retrospect of well-spent years of usefulness in whatever place they have lived.

#### STEVEN J. DURBIN.

For almost forty years a resident of Idaho, and during all but three years of the time being profitably engaged in ranching and stockraising in the Weiser Valley, on a beautiful ranch about seven miles east of the town of Weiser, which he has highly improved, Steven J. Durbin has seen the beginning of civilization in this section of the state and has participated in all its progress. He is a native of Utica, N. Y., born in 1842, the son of Job and Ann (Osborn) Durbin, both natives of England, who in 1840, came with their seven children and settled at Utica. Three years later, when their son Steven was scarce a year old, they moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where they engaged in farming not far from the city until advancing years induced them to retire from active pursuits. They then took up their residence in Milwaukee and died at good old ages, the mother in 1874, aged eighty-one, the father in 1876, aged eighty-four. They were buried side by side at Milwaukee in the beautiful city of the dead known as Forest Home cemetery, leaving ten children to mourn their loss and rejoice in the useful and productive lives they had lived. The father, a Republican in politics, held a number of local offices in the gift of his party, in all of which he acquitted himself creditably and gave the community good service.

The ancestors of both parents were English people and the families had lived in the mother country for many generations, engaged for the most part in agricultural pursuits. Of the ten children of the family, Steven J. was

the youngest. He was reared to manhood near Milwaukee and was educated in the schools of that city, finishing at an excellent academy, the somewhat celebrated English and German Academy, from which many distinguished men and cultured ladies have been graduated. In 1864, when he was twenty-two years old, Steven started in life on his own account, coming to Idaho during one of the early gold excitements of the territory, and crossing the plains with four yokes of oxen. He left Milwaukee on April 27, 1864, arrived at Boise in September following, and, after a short stay, went to Idaho City and engaged in mining. He passed the time prosperously in this exciting pursuit until 1867, then came to the Weiser River to winter and was so pleased that before spring came he bought a one-half interest in the ranch on which he now lives and started thereon the extensive stock industry which he is still conducting. He takes special pride in producing a peculiarly high grade of Clydesdale and Hambletonian horses, and he also runs a fine line of Normans. The products of his ranch are well known and have a high rank in the stock markets.

In politics Mr. Durbin is a Republican, true and steadfast in his devotion to the interests of his party. For several years he and one other man were the only Republicans in this part of the county, and they were in the habit of alternating each year in electing each other as delegates to the state conventions of their party, while sometimes at the polls the superior numbers of their political opponents would loudly insist on their not being allowed to cast a Republican ballot. Mr. Durbin has rendered good service to the people as a county commissioner of Washington county, and has creditably filled other local offices. He belongs to the order of Odd Fellows with membership in the lodge at Weiser. In 1882

he was united in marriage with Mrs. Nellie (Haven) Mundy, a native of Chicago, Ill. Her first husband, William Mundy, was killed by Indians at Payette Lake in 1878. There were five men in the party and their horses were stolen by the savages. In the pursuit all except one were killed by the Indians and were buried at the lake. Mr. Mundy was an early pioneer on the Pacific coast, coming to California in 1857 and to Idaho in 1871. He settled in Weiser Valley about ten miles from the village of Weiser and later moved to Indian Valley, where he met his tragic death, leaving three children, Harry, Minnie and Hattie.

Mrs. Durbin's maiden name was Nellie Haven, and she is the daughter of Nelson P. and Mary (Colvin) Haven, the father, a highly esteemed citizen of Washington county, living on an adjacent ranch to Mrs. Durbin. He was born in 1823, in New York City, the son of Green and Hannah (Pulsifer) Haven, the former born in Massachusetts in 1776, and taking up his residence in New York City in his young manhood. He was a millwright, and after working at this trade in the neighborhood of the city for a few years he moved, in 1837, to Adrian, Mich., where he settled on a farm on which he passed the remainder of his life. He was a veteran of the war of 1812 and lost an eye in the battle of Little York. His father, Elkanah Haven, also a native of Massachusetts, married a sister of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, and was his aide during the war of the Revolution. After the war he engaged in the lumber business on an extensive scale in Massachusetts. The ancestors of the family were Scotch and its American progenitors came to this country early in the Seventeenth Century, settling in New England. Mrs. Hannah (Pulsifer) Haven was a native of Prussia, who came with her parents to the United States while she was young. They

settled in New York City, where she was reared, educated and married. She died in 1830 at the youthful age of about thirty years and was buried at Speedsville, in that state, and the father lived to accomplish over ninety years of useful existence. Her offspring numbered eight children, she being four times the mother of twins.

Nelson P. Haven, one of the second pair, passed his school days in New York City and in the Lake country. While yet a youth he went to sea and followed the life of a sailor for twenty-two years, seventeen of them being passed in command of sailing and steam vessels on the Great Lakes. He is universally known as Captain Haven, and by his long and faithful service at sea he has well earned the distinction. In 1859 he joined in the stampede to Pike's Peak, going to that land of promise from his Eastern home with ox teams across the plains. He remained there only about three years, coming to Idaho in 1862. He mined in the Boise Basin for a number of years and then, in 1866, homesteaded in the Weiser Valley on the farm which is now his home, and on which he has since that time conducted active stock operations. He married, in 1852, Miss Mary Ann Colvin, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of James B. and S. Catherine (Gardner) Colvin, and in 1902 he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding. James B. Colvin was engaged during his mature life in farming and merchandising, living a part of the time in Chicago. He and his wife died in the Weiser Valley about 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Haven had four children: Ida, wife of W. McCullough; Ada, deceased, late wife of John Smith; Nellie, wife of Steven J. Durbin; Minnie, wife of H. J. Linder. Mr. and Mrs. Durbin have had four children, of whom Clarence and Walter are living, and Ermie and Mattie are deceased.

Mrs. Durbin saw much of Indian troubles in her early days in Idaho, living at one time for two years in a fort in Indian Valley.

### GEORGE E. GILDEROY.

Leaving his native home at Mount Vernon, Ill., when he was but five months old, and then crossing the plains with his parents to Idaho, and having been continuously since that time a resident of the state and a prominent sheep man, George E. Gilderoy, of Washington county, living on a ranch which he took up as a homestead eight miles northeast of the town of Weiser, may be considered practically a product and a representative of Idaho, fully identified with her industries and her interests, and one of the contributing forces to her prosperity and progress. He was born in 1871, a son of William and Saretto (Piercy) Gilderoy, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Illinois. The father in 1849, as a youth of eighteen, crossed the plains to California when the gold fever was at its height, remained on the Pacific slope twenty years, mining a part of the time in California and a part in British Columbia.

In 1869 he returned to Illinois and was married, remained in that state about a year and a half, then, in 1871, with his wife and son five months of age, again sought a home in the West, locating for a time at Umatilla, Ore., where he remained about a year. They then came to Idaho and settled on Mann's Creek, taking up a homestead on the creek, where he built the second frame dwelling in all this section, and here he was engaged in raising stock and farming until his death in 1893 at the age of sixty. During a portion of his residence in this part of the country he was employed as an Indian scout, and rose by meritorious service to the rank of second lieutenant. He be-

longed to the order of Odd Fellows, having joined the brotherhood in Illinois, later transferring his membership to the lodge at Weiser. Since his death his widow has contracted a second marriage and is now the wife of William H. Adams, of Weiser.

George E. Gilderoy passed his boyhood and youth on the paternal homestead on Mann's Creek, and was educated in such schools as were available in the thinly settled country. At the age of seventeen he started in life for himself by turning his attention to farming and raising sheep. He homesteaded on a ranch not far from Weiser, and has given his whole energy in a business way to these two industries, has been able to make them pay by close attention to their demands and by an energetic application of good business principles and is considered one of the leaders in the sheep industry. In politics he is a consistent Democrat and gives the affairs of his party careful and serviceable regard, supporting the candidates and principles of his faith with ardor and loyalty, and seeking at the primaries and preliminary meetings to secure the best results to start with, knowing that the outcome will be consequently satisfactory.

Mr. Gilderoy is always found in hearty and helpful sympathy with every good enterprise for the advancement of his community and county, and illustrates in his daily life many of the best attributes of an exalted citizenship. Among the fraternal orders he belongs to only one, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in Lodge No. 17 at Weiser. In June, 1893, he married with Miss Mamie F. Sallee, a native of Kansas, and a daughter of John and Lucy (Satter) Sallee, who moved to Idaho about 1883 and settled in Salubria Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Gilderoy have two children living, Dorothy and Piercy. Another, Ruby, is deceased and buried in the Gallaway cemetery of Weiser.

### THOMAS SHANNON.

Thomas Shannon, who was for so many years comfortably established on the Tom Gallaway ranch on Mann's Creek, two miles north of the village of Bourne in Washington county, on which he conducted a highly prosperous and progressive industry in general farming and sheepraising, but who is now residing at Weiser, is a native of southern Ireland, born not far from the historic River Shannon in that country, where his life began in 1838. He was the son of John and Mary (Burns) Shannon, members of families long resident in southern Ireland, closely identified with the best elements of progress and improvement in that section of the country for many generations. His father there died and, soon after his death, the mother came with her young family to this country and settled in New York City, where she died at the age of seventy. Her family consisted of two sons and one daughter, of whom Thomas was the second in the order of birth.

Thomas Shannon grew to manhood in New York and learned the trade of a cordwainer, or ladies' shoemaker, being engaged in this occupation until he was about fifteen years old. He then went to sea and followed the hazardous life of a sailor for a period of three years, being in London as a cabin boy during the great excitement incident to the Crimean war. In 1861 he came to the Northwest, driving four yoke of oxen across the continent to Salt Lake, and, on arriving at this western metropolis, secured employment in the boot and shoe establishment of Howard, Tripp & Jennings, a very prominent and popular firm, remaining in their employ until 1864, when the preliminary surveys for the Union Pacific Railroad were begun, and Mr. Shannon joined the outfit that was conducting them.

He remained with this enterprise until the survey was completed, then went to southern

Utah, locating at Beaver, where he conducted a boot and shoe business of his own, one of the first ever known in that neighborhood. He conducted this business at that place for seven or eight years, then turned his attention to ranching, which he followed near Beaver until 1880, when he came to Idaho and located on the portion of the old townsite of Weiser known as the Shannon addition, which he platted, and here he remained until 1883 and he is now residing on land immediately adjacent thereto on the north. Here he served as the first justice of the peace elected in this section, and he also opened the first boot and shoe store of Weiser. He also served as deputy assessor under Conrad Graf, securing these political positions as a Democrat, while he has been continuously in politics from his early manhood. In 1883 he moved to the ranch on Mann's Creek, which was so long his home, which is known as the Tom Galloway ranch, and on this excellent tract of land he was engaged in general farming and raising stock of various kinds, with a preference for Spanish Merino sheep, which was his favorite stock. This ranch has a fine and expanding business in fruit, is well improved, the portions of it under cultivation being in an advanced state of productiveness and returning a neat profit to its owner.

The various features of his business receive his careful attention, but no amount of personal matter can make him inattentive or indifferent to the welfare of the community which he regards and ministers to with a true progressiveness and breadth of view. He was for two terms elected as the one justice of the peace in the precinct of his residence, and for years was a member of the local school board, to the affairs of which he has devoted himself with assiduous care and enterprise, having donated the ground for the schoolhouse near his home and erected the building. During his resi-

dence in Utah the Indians were very troublesome, and with his characteristic devotion to the interests of the community and public spirit Mr. Shannon gave much time and energy to the work of subduing them and ridding that part of the country of those Indians who were hostile to the whites and a menace to the progress of civilization.

In 1862 Mr. Shannon married with Miss Agnes Busby, a native of Ireland, the daughter of Andrew and Ellen (Robinson) Busby, who were of Scotch ancestry, and the latter of whom came to the United States in 1861, and, after a residence of two years in New York, came west with her two sons and one daughter to Salt Lake City, her husband having previously died in Scotland. She died in the Mormon capital at a very advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Shannon have eight children living: Nellie, wife of J. E. Eutley, of Wiser; Thomas S. and Andrew B., who are married and living in Washington county; and Henry W., William G., Edward S., Erastus Eugene and Letitia, who are living at home. Four of their offspring, Sylvester Henry, Mary, Agnes and John Robinson, are deceased.

Mr. Shannon's career furnishes a fine illustration of the universal resourcefulness of the Irish race whose thrifty members can mold a shapely destiny out of any conditions that fate flings before them, and as well supply a suggestive example of the wonderful possibilities of American manhood and the general approval which a useful life is sure to win in this country, where every individual is, in the measure of his capacities and his industry and fidelity, an important element in the life and welfare of the community. He has won a well-deserved success, is highly esteemed by all who know him, and stands high as a prominent and valued citizen, the family also having a large circle of appreciative friends.

## JOHN JEFFREYS.

John Jeffreys, a prominent and enterprising ranchman and stockgrower of Washington county, Idaho, having a well-improved ranch in the Weiser Valley, located six miles east of Weiser, is a native of the Pacific Slope, having been born in Oregon in 1856. His parents were Woodron and Sarah (Forrest) Jeffreys, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Illinois. In 1845 the father crossed the plains with ox teams to what is now Polk county, Ore., from St. Joseph, Mo., where he had been living for some years. He spent the winter of that year in Polk county and remained in the neighborhood until 1847, when he moved to California. A few years later he returned to Oregon, locating in Yamhill county, where he married and carried on a prosperous industry in farming for about ten years. He then moved to The Dalles in that state and engaged in mining until 1866, when he came to Idaho and settled on the ranch which his son John now owns and occupies.

He bought the land and on it followed farming and the raising of stock until his death in 1888, at the age of fifty-four. In politics he was an ardent Democrat and a man of influence in his party. In the early days of his residence he served very acceptably as a county commissioner and inaugurated and completed many improvements in the affairs of the county. His wife was a native of Illinois, the daughter of John and Anna (Rhea) Forrest, natives of Tennessee and early residents of Oregon, where their lives ended, and both were born in Yamhill county, the father dying in 1864 at the age of sixty, and the mother in the same year, aged fifty-six. Their daughter, the mother of Mr. Jeffreys, is still living in vigorous health and makes her home with the subject of this writing.

John L. Jeffreys was the third child of a family of five children, Hon. Thomas N., county judge of his county, Mary A. (Mrs. Harvey Anderson), John L., Amanda E. (Mrs. Ed. McGrew), Olive (Mrs. A. Mitchell), and has spent all of his life since he was ten years of age in the Weiser Valley, coming to this part of the state at that age with his parents. His facilities for securing a scholastic education were necessarily limited, as during his school age no schools were available except the primitive pioneer ones, necessarily few and far between and very limited in scope. At the age of twenty-one he started in life for himself by inaugurating an enterprise in the cattle business which he is still conducting, the headquarters being located on the family homestead. He pays especial attention to producing a good grade of Hereford cattle, and has succeeded in reaching a high standard of excellence in breeding.

In political faith and allegiance Mr. Jeffreys is a firm and loyal Democrat, giving steadfast and serviceable support to the principles and nominees of his party, although not desiring any of its honors for himself. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, with membership in Weiser Lodge, No. 17, and he is one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of Washington county, well-known throughout its extent and looked upon as a progressive man, an excellent farmer and stockgrower, a business force of influence and prominence, attending carefully and skillfully to his own affairs and giving helpful stimulus and aid to those of the community.

## DAVID E. ROSS.

David E. Ross, who, with his brother, Samuel E. Ross, and their mother, has been conducting the Idaho ranch on which they live, located three miles west of Weiser, since death

removed the father and husband, John A. Ross, on May 14, 1896, was born in 1882 in the state of Missouri, being the third son of John A. and Sarah (Cato) Ross. The father, born in Indiana, at the age of three weeks was moved with his parents to Ohio, and in that state was reared to the age of nineteen and received a common-school education. In 1858 he removed to Missouri, settled in Ray county near the town of Richmond, was an early settler, and followed farming and raising stock until 1894. He was from his early manhood greatly interested in local affairs, having decided opinions on questions of public policy, and took part in every movement affecting the general welfare. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate army in defense of the doctrine of state rights and local sovereignty, was in the command of General Price and served until 1863, holding the rank of a non-commissioned officer at the time he was mustered out.

When he was discharged he came to Montana on account of poor health, locating near Butte, later residing at Helena and other places, being engaged in mining. He then returned to his Missouri home in 1867, where he remained until 1894, when he moved his family to Idaho and made his home three miles west of the town of Weiser on land which he purchased and began to improve, and it is now the productive home of his widow and sons. In the spring of 1896 he died at the age of fifty-seven years and was buried at Weiser. On this estate he built a comfortable residence and other buildings and planted a promising orchard. He was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the lodge at Dover, Mo. His parents were David and Unity (Evans) Ross, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. They settled in Missouri in 1858 and farmed in that state until

death. The great-grandfather Ross died of wounds received in the war of 1812. The grandmother's father, Samuel Evans, was a native of Virginia who moved to Ohio in his early manhood and died there after a long life spent in farming.

John A. Ross, the father of David E., was married, in 1870, to Miss Sarah I. Cato, the daughter of Elbert W. and Sabrina A. (Booker) Cato. Her father was a native of Mississippi, who, when a child, became a resident of Alabama, and in that state was reared, educated and married. When the Civil war commenced he joined the Confederate army and valiantly fought throughout the contest. In 1868 he moved to Ray county, Mo., and was there engaged in farming until his death in 1893, at the age of seventy-three. Allen Cato, father of Elbert W. Cato, was a native of Virginia, who passed his life as a mechanic in that state, Mississippi and Alabama. He married with Martha Dees, and together they reared a large family. Allen Cato was the son of William Cato, a Virginia planter, whose later life was passed in North Carolina and Alabama, dying in the latter state.

Sarah (Cato) Ross was born in 1849 in Alabama, where her ancestors had lived from Colonial times. Her mother was a daughter of Willis Booker, who, born in North Carolina, moved to Alabama in 1812 and there remained until his death. He was a son of John Booker, also a native of North Carolina, who died of wounds received in the Revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. John A. Ross were the parents of six children, John A., Samuel E., David E., Benjamin F. and Jefferson Davis, living, and Annie, the late wife of Frank Townley, now deceased. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Ross has very capably managed the ranch in company with her sons, Samuel E. and David E.

## LAFAYETTE J. BURNS.

Comfortably settled on a good ranch, located a mile and a quarter south of the town of Weiser, which he has redeemed from a sagebrush waste, and having the full enjoyment of a continuing prosperity drawn from a thriving and successful stock and farming industry, Lafayette J. Burns can find all the more satisfaction in his present condition from the recollections of the hard struggles and the dangers and privations through which he reached it. He is the son of Jeremiah and Anna (Baxter) Burns, and was born in Davis county, Mo., in the year 1840. His father was a native of Greenup county, Ky., who moved to Missouri at the time of the Platte purchase, settling there in Jackson county, where he was engaged in farming for twelve years. He then moved to Davis county and resided as a farmer until 1862, when he took up his residence in Cloud county, Kans., where he continued farming until his death, which occurred in 1882, when he was eighty-two years of age. Jeremiah Burns was a son of Benjamin Burns, a prosperous Kentucky farmer, born in Ireland and settling in that state in his early manhood. Mrs. Burns, the mother of Lafayette, was also born in Ireland, and in her childhood she accompanied her parents to the United States, then becoming a resident of Jackson county, Mo., where she was reared, educated and married. She died in 1840, at the age of thirty-two years, leaving a family of eight children, of whom Lafayette was the last born and he was only three months old at the time of her death.

Lafayette J. Burns grew to manhood in his native state and received a limited education in the public schools. As soon as he reached years of maturity he engaged in farming near his home and followed this occupation until he was twenty-one, when came on the Civil war

and he enlisted in the Confederate army, for four years thereafter supporting with valor the cause he had espoused with ardor by four years of active and exacting service in the field. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg in 1864 and was held in captivity at Rock Island for about two months. After the close of the war he took up his residence in Kansas, where he remained about two years, then moved to Nebraska City and passed some time at that place learning and working at the trade of a stonemason and plasterer. His next residence was in Fremont county, Iowa, where he worked at his trade four years, then went to Superior, Neb., and there followed his trade until 1880.

In 1880 Mr. Burns came to Idaho, and, locating in the beautiful and productive Weiser Valley, turned his attention to farming and to the raising of stock, in which he has since been continuously engaged, except during a short time spent at Weiser, where his services were in demand at his trade. His first ranch was seven miles west of Weiser and this he occupied and cultivated until 1888. He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Weiser, and takes an active interest in the progress and prosperity of the order. In 1868 he married with Miss Dora James, a native of Missouri, where her parents, John and Elizabeth James, lived for a number of years, then moved to Nebraska City, where her marriage took place. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have two children, their son John and their daughter Ada. They are well esteemed as excellent citizens and in social circles have a host of friends who find their pleasant home the center of an agreeable and bounteous hospitality.

## JOHN L. JACKSON.

John L. Jackson, a prosperous and enterprising ranchman and stockgrower of Washington county, Idaho, living on a ranch which

he has brought to a high state of improvement, lying five miles and a half southeast of Weiser, is a native of Warren county, Ind., where he was born in 1830, his parents being Electus and Mary Jane (Harmon) Jackson, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Tennessee. The father left his native state a young man, moved to Ohio and soon thereafter became an early pioneer settler in Boone county, Ind. After a residence of some years there he moved to Warren county, and a little later to Marion county, whence he migrated to Illinois, where he passed the residue of his life, dying in 1866, at the age of fifty-eight. He was a veteran of the Black Hawk war, going into service as a sergeant and coming out a lieutenant. Both his father and his grandfather were named Electus.

The grandfather was a Welshman by nativity and an early settler in Pennsylvania, where his son was born, reared and educated, and was the only member of the family that escaped the savage cruelty of the Indians, all the rest being massacred. He followed farming in his native state, and in middle life continued his operations in this line in Indiana, where he died. He was a veteran of many contests with the Indians, and also of the war of 1812. His wife was Catherine (Moore) Jackson, a native of Ireland. The mother of John L. Jackson was born and reared in Tennessee, the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Little) Harmon, the former being an Englishman, who emigrated to America when a young man and settled in Tennessee. Mrs. Electus Jackson died in Illinois in 1883, aged over eighty years. Her family circle consisted of fifteen children, ten of whom reached years of maturity.

John L. Jackson was one of twins born third in order of birth. His twin sister, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Jacobs, is still living in Illinois, where Mr. Jackson himself grew to man-

hood, they having accompanied their parents to that state when only eleven years old. When John L. Jackson reached the age of sixteen he began the business of life for himself by driving cattle for a number of years and then settling on a farm in Carroll county, Ill., where he passed five years engaged in farming, and, in 1855, moved to Minnesota, where he took up a homestead and remained on it four years. In 1859 he went to Missouri and again engaged in farming, which he followed in Davis county of that state until 1871, except during the Civil war, when he was in active service in defense of the Union as a member of Company E, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, under Generals Grant and Sherman.

He served three years and three months, enlisting in August, 1861. At the battle of Shiloh he was struck by seven balls and was also taken prisoner, remaining in captivity from April 6th to sometime in June, 1862, when he made his escape at Macon, Ga. He held the rank of sergeant throughout his service. After the war he returned to Missouri, farmed in Davis county until 1871, then sold out and moved to Kansas, where he lived for two years, thence coming to Idaho, where he settled on Payette River, remaining on his first location until 1897, when he took up his residence on the place which is now his home.

Since his advent into this state Mr. Jackson has been industriously occupied in prosperous farming and stockraising operations. His ranch is well improved, a portion of it is in a fine state of cultivation, yielding good annual crops of cereals and alfalfa. In politics Mr. Jackson is connected with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, belonging to the post at Weiser. He married, in 1851, Miss Susanna Garr, a native of Indiana. They have eight children living and two dead. The living are William, Albert, Mary Ellen, Alice, Elec-

tus, George, Ada Elizabeth and Anna M. Those deceased are James H., who was buried in Davis county, Mo., and Emma Jane, who was buried at Emmett, in this state.

#### JAMES SUTHERLAND.

James Sutherland, prominent and useful in the life of Hailey as a skillful and well-trained mechanic, an industrious and far-seeing miner, and a leading business man connected with the pioneer livery business of the town and a large extent of the surrounding country, is one of the popular and highly esteemed mercantile and industrial inspirations of Blaine county and the southern part of Idaho generally. He was born in Nova Scotia on September 9, 1856, the son of William and Mary (MacDonald) Sutherland, natives, respectively, of Scotland and Nova Scotia. The father was a well-to-do farmer in the Dominion and died there in 1874, at the age of seventy-four years. His widow survived him thirteen years, dying in 1887, at the age of seventy years. Their son James was educated in the district schools near his home and when he was eighteen began to earn his own livelihood, learning the trade of a blacksmith for this purpose and continuing to work at his trade until he was twenty-five. In 1882 he came to the Northwest for better opportunities than seemed available in his own country, and locating at Hailey, worked one year at Bullion for Colonel Waldron, at the end of which period he started prospecting for himself in company with John McFarlane. They discovered and located the Navy and the Contract mines and worked them to some purpose until 1886, when they sold them. After that Mr. Sutherland and Mr. McFarlane bought the Buttercup, which they sold to Michigan parties after operating it for two years. In 1889 Mr. Sutherland bought an interest in the livery business, at Hailey, be-

longing to and carried on by Mr. Weber, it being the first enterprise of its kind in the town. With this he is still connected, and by close attention to the needs of the public in his line, and energy and foresight in keeping the establishment up to date in every respect, he has aided in greatly increasing the patronage and popularity of the business and securing it firmly in public esteem as the leading enterprise of its kind in southern Idaho.

On June 17, 1900, at Hailey, Mr. Sutherland was married to Miss Maggie Walker, a daughter of William and Mary (Gavin) Walker, the former a native of England and the latter of Illinois. They settled at Hailey in 1882, and here the father followed mining until his death, which occurred in 1887. His widow still resides at Hailey. In politics Mr. Sutherland is an uncompromising Republican, while always interested in the success of his party, does not allow party claims to warp his judgment or control his actions in reference to matters of local importance. He was elected county commissioner of Blaine county in 1902, and has justified the faith which chose him by his manliness, uprightness and breadth of view in the discharge of his official duties. He is an active member of the Masonic order, having joined at Hailey in 1886.

#### ANDREW LOUNSBURY.

Having passed thirty-seven years, more than half his life, on the plains and along the rivers of the Northwest, Andrew Lounsbury, of Albion, Cassia county, is well versed in all features of pioneer life, thoroughly imbued with its spirit, in full sympathy with its hopes and aspirations and a good representative of its many productions. He was born at Bangor, Me., on November 1, 1844, the son of Isaiah H. and Mary A. (Montgomery) Lounsbury, natives of New Brunswick, that state, who

emigrated in 1845 to Milwaukee, and afterward moved to Green county, Wis., where they engaged in farming and where the mother died when her son Andrew was but seven years old, leaving a family of six children, of whom he was the fourth. Two years after her death the father married a second wife, Miss Olive J. Stanley, a native of Pennsylvania. He died at Monticello, Wis., in October, 1897. Andrew attended the primary and grammar schools in Green county and the high schools at Beaver Dam and Evanston and assisted in the farm work until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry for service in the Civil war. He was soon promoted duty sergeant, and in that and other capacities went faithfully with his regiment through all its history of carnage and weary marches in that memorable contest, being mustered out of the service in August, 1865, when he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until the spring of 1866. Then, on March 10th, he started across the plains with the first train of that year over the old Bozeman trail, arriving at Helena, Mont., on July 3d. Here he followed freighting until 1869, when he took charge of the Wood Street Theatre, which he conducted until the fire that swept through the town destroyed the building and all his property. After this disaster he operated a sawmill until 1871, then turned his attention to the livery business at Deer Lodge. Quitting this after some time, he engaged in freighting from Utah and Soda Springs, Idaho, to points in Montana until 1876. In the spring of that year he took up a homestead at Point Lookout, Utah, where he engaged in raising stock, and in 1880 bought and sold stock in Wyoming, delivering 5,000 head of cattle, the first sold in that country. In 1881 he conducted a band of horses for Wells, Kneeland & Co. to Willow Creek, one of the tributaries of the Powder River.

The next spring he sold his interests in Utah and moved to the banks of Cassia Creek, in this state. Here he engaged in mining and raising stock until 1889, when he once more began to operate a sawmill on Raft River, being one of the first settlers in that section. He continued his operations there until the fall of 1902, and was then elected sheriff of the county on the Republican ticket, as a partial reward for his long and faithful service to his party and his genuine and helpful interest in the public affairs of his portion of the state. He is well known and highly esteemed throughout the county as a far-seeing and progressive man and an excellent citizen and is performing his official duties with commendable zeal and devotion to the public good. He belongs to the Masonic order, with the rank of past master, and has been for many years a member of the Eastern Star.

On March 17, 1872, Mr. Lounsbury was married to Miss Mary A. Horn, daughter of William and Sarah (Blackmore) Horn, natives of England who came to Utah in 1849, crossing the plains with one of the handcart trains, and settled at Mill Creek, but soon moved to Bear River City and then to Point Lookout. The mother died four years ago and the father is now living at Sublett. These children have blessed their household: Olive J. (Mrs. Shangle), Ella M. (Mrs. Yearsley), Viola L. (Mrs. Condit), Rutherford H., Ralph A. and Archie L., the last named residing on the home ranch.

#### JOHN WESLEY KELLEY.

John Wesley Kelley, the son of Jacob and Nancy (Hatfield) Kelley, was born in Henry county, Ind., on January 12, 1837. His father was a native of Kentucky who when a young man settled in Indiana, and to the end of his life, in 1847, when he died before he attained

the age of fifty years, he worked at his trade of blacksmithing, a part of the time in Henry county and the rest in Owen county. He lived in a time of great political excitement and agitation, and, espousing early in his mature life the principles of the Whig party, he became an ardent follower of Henry Clay and an earnest advocate of his "American policy." His father, James Kelley, was a Scotchman by nativity who emigrated to this county early in life and settled in Virginia. Later he removed to Kentucky and still later to Indiana, where he died. He was a farmer by occupation and a man of prominence in his section. His wife, whose maiden name was Phoebe Stulz, was born and reared in Germany, and became also a settler in Virginia, where they were married.

John Wesley Kelley's mother was a Kentuckian, a member of the noted Hatfield family and of Scotch ancestry. She removed with her parents to Indiana, where she met and married with Jacob Kelley. By this marriage she became the mother of four children.

John Wesley Kelley was the second born of the children of his parents. His childhood and youth were passed in Indiana, where he received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-one he took up his residence in Kansas, and for three years thereafter was engaged in farming in that state. He then returned to his Indiana home and remained until 1865, when he went to Missouri, where he was a farmer until 1873. At that time he came to Idaho, located in the Weiser Valley, and started in business by purchasing a few cattle and beginning to raise stock on a ranch which he took up seven miles northwest of Weiser. He remained there two years, meanwhile improving his place and making it productive as well as habitable, but the Indians on Monroe Creek, long threatening hostility, now became very troublesome, and Mr. Kelley was obliged to abandon his ranch and seek safety nearer

the thicker settlements, so he moved to and located on the place he now occupies, four miles east of Weiser, where he has since resided. He has given his attention wholly to farming and the breeding and handling of stock, raising principally horses of the Norman strain, which he formerly produced in large numbers.

Mr. Kelley is a Democrat in politics and has taken an active part in the affairs of his party, working for its success both in the ranks and as an official from time to time. He was the first coroner of Washington county and has worthily held other positions of local importance. For more than forty years he has been a zealous and serviceable member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, receiving the degrees in Lodge No. 127, at Rockport, Mo. He was married in 1870 to Miss Candace Gould, a native of Michigan and a daughter of James and Charlotte (Dexter) Gould, who moved from their native state to Missouri in her childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley are the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, John, Dora, Phoebe, Retta, Kate, Nora and Lottie. Those deceased are Amie, buried at Boise; Ida, who died while the family was crossing the plains to this state and was buried at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Birdie, who was buried at Weiser. Mr. Kelley volunteered as a soldier in the Indian troubles and saw active service in engagements with the Indians soon after taking up his residence where he now lives.

#### ALONZO P. TURNER.

Passing the evening of his life in peace and prosperity at Hailey, in this state, where he has resided nearly a quarter of a century, and entitled to find great satisfaction in the retrospect of a life of extensive and decided usefulness, with a long record of fidelity to duty in public and private relations among his fellow men, in which valor in war, industry in peace,



Alonzo D. Turner



devoted service in official stations and a continual and generous consideration for the rights and feelings of those around him in the various places of his residence, have been conspicuous features, Alonzo P. Turner is well deserving of the public esteem and private regard in which he is held on all sides.

He was born on August 5, 1824, at North Hampton, Ohio, where his parents, Alexander and Betsey (French) Turner, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Boston, were among the early pioneers and first settlers, having emigrated from their native New England to that portion of the then far West in 1815. The family was of English ancestry on both sides, and came to America before the Revolution. The father's family consisted of himself, eleven brothers and four sisters, and of this number every one took active part in the struggle for American independence, even the women shouldering muskets at critical times and bearing themselves valiantly in the contest.

Alonzo P. Turner was the first born of his parents, the other children being James, Maria, Wesley, Quincy Adams and Jasper, and the first three of these are now deceased. Alonzo attended the schools of his native place at intervals until he reached the age of nineteen, in the meantime working on his father's farm, having practical charge of it as soon as he was competent to attend to its duties, while the father attended to his official duties as judge of the circuit court. At the age of twenty-one he followed his father's example and, removing to Oregon, took up his residence on the frontier, where he engaged in mining and merchandising on the line between that territory and California. That country was then almost beyond the verge of civilization, and its few inhabitants had many thrilling adventures and many sanguinary encoun-

ters with the hostile Indians. In one of these Mr. Turner was wounded in the leg by an arrow, and still bears the scar of the wound. This incident did not, however, deter him from continuing the contest for the supremacy of the white race.

He was a member and captain of the home guard, and during a portion of the time belonged to the Oregon militia. He also served his section faithfully and with high approval as clerk of the district court, and remained in the territory from 1845 until 1855, engaged in placer mining and in ranching, being the first man to locate a ranch in the southern part of the territory. In 1855 he joined the United States cavalry for the purpose of punishing hostile Indians who, during his absence from home with a pack train, had burned his property, killed his clerk and driven away 100 of his beef cattle. The military company was known as the Oregon Mounted Volunteers and served until the close of the Indian war, in 1856.

Mr. Turner then removed to Idaho City to make a fresh start in life, and discovered the mines of the Boise Basin, building the first residence in this region, which was erected at what is now Idaho City. Here again his superior education and fitness for official duties made him a miners' recorder for a time, and later still a justice of the peace and the probate judge of the district court, he holding the last position for a period of four years. He was prominent and active in all the public affairs of the neighborhood, was an eye witness to the killing of Holbrook by Charles Douglas, and twice lost all his property by fire. In 1867 he moved to Silver City, Idaho, and at once became a prominent factor in the development and progress of the region. Having lost his property he was obliged to work for others for a time and was made superintendent of

mines. He remained there and filled this place for about a year, erecting a number of buildings and other improvements.

About this time the mining excitement broke out at Boise, and with many other seekers of fortune he went thither, and found his services in demand in a public way, first as clerk in segregating taxes and after the next election as probate judge, being chosen to this office on the Democratic ticket. In 1877 he became the private secretary of Governor Braiman, serving as such for a year. He was then commissioned by the Governor report correspondence clerk in the war with the Nez Perces Indians with headquarters with Gen. O. O. Howard, remaining in the position until the close of the war by the capture of Chief Joseph, which ended the war. He was then sent with reports of the close of the war to Colonel Sumner at Elk City, and on the Lemhi trail to Boise discovered the mineral district near Hailey, having been turned from the trail by Indians. He soon regained back on the trail, however, and, proceeding without further adventure to Boise, there made his report to the Governor.

While on this journey, at the head of Warm Spring Creek, in October, 1877, he discovered mineral, and took samples with him to Boise, which proved to be very rich in lead and silver. Keeping the matter to himself, he made an effort to return to that neighborhood in 1878, but the country being disturbed by a new Indian outbreak, he was obliged to again take up arms and enter the conflict. At its close the commissioners of Alturas county appointed him county assessor, and he held the office until 1879, when he resigned. In April, 1880, he took a party and went in search of the section in which he had previously found the rich float, and after four days of prospecting, they located what is known as the Idaho, which proved a very valuable property, but

Mr. Turner did not realize much out of it, having disposed of three-fourths of his interest. He has since resided at Hailey, serving two terms as a justice of the peace and later as probate judge of Blaine county.

Mr. Turner was first married in Ohio to Miss Clarissa Beckwith, who died in 1854, leaving three children, Clarissa, Helen and Zachary. In May, 1858, he was married at Eugene, Ore., to his second wife, Miss Matilda Stafford, by whom he had two children, Philo and Clara. She died in 1879, and on April 17, 1881, Mr. Turner contracted a third marriage, this time with Miss Sarah L. Smith, a native of Danville, Ill., where she was reared and educated. After teaching four terms of school in Illinois she came to Salt Lake, where she was the principal of the Methodist Institute until her marriage. Two children have blessed their union, Grace C. and Elmer Smith. In the spring of 1896 Mr. Turner was injured in a runaway, breaking a rib which punctured one of his lungs, and since then he has been in enfeebled health. Among the cherished reliques of the past belonging to his people, he has a cane which has been in the family for over 220 years and is a cherished heirloom.

#### FRANCIS E. ENSIGN.

After an early life of struggle and successive hardships; failing health on land, which curtailed his educational opportunities; thrilling adventures at sea, which in large measure restored his health, but often put his life in jeopardy; hard labor on a farm; gratifying success, followed by disastrous loss in mining, and various other experiences which forcibly illustrate the uncertainties of life in the great West of our country, Francis E. Ensign, of Hailey, became firmly established in business prosperity and public esteem, with a high professional rank as a lawyer, for which he pre-

pared by diligent study even in the midst of the privations and exacting toil of his early manhood. He is descended from old Colonial families, the American progenitors of which came to Massachusetts about 1630, and a little later became pioneer settlers of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Ensign's paternal grandfather was one of the first settlers of Pittsfield, Mass., and one of the incorporators of the town. When Benedict Arnold attempted the capture of Fort Ticonderoga at the beginning of the Revolution, this Mr. Ensign volunteered as a member of the expedition and greatly aided in taking that British stronghold, and brought away with him a number of muskets which were badly needed by the Colonial troops. He also participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in numerous other engagements of the momentous contest. His last years were passed in Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. Orrin Ensign, the father of Francis E., was a native of Dalton, Mass., and while yet a young man removed to Ohio, settling on a farm near Painesville on the Grand river in the Western Reserve. Here he met and married Miss Nancy Pepoon, a native of New England, like himself, and descended from a family of French Huguenots who had felt the hard hand of religious persecution, her grandfather having been driven from France on account of his religious views. He then joined the English army and received a captain's commission. Later he resigned and settled in Connecticut, from whence his son moved to Ohio. It was on this Ohio farm, not far from Painesville, that Francis E. Ensign was born on March 4, 1829, one of the six children in the family, of whom only two are now living. His oldest brother, William O. Ensign, was the war commissioner for northwestern Ohio during the Civil war. Their father, Orrin Ensign, was a stanch Whig and active in political affairs, but he always de-

clined to accept public office. He and his wife were devoted members of the Congregational church, and died at their Ohio home when about seventy years old, the mother having been ten years the junior of her husband and having survived him that length of time. When their son Francis was six years old they moved their family to Williams county, Ohio, which was then an unbroken wilderness, still the haunt of the savage and the wild beasts of the forest, and amid the scenes and adventures of the frontier in this wilderness he grew to manhood and received his preliminary scholastic training, attending the primitive school of the time and locality in the midst of the timber. He was fortunate enough to enter the Western Reserve College at Ashtabula in Ashtabula county, but after a term of one year was obliged to leave on account of failing health. He then clerked in the store of his brother-in-law for a year, and at the end of that time, finding himself much improved in health, he entered Oberlin College for the purpose of completing his education, but finding his health again failing, he gave up all hope of farther college training and, going to Gloucester, Mass., shipped as a common sailor before the mast for the benefit of an extended sea voyage. His course was around Cape Horn to San Francisco, and at the latter place he terminated his career as a sailor on February 1, 1854, being greatly improved by the voyage, and ready for almost any work that fate had in store for him. His first engagement in his new home was on a dairy farm a few miles from the city at that time, but the land of which is now near its center and covered with tons of solid masonry in business blocks. Here he was employed two months, milking cows and digging ditches. At the end of that period he went to the French Gulch placer mines of Shasta county, and soon after removed to Siskiyou county, where he

engaged in mining on McAdams and Indian Creeks for four years. During the first three years he was successful and prosperous in this enterprise, but in the winter of 1857-8 he lost everything he had through a disastrous flood. In the meantime he had been occupied in his leisure hours in studying law, and after the floods, in 1858, he was admitted to the bar and began practicing at Yreka, where he followed his profession for eight years, during six years of the time being district attorney for Siskiyou county and rendering service in this capacity that was highly appreciated by the people. He also acquired during this period a wide reputation as a mountain climber, having made his way to the top of Mt. Shasta a number of times. He discovered its volcanic nature on one of these tramps by observing little jets of smoke escaping from it, and his conclusions were afterward confirmed by distinguished scientists who also saw the smoke. In 1866 he left California and came to Idaho, locating at Silver City in Owyhee county, where he practiced law for twelve years. In 1868 he was elected a member of the territorial council of Idaho and in the ensuing session of that body was made chairman of the judiciary committee. He was three times elected district attorney of the Third district, which then embraced a large part of southern Idaho, and held the office six years from 1872 to 1878. At the end of his last term he moved to Boise, remaining there three years actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1881 he took up his residence at Hailey in the hope that the climate would be beneficial to his family, and also to

discharge the duties of attorney for the new town, to which he had been appointed. Here he has since resided and has been diligent in the practice of his profession, active in political affairs and closely identified with the progress and development of the community. In 1889-90 he was chairman of the Democratic territorial committee, and after the admission of the territory to statehood was nominated by the Democracy as one of its candidates for justice of the Supreme Court, and at the ensuing election received the largest vote on his ticket for that office. In 1892 he was again nominated for this position, but was defeated with the rest of his party's candidates. He has extensive mining interests which are valuable and yield him good profits on his investments.

Mr. Ensign was married on May 3, 1876, at Silver City, this state, to Miss Margaret Reid, a native of Ireland who came with her parents, when she was six months old, to Toronto, Canada, and after the death of her parents went to live with an uncle at New Orleans. While on a visit to another uncle at Silver City she met Mr. Ensign and married him. They have three children, Harry F., Edith Percy and Arthur W. Mr. Ensign was made a Mason at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1853, joining also the chapter and the commandery at San Francisco, Calif. In 1881 he was elected grand master of Masons of Idaho, and as such conducted the craft along lines of prosperity and progress. He is a valued citizen, a prominent and serviceable public force in the life of the community, and a leading man in every useful line of thought and action.















